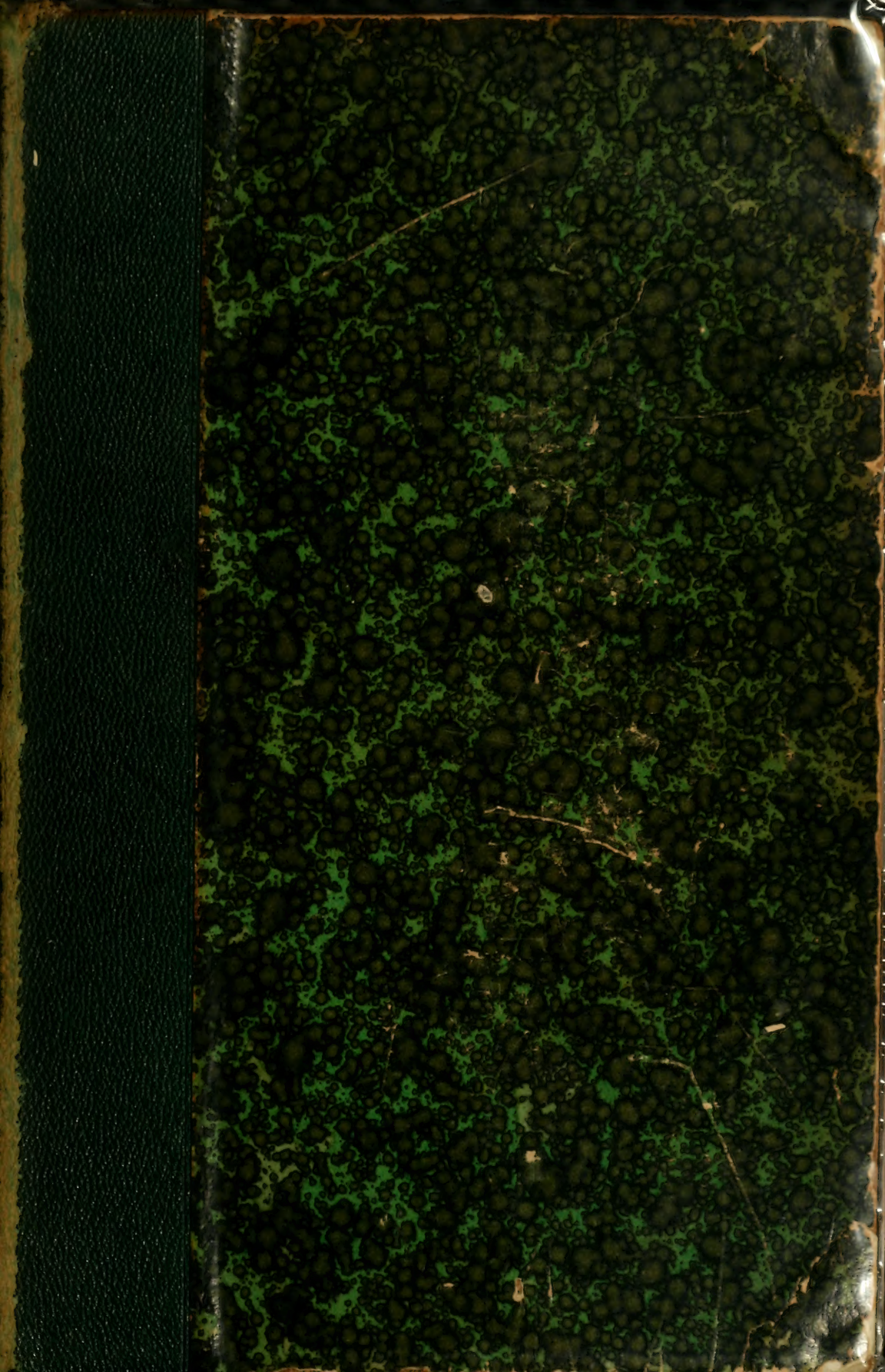
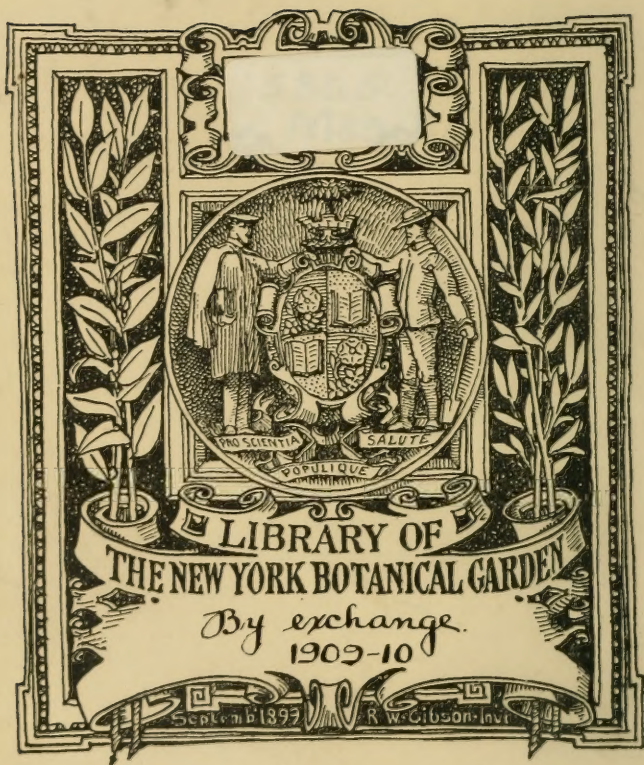






MUHLENBERGIA

A Monthly Journal of Botany

Editors: A. A. HELLER and P. BEVERIDGE KENNEDY

Volume 5

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CONTENTS

COCKERELL, T. D. A.	
The real <i>Rosa Woodsii</i>	116
FOSTER, A. S.	
Ferns of Paradise Park	144
GREENE, EDWARD L.	
Certain Californian <i>Thalictra</i>	128
HELLER, A. A.	
The Bitter Root	14
The Nut Pine	31
The Death Camas	50
The Mountain Mahogany	62
<i>Stanleya viridiflora</i>	76
The Wild Phlox	78
The Wild Almond	89
Some of Dr. Kellogg's Species	91
The Alpine Spruce	105
The Beard Tongue	117
New Combinations	120
Mule Ears	131
The Nevada Lupines, I. II.	133, 145
Recent Literature—Laboratory Botany by Clute	154
Feather Grass	162
HOUSE, HOMER DOLLIVER	
Notes on <i>Convolvulaceae</i>	65
JEPSON, WILLIS L.	
Engelmann Spruce near the California Line	64
Mule Ears	153
KENNEDY, P. BEVERIDGE	
Studies in <i>Trifolium</i> , I. II. III. IV. V.	1, 37, 58, 100, 157
McKENZIE, KENNETH K.	
Mr. Heller's 1908 <i>Carex</i> Collection	53

ORCUTT, C. R.	
Puzzles in Synonymy	73
OSTERHOUT, GEORGE E.	
PARISH, S. B.	
Notes on some Introduced Plants of Southern California, I. II.	109, 121
REED, FRED M.	
The Flora of the Arroyo Terquisquite	93
STANDLEY, PAUL C.	
Notes on the Flora of the Pecos River National Forest	17
New or Noteworthy Plants from Arizona	46
More Southwestern Castillejas	81
New Combinations	104
WOOTON, E. O. AND STANDLEY, P. C.	
A new <i>Lathyrus</i> from New Mexico	87

MUHLENBERGIA

JANUARY, 1909

Editors: A. H. HELLER and P. BEVERIDGE KENNEDY



The Bitter Root (*Lewisia rediviva* Pursh).

CONTENTS:

Studies in Trifolium—I. (Illustrated): P. Beveridge Kennedy	1
The Bitter Root: A. A. Heller	14

University of Nevada,
Reno, Nevada

MUHLENBERGIA

A monthly journal devoted to systematic botany of the higher plants in its broadest sense. Articles on cryptogams (ferns excepted) are not accepted for publication.

The subscription price is \$1.00 a year to all parts of the United States including its foreign possessions, to Cuba, and to Mexico. To all other countries, including Canada, the subscription price is \$1.25 a year. Subscriptions begin with the January number.

Articles for publication or other communications concerning the journal may be addressed to either of the editors at the University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada.

Subscriptions should be made payable to A. A. Heller, 128 East 8th street, Reno, Nevada.

Volume 1, 1900-1906, consisting of 154 pages, contains 20 titles, with descriptions of many new species and interesting notes about old ones. This volume is of special interest to western botanists. Price \$1.00.

Volume 2, not yet completed. The 340 pages issued deal with the explorations of A. A. Heller in California during 1905, 1906, and 1907. The completed volume will contain about 425 pages. Price \$4.00.

Volumes 3, 4 and 5 (current), issued as a monthly Price \$1.00 each.

Entered as second-class matter November 24, 1908, at the post office at
Reno, Nevada, under the Act of Congress of
March 3, 1879.

MUHLENBERGIA

STUDIES IN TRIFOLIUM I.

BY P. BEVERIDGE KENNEDY

Some two or three years ago we became interested in the genus *Trifolium*, with the purpose more especially of attempting to introduce into cultivation some of our excellent annual and perennial species. The literature concerning the clovers seemed to be in so unsatisfactory a condition that little progress could be made along any line of investigation without first inquiring into the validity of the species. We found that some careful and conscientious work was necessary, including much field and culture work before a revision of the genus could be made that would stand the test. Furthermore, it was soon made apparent that thorough work would necessitate the examination and comparison of the types of American species deposited in European herbaria. This we intend to do before publishing the final monograph.

Many friends, however, who have loaned us specimens and aided in other ways, are anxious to know what to do with their clovers, and are awaiting our publication. In view of these facts we intend to take up the various sections in a preliminary way, so as to open our views for discussion.

These discussions could not very well be published in a monograph. Their object will be to try to get as near the truth as possible before presenting any work in a permanent and completed form. We invite discussion and criticism, either by personal letter or for publication. The first papers will include a review of the species belonging to the *Amoria* section found growing spontaneously or under cultivation in America north of Mexico.

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The published names that may be taken up for consideration under this section are as follows:

BIFIDUM GROUP

<i>T. bifidum</i>	<i>T. gracilentum inconspicuum</i>
<i>T. bifidum decipiens</i>	<i>T. inconspicuum</i>
<i>T. Greenei</i>	<i>T. Palmeri</i>
<i>T. Hallii</i>	<i>T. exile</i>
<i>T. Breweri</i>	<i>T. ciliolatum</i>
<i>T. gracilentum</i>	<i>T. ciliatum discolor</i>

STOLONIFERUM GROUP

<i>T. stoloniferum</i>	<i>T. virginicum</i>
<i>T. reflexum</i>	<i>T. amphianthum</i>
<i>T. reflexum glabrum</i>	

CAROLINIANUM GROUP

<i>T. carolinianum</i>	<i>T. saxicola</i>
<i>T. carolinianum villosum</i>	<i>T. bejariense</i>

INTRODUCED SPECIES

<i>T. hybridum</i>	<i>T. repens</i>
--------------------	------------------

BIFIDUM GROUP

A critical study in the field and of herbarium specimens leads us to believe that *T. bifidum* Gray, *T. Greenei* House, and *T. Hallii* Howell, represent a single species. Attempts to give these names even varietal rank have failed, as there seems to be no definite characters on which to separate them. We have examined two specimens from as far north as Victoria, British Columbia, collected by Fletcher. Then in Washington we have those reported by Piper in his Flora of Washington from along the Columbia river in Klickitat county, and from Seattle by Smith. We have seen specimens from Oregon from both the northern and southern portions not far from the coast. That we do not again find representatives until we get far down into California, may be accounted for by the very meagre collections from the northwestern part of that state. That it follows down the coast much farther than San Francisco Bay is

shown by collections from San Luis Obispo and San Diego by Jones.

Piper in his Flora of Washington recognizes that the Washington plants are the same as at least some of those found around San Francisco Bay, as he makes *T. Greenei* a synonym of *T. Hallii*.

A reading of the descriptions of the leaflets of the different species proposed, indicates a great similarity. The original description of *T. bifidum* Gray, says "leaflets linear-cuneate, lateral ones rarely dentate, bifid or incised at the apex with a mucronate point between the lobes."

The accompanying illustration was prepared from leaflets taken from different specimens in an attempt to show that there is a gradual transition from leaflets which are simply retuse or emarginate to deeply incised ones. We could show the same gradations of variation in the calyx, the most striking being two specimens with long calyx teeth, one from Osage Canyon, Arapipa Hills, Solano county, California, May 2 to 6, 1891, Jepson, the other from Vanden, Solano county, May 7, 1907, Kennedy. But in this same locality we find plants showing the transition stages of both leaflets and calyx teeth.

If we attempt to separate the northern plant and call it *T. Hallii*, we find on the same sheet (E. Hall, 97, Oregon, 1871, Engelmann Herbarium, Missouri Botanical Garden, accession no. 21154, named *T. gracilentum*) obovate leaflets with a retuse apex, and linear leaflets with a notch one-quarter their length.

Plants from around Los Gatos, Santa Clara county, California, with identically the same shape of vexillum, wings, keel, and length of calyx teeth, when they have plenty of room are robust, with simply emarginate mucronate leaves, while if crowded, a hundred plants within a square foot of ground, they are small, with deeply incised leaves. These latter plants were also decidedly more pubescent and hirsute. The entire peduncle is pubescent, and the pubescence also extends to the leaves. The reduction in the amount of leaf surface in the first place, and the increased pubescence in the second, seems to us to be due to an attempt on the part of the plant to adapt itself to conditions

of reduced nutrition and moisture. We are well aware that a reduced amount of leaf surface may take place from two distinctly opposite causes, one in the case of water plants because the surface is not needed to secure food from the air, and the other in the case of perennial desert plants where transpiration must be reduced to the lowest possible amount on account of a scarcity of water at the roots.

We suggest that perhaps the shape of the leaf may be one of nourishment, and hope to substantiate this by means of culture experiments.

We were unable to find the difference in the shape of the vexillum as indicated by House in his paper in Bot. Gaz. **41**: 334 and 335. *f.* 1-2. 1906. The lower lateral edges naturally double under at this point, and flatten out with much difficulty. The vexillum in *T. bifidum* is the same as that shown for *T. Greenei* in *f.* 1, but with a mucronate point.

Our investigations therefore lead us to conclude that we have but one species with many forms, none of which are sufficiently separated by characters distinct enough to be described as varieties. The description should be revised to include leaflets from obovate and emarginate to bifid or deeply incised, with a mucronate point between the lobes. The color of the flower is the same in all, creamy, tinged with rose-pink. The original description has "(annual?)" There is no doubt as to the plant being an annual. The synonymy is as follows:

T. BIFIDUM Gray, Proc. Cal. Acad. **3**: 102. 1864.

T. bifidum var. *decipiens* Greene, Fl. Fran. 24. 1891; not

T. decipiens Hornem. Hort. Hafn. **2**: 715. 1815.

T. Hallii Howell, Fl. Northwest. Am. 135. 1898.

T. Greenei House, Bot Gaz. **41**: 334. *f.* 1. 1906.

The following is the record of the leaflets shown on the plate, the numbers indicating the specimens from which they were taken:

1-5 Silverton, Oregon, *Howell* 132.

6-10 Yamhill county, Washington, *Henderson*, July 8, 1882.

11-15 Osage Canyon, Araquipa Hills, Solano county, California, *Jepson*, May 2-6, 1891.

Muhlenbergia, Volume 5

Plate 1



EX 3333

Variation in the leaflets of *Trifolium bifidum* A. Gray

16-20 Vanden, Solano county, California, *Kennedy*, May 7, 1907.

21-25 Lake Merritt, Oakland, California, *Kennedy*, May 6, 1907.

26-30 Alum Rock Park, Santa Clara county, California, *Heller* 8477.

31-35 Los Gatos, Santa Clara county, California, *Heller* 7304.

36-40 Los Gatos, *Heller* 7307.

41-57 Los Gatos, *Kennedy*, May, 1907.

CALIFORNIA

Specimens examined—*Alameda county*: Oakland Hills, *Bolander* 4804; Lake Merritt, Oakland, *Kennedy*, May 6, 1907; West Berkeley, May 10, 1893 (no collector); *Kennedy*, May, 1907; Berkeley Hills, *Miss Jones*, April 21, 1901; Charter Hill, Berkeley, *Kennedy*, May 6, 1907; Berkeley, *Miss Walker*, April 18, 1907.

Contra Costa county: Lafayette, *Tidestrom*, April 13, 1895; Mt. Diablo, *Hall* 1735; Antioch, *Mrs. Brandegee*, May, 1907.

Lake county: Lakeport, *Baker* 3061.

Mendocino county: Ukiah, *Bolander* 3856.

Santa Clara county: Alma, *Elmer* 3056; near San Jose, *Smith* 1289; Alum Rock Park, *Heller* 8477; Los Gatos, *Heller* 7304, 7307; *Kennedy*, May, 1907; Stanford University, *Elmer* 2208, 2209 (mixed sheet).

Santa Cruz county: Santa Cruz, *Anderson*, 1869.

San Diego county: San Diego, *Jones* 3164.

San Luis Obispo county: San Luis Obispo, *Jones* 2675.

San Mateo county: San Mateo, *Heller* 8559; Woodside, *Baker* 743; Portola, *Elmer* 4714, 4798; King's Mountain, *Abrams* 2470.

Solano county: Elmira, *Heller*, June 9, 1908; Vanden, *Kennedy*, May 7, 1907; Osage Canyon, Araquipa Hills, *Jepson*, May 6, 1901.

Sonoma county: Santa Rosa, *Heller and Brown* 5293.

Upper Sacramento Valley, *Jepson*, April 24-May 1, 1899.

OREGON

Benton county: Corvallis, *Miss Mulford*, May 31, 1892.

Marion county: Silverton, *Howell* 132.

Polk county: Monmouth, *Spillman* 50; *Thornton*, May 30, 1893.

WASHINGTON

King county: Seattle, *Smith*, May 29, 1889.

Yamhill county: *Henderson*, July 8, 1882.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Victoria, *Fletcher* 2264, 5205.

T. BREWERI Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. **11**: 131. 1876.

The original description of this very distinct species was made from one of the slender forms, as it describes an *annual*, very slender and diffuse. Personal observation of it in the field in Plumas county, California, where it grows in dense mats under the pines, proves it to be a stout prostrate perennial, not particularly slender. The plants from Yosemite Valley and vicinity are more slender and fewer flowered than the Sierra and Plumas county specimens.

Lojacono, in his paper entitled "Revisione dei Trifogli dell' America Settentrionale," in Nuovo Giorn. Bot. Ital. **15**: 143, extends the distribution of the Mexican *T. amabile* H. B. K. by including one of these stout forms of *T. Breweri* sent to him by Lemmon from Sierra Valley. Two plants, probably of the same collection, and similar to the one Lojacono mistook for *T. amabile*, are labeled Sierra county, Lemmon, 1875, nos. 51 and 60.

CALIFORNIA

Specimens examined—*Butte county*: *Parry*, 1859; *Colby*, *Mrs. Austin* 705.

Calaveras county: Big Trees, *Hansen* 350; Calaveras Grove, *Hall and Chandler* 4787; *Redfield*, 1872.

Mariposa county: Hog Ranch road, Yosemite Park, *Hall and Babcock* 3395; Yosemite Valley, *Grant* 4374h.

Plumas county: Prattville, *Jones* 7448, 7450; Big Meadows, *Mrs. Gulling*, 1905; Taylorville, *Heller and Kennedy* 8770.

Sierra county: *Lemmon* 51, 60, 1875.

OREGON

Josephine county: Siskiyou mountains, *Cusick* 2920; by creeks, Waldo, *Howell* 1112.

The glabrous species of this group are represented by two widely distributed species, *T. gracilentum* T. & G. and *T. ciliolatum* Benth. The original description of the former by Torrey and Gray seems to be good, but the plant is quite variable as to the size of the flowers and the comparative distance that the vexillum exceeds the calyx teeth. We find also a considerable variation in the breadth and length of the calyx teeth. The vexillum, wings and keel, are frequently tipped with cream-white, the remainder of the flower being some shade of purple, usually bright. The reflexed character of the flowers in the head at maturity is omitted from the original description. The legume is more frequently two than one-seeded.

T. GRACILENTUM T. & G. Fl. N. A. **1**: 316. 1838.

T. denudatum Nutt. Journ. Acad. Phila. II. **1**: 152. *pl.* 24. 1848.

CALIFORNIA

Specimens examined—*Alameda county:* Oakland, *Jones* 7475; *Michener and Bioletti* 91; Lake Merritt, Oakland, *Kennedy* 1738; Berkeley, *Davy* 825; *Hall*, April 20, 1900; Charter Hill, Berkeley, *Kennedy* 1739; West Berkeley, *Kennedy* 1740.

Contra Costa county: Lafayette, *Tidestrom*, April 13, 1895; Antioch, *Mrs. Brandegee*, May, 1907.

Kern county: Mojave, 7761, Kern Canyon, 7660 *Heller*; Caliente, *Trelease*, April, 1892 (mixed sheet).

Los Angeles county: Pomona, *Barber* 147; Saugus, *Grant* 1320c; Pasadena, *Grant* 1318; Inglewood, *Abrams* 256, 3248; plains, *Hass*, April, 1892; Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, *Mrs. Trask*, May, 1897; *Kennedy* 1733; *Fritchey*, March 30, 1899.

Monterey county: Pacific Grove, *Heller* 6629; *Kennedy* 1731.

Napa county: Calistoga, *Baker* 1985.

Riverside county: Banning, *Jones* 7492, 7495; Winchester, *Hall* 439.

Santa Barbara county: Santa Rosa ranch, near Lompoc, *Kennedy* 1741.

San Bernardino county: Parry and Lemmon 66; San Bernardino, *Kennedy* 1737.

Santa Clara county: Gilroy, *Baker* 1943; *Elmer* 4902; Stanford University, *Baker* 612, 672, 721; *Elmer* 4836; Los Gatos, *Kennedy* 1736; *Heller* 7378.

Santa Cruz county: Santa Cruz, *Heller*, April 9, 1903.

San Diego county: San Diego *Jones* 3164; Jamul Valley, *Orcutt*, April 5, 1889; San Diego, *Brandegee*, April, 1905; Chula Vista, *Grant* 1318; Fallbrook, *Abrams* 3324.

San Francisco: *Jones* 7456; near San Francisco, *Kellogg and Harford* 134.

San Joaquin county: Stockton, *Reid*, May, 1892.

San Luis Obispo county: San Luis Obispo, *Jones* 2675; *Mrs. Summers*, April 26, 1882.

Solano county: Vanden, *Kennedy* 1735; Cordelia, *Heller*, April 25, 1902.

Sonoma county: Fort Ross, April 23, 1903, Santa Rosa, June 2, 1902, *Heller*; Healdsburg, *Heller and Brown* 5242.

North Pacific coast, *Parry*, 1887 and 1888.

T. GRACILENTUM var. *INCONSPICUUM* Fernald, *Zoe* 4: 380. 1804.

T. inconspicuum Heller, *Muhlenbergia* 1: 135. 1906.

The plant becomes fully as large as *T. gracilentum*, as may be seen in Parish's 5220 and 5628, and in our specimens collected April 24, 1907, near San Bernardino, the type locality. Fernald's original description calls for a plant 2-6 inches high. Along the macadamized roads near San Bernardino in places it is very abundant and stunted on account of lack of moisture and the poor nutritive properties of the crushed rock in which it is growing. In more advantageous places it grows to a good size. Both the species and the variety may be found growing in close

proximity. The flowers are inconspicuous and of a much paler hue than those of *T. gracilentum*. The calyx teeth are more slender, as long and sometimes much longer than the flowers. A critical examination of the sheets of *T. gracilentum* shows that there is a variation within the species from prominent dark purple, white tipped flowers, which are twice the length of the calyx, to very pale purple or greenish-white flowers barely the length of the calyx.

CALIFORNIA

Specimens examined—Los Angeles county: Pasadena, Jones 3218.

San Bernardino county: San Bernardino Valley, Parish 5220, 5628; Kennedy, April 24, 1907.

T. GRACILENTUM var. **exile** (Greene)

T. exile Greene, Pittonia 1: 6. 1886.

Type locality, island of Santa Cruz, California, Greene, July and August, 1886.

An examination of Doctor Greene's material while in Washington inclined me to believe that *T. exile* was not entitled to specific rank. It is too near a depauperate form of *T. gracilentum*. The original description of the latter calls for a one-seeded pod, but we know, however, that it is more frequently two than one-seeded. *T. exile* has a two-seeded pod.

A specimen in the Brandegee Herbarium, University of California, named *T. exile*, collected by T. S. Brandegee on Santa Cruz Island in 1888, is certainly *T. gracilentum*.

Orcutt's no. 1004 from Tia Juana, Lower California, mentioned by Fernald in the original description of *T. gracilentum* var. *inconspicuum* seems to be intermediate between that variety and var. *exile*. The variety *exile* may be distinguished by the minuteness of the plant, the small wedge shaped leaves with markedly dentate spinulose margins, and the inconspicuous flowers.

T. PALMERI S. Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. 11: 132. 1876.

This species is extremely interesting on account of its leaves.

The flowers are much the same as in *T. gracilentum*, but the leaves have no resemblance to it whatever. If we were to hold fast to the views of many, and indeed it must be admitted that it has been our own, that in order to have species we must find characters in the flower or fruit, then we must reduce this to a variety, but when we consider the striking characters of the leaves we are obliged to recognize their importance as a structural difference in this case, and give it specific rank.

The plant from Santa Catalina Island has linear-lanceolate leaves, while those of the type from Guadalupe Island are oblong-lanceolate, acute at each end, with spinulose-serrate margins and a mucronate apex.

A note on one of the sheets of the type collection says: "Rather abundant among rocks and trees on hillsides. Flowers whitish with red center, becoming redder on the edges."

LOWER CALIFORNIA

Specimens examined—Guadalupe Island, *Palmer 26; Franceschi 27.*

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles county: Santa Catalina Island, *Mrs. Trask*, March, 1896.

Ventura county: San Nicholas Island, *Mrs. Trask 37* and April, 1897.

T. CILIOLATUM Benth. Pl. Hartw. 304. 1848.

T. ciliatum Nutt. Journ. Phila. Acad. II. **1**: 152. 1848; not Clark.

T. ciliatum var. *discolor* Loja. Nuovo Giorn. Bot. **15**: 146. 1883.

Bentham in his original description gives the valley of the Sacramento, and between San Miguel and Santa Barbara as the type localities for his plant, while Nuttall's plant came from Los Angeles. The species can readily be recognized by the character of the calyx teeth, which are scarious and lacerate-ciliate. Its distribution seems to be from Oregon to Lower California. Bentham does not state the color of the flowers, and Nuttall says they are "ochroleucous." Our observation of it in the field in-

dicates that it varies from very light purple tinted to rose-red when fresh, and at maturity or when dry, usually yellowish.

A plant collected by Mrs. Elwood Cooper, of Elwood, near Santa Barbara, California, in the Santa Inez mountains, was sent by Watson to M. Lojaccono, of Palermo, Sicily, who described it as var. *discolor*. Although we have not seen this specimen, we have visited the region of the type, and were not able to find any distinct variations in the plant as it grows there. There is also nothing in the description of the variety but that can be found in any large collection of the species. It varies very considerably as to the size of the plant. For example, a plant collected by J. A. Reid in rich soil around Stockton, California, has leaflets 45 mm. long by 16 mm. wide, with flowering heads 20 mm. in diameter, while a plant collected on the Moke-lumne river by Hansen has leaflets 14 mm. long, 4 mm. wide, with flowering heads 10 mm. in diameter. The specimens range between these two extremes. Another plant collected by Heller has medium sized leaves with heads 25 mm. in diameter.

CALIFORNIA

Specimens examined—*Alameda county*: Berkeley, Hall, April, 1899, Michener and Bioletti, May 8, 1892; Miss Walker, April 18, 1907; Berkeley Hills, Tracy 660.

Amador county: Hansen 21, 360.

Butte county: Mrs. Austin 64; in fields, Mrs. Bruce 2424; Berry canyon, Heller 5500.

Fresno county: Pine Ridge, Hall and Chandler 79.

Kern county: Kern Canyon, Heller 7770.

Los Angeles county: Los Angeles, Jones 7476; near Los Angeles, Hall, April, 1903; Inglewood, Abrams 257, 3247; Pasadena, Fritchey 84, Grant 1314, Jones 7477; McPherson, Fritchey 29; plains, Hassel, April, 1891; Avalon, Santa Catalina Island, Mrs. Trask, May, 1897.

Mendocino county: Ukiah, Bolander 142.

Monterey county: Tessajara Hot Springs Elmer 3295; on Salinas road near Del Monte, Heller, May 8, 1903.

Riverside county: Temecula creek, *Hall* 487.

Santa Barbara county: Near Santa Barbara, *Mrs. Bingham* 107; Santa Rosa ranch near Lompoc, *Kennedy* 1728; Elwood, *Kennedy* 1730, *Eastwood* 11; Santa Barbara, *Elmer* 3824.

San Bernardino county: San Bernardino, *Kennedy* 1729; *Parish* 822, 6027, and April, 1899; foothills, *Parish*, May, 1888; Fredalba, *Heller* 8946.

Santa Clara county: Stanford University, *Baker* 871, 608; Gilroy, *Baker* 1949; Alma, *Elmer* 2924; Los Gatos, *Heller* 8506, *Kennedy* 1731, *Smith* 1285.

Santa Cruz county: Santa Cruz, *Jones* 2329.

San Diego county: San Diego, *Pringle* 4475; Chollas, *Orcutt* 691.

San Joaquin county: Stockton, *Reid*, May, 1892.

San Luis Obispo county: Rich Valley, *Mrs. Summers*, April 26, 1886.

San Mateo county: Portola, *Elmer* 4789.

Solano county: Near Vacaville, *Heller and Brown* 5393; Gate's Canyon, near Vacaville, *Heller*, April 27, 1902; Vanden, *Kennedy* 1732.

Sonoma county: Healdsburg, *Heller* 5244; hills east of Santa Rosa, *Heller and Brown* 5213.

California, *E. Hall*, 1866.

NORTHERN LOWER CALIFORNIA

Vallecito, *Orcutt* 1367.

OREGON

Josephine county: Grant's Pass, *Howell*, June 20, 1884, *Gorman*; Rogue river, Grant's Pass, *Henderson*, June 20, 1886.

Wasco county: Hood river, *Sheldon* 12186, 12172.

Oregon, *E. Hall* 96.

THE BITTER ROOT

BY A. A. HELLER

On the 21st day of May, 1804, Captain Meriwether Lewis and Captain William Clark, with a hardy company of twenty-six young men set sail up the Missouri river from their camp above St. Louis, the objective point being the mouth of the Columbia river. The journey was comparatively easy and pleasant during the first stages, enlivened by frequent halts to hold councils with the different Indian tribes, with plenty of game to be had for the taking, and no special hardships to overcome.

They wintered among the Mandans in the present state of North Dakota, resuming the journey on April 8, 1805, and on August 13th reached the watershed between the Missouri and the Columbia. On the headwaters of the Missouri hardships and adventures came thick and fast. Game was often scarce, mosquitoes were anything but scarce, canoes were upset, fierce grizzly bears had to be reckoned with, and altogether life was what we are accustomed to call "strenuous."

They reached the mouth of the Columbia on December 3d, establishing winter quarters at Fort Clatsop near the site of the present town of Astoria, Oregon. Here they remained until March 23, 1806, when the homeward march was begun over practically the same ground as on the outward trip.

Among other things President Jefferson instructed Captain Lewis to note the food plants of the Indians and the "date at which particular plants put forth flowers and leaves." The instructions were carried out remarkably well considering the circumstances, else this sketch had not been written.

On July 1, 1806, they had again overcome the perils of the Bitterroot mountains and were on their eastern slope. Here, near the junction of Lo Lo creek with the Bitterroot river, in Missoula county, Montana, southwest of Missoula, Captain Lewis collected the handsome plants which were to commemorate his name among botanists, and to furnish the state flower for the future great state of Montana, as well as lend its name to the wild and rugged ranges where it was first found.

Upon the return of the expedition, the botanical specimens together with the notes concerning them, were turned over to Frederick Pursh, one of the foremost botanists of that time, who described many of them as new in his *Flora Americae Septentrionalis*, published in 1814, and among them the new genus and species *Lewisia rediviva*, published in volume 2, page 368.

In Lewis' notes it is stated that "the Indians eat the roots of this." The following interesting note occurs in Torrey and Gray, *Fl. N. A.* 1: 678:

"The plant is called *Spatulum* or *Spectulum* by the natives, who gather the roots and employ them largely as an article of food. The bark being stripped off, the white inner portion is boiled in water, when it forms a substance similar to *Salep* or boiled Arrow-root. The dead root, according to Nuttall, almost dissolves into starch by maceration in cold water. The roots are so tenacious of life, that specimens in Lewis's herbarium, as Pursh records, showing some signs of vegetation, were planted in a garden at Philadelphia, where they grew for a year; and Douglas's specimens, treated in the same way, vegetated for a short time in the garden of the London Horticultural Society."

In *Zoe* 3: 109, F. D. Kelsey writes as follows concerning it as he found it on the main range of the Rocky mountains, fifteen miles from Helena, Montana:

"*Lewisia rediviva*, locally called 'Bitter-root,' was blooming profusely. It is a portulaca, with linear fleshy leaves lying flat on the ground in a perfect circle of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. These leaves usually have disappeared by the time the bloom appears, so that the flowers seem to lift their rosy colored heads out of the bare, sandy plain. The bloom is wondrously cheery on a bright sunny morning. The roots are thick, covered with a deep red epidermis, and have a slightly bitter taste. When dried and pounded into a meal they make a very nutritious and acceptable diet, formerly much used by our Indians."

One description, that in the Synoptical Flora, says "with a thick and perpendicular fleshy" root. Other descriptions merely state that they are thick and fleshy, which is better, judging

from specimens collected not far from Reno, which show several fleshy root branches, some of them nearly horizontal.

In Amer. Journ. Pharm. **61**: 5. 1889, Mr. Henry Trimble quotes Dr. V. Havard as follows: "The natives use the roots as an article of food. These roots, 3 or 4, or more, curled and twisted, spread out laterally and are generally superficial. As they spring from the caudex they are rarely half an inch in diameter and are seldom thicker than a goose quill; they taper gradually to a length of two to four inches when they branch off into small radicles. The bark is brownish externally, bright red within and very bitter. The inner part of the root is white and farinaceous, containing in the centre the yellowish pith. This white part is quite palatable and said to be very nutritious, a single ounce of the dried article (according to Dr. E. Palmer) being sufficient for a meal. The Indians, generally, boil it with other esculents into a soup." An analysis of the white inner portion of the roots by Mr. Trimble gave the following results:

Fat, resin and wax	4.98
Gum and mucilage	14.80
Albumenoids	3.58
Starch	8.57
Moisture	12.17
Ash	2.53
Woody fibre and undetermined	53.37

The range of the plant is practically the whole of the country west of the rocky mountains, except the moist region immediately adjacent to the Pacific ocean. In the northwest, where it extends into British Columbia, according to Howell in Fl. Northwest Am. 91, it occurs only "on top of the highest hills and mountains east of the Cascade Mountains." But in California it is found on the inner Coast Range from northern Lake to southern Monterey counties. Here the flowers are usually white and the plant has been named *Lewisia alba* by Kellogg, Proc. Cal. Acad. **2**: 115. *f.* 36.

Rydberg, in Mem. N. Y. Bot. Gard. **1**: 140, remarks that the "Bitter-root grows on dry hills among gravel and rocks," and the only noted exception to this habitat is that of Mr. Kelsey's, quoted above—"bare sandy plains." The rocky and stony character of the places frequented by the plant is well shown in our illustration, made from a photograph taken along Alum creek, near Reno, by Professor G. J. Young, of the University of Nevada.

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FEBRUARY, 1909

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The Nut Pine (*Pinus monophylla* Torr. & Frem.)

CONTENTS:

Notes on the Flora of the Pecos River National Forest: Paul C. Standley	17
The Nut Pine: A. A. Heller	31
A New Conioselinum: George E. Osterhout	36

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Entered as second-class matter November 24, 1908; at the post office at Reno, Nevada, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

MUHLENBERGIA

NOTES ON THE FLORA OF THE PECOS RIVER
NATIONAL FOREST

BY PAUL C. STANDLEY

The Pecos River National Forest is located in the central-northern part of the territory of New Mexico, in San Miguel, Taos, Mora, Rio Arriba, and Santa Fe counties. Its area is about 670 square miles. The Pecos river, which flows through eastern New Mexico and western Texas into the Rio Grande, has its source in this area on the side of one of the Truchas Peaks, hence the name of the forest.

The region is one mass of mountains, the mass being separated by the Rio Pecos into two ranges, the Santa Fe Range on the west and the Las Vegas Range on the east. Here are found the highest mountains in the territory, thirty-two of the peaks attaining elevations of 10000 feet or more. The peaks upon which collections were made by the writer, and their elevations are: Truchas Peaks, 13306, 13275, and 13150 feet, Pecos Baldy, 12500 feet; Elk Mountain, 11500 feet; Round Mountain, 11000 feet; and Grass Mountain, 10000 feet. The highest peaks have snow upon them almost or quite throughout the year, and snow remains on many of the lower ones until late in the summer.

Only a small amount of collecting has been done in the forest in the past, and practically nothing has been published concerning its flora. Professor F. H. Snow, of Kansas University, spent parts of several summers in the early eighties on the eastern side of the region, especially at and near Harvey's ranch and the Las Vegas Hot Springs; his plants are almost all in the herbarium of Kansas University, and nothing has ever been published about them. During the summer of 1898 Messrs. Maltby

and Coghill, of the University of New Mexico, collected two or three hundred numbers in the vicinity of Winsor's ranch. A set of these plants is in the herbarium of the Agricultural College. Dr. Vernon Bailey, of the U. S. Biological Survey, collected during one summer in the forest, but the writer has seen nothing published concerning his collections. Professor and Mrs. T. D. A. Cockerell spent parts of several summers there, and in August of 1902 ascended Truchas Peak. In the American Naturalist for that year is an account of their trip and a short list of plants collected above timber line on this peak. Mrs. W. H. Bartlett, of Santa Fe, who has been an enthusiastic student of the New Mexican flora, has forwarded several collections made along the upper Pecos to our herbarium.

Just to the west of the area lies Santa Fe, where Fendler collected the types of so many New Mexican plants. Here, too, Professor A. A. Heller collected during the early summer of 1897.

The writer spent two months of the summer of 1908 collecting in and near the forest, and as he made only a few sets of plants, he was able to give the greater part of his time to the exploration of the flora rather than to the preparation of specimens. About six weeks were spent at Winsor's ranch on the Rio Pecos about twenty miles up the river from the small village of Pecos. From this ranch numerous trips were made in every direction, the most of them lasting a single day. Pecos Baldy was visited early in July; a trip of three days' duration was made to the Truchas Peaks during the first week of August. Visits were also made to Santa Fe about thirty miles distant by trail across the Santa Fe Range, crossing the heads of the Rio Nambe and the Rio Tesuque on the way, and to Harvey's upper ranch on the east side of the forest. Most of the plants were collected about Winsor's, and it is a remarkable fact that almost all the plants collected below timber line could be found within a mile of the ranch. Two weeks were spent at Harrison's ranch near the town of Pecos, in a region of low, sandy, and stony hills, which were covered with a scanty growth of pinyon and juniper. Altogether about 1325 numbers were secured, representing prob-

ably 800 species, besides about 100 numbers of fungi.

The flora of the forest is, as might be expected because of its geographical position, very much like that of Colorado, and most of the plants found are listed in Rydberg's Flora of that state. A considerable number of the plants collected by Fendler about Santa Fe were recollected, some of them at their type stations along Santa Fe creek.

Winsor's ranch has an altitude of about 8000 feet. It is situated within a stone's throw of the Pecos at the mouth of a small stream known as Winsor creek. Numerous other streams empty into the Pecos both above and below the ranch; in fact, one can hardly go a mile in any direction without crossing one of the mountain brooks. On all sides of the ranch rise the steep sides of the lower mountains, covered with a rather thick growth of *Pinus scopulorum*, *Pseudotsuga mucronata*, *Abies concolor*, *Picea Parryana*, and *Populus tremuloides*. Underneath these trees such shrubs as *Lepargyrea canadensis*, *Edwinia americana*, *Prunus melanocarpa*, several roses, *Juniperus sibirica*, several species of *Ribes*, *Opulaster monogynus*, and *Sambucus microbotrys* are of frequent occurrence. In places where there are but few large trees upon the mountain side, there is a thick growth of some of the low, bushy oaks of the *Gambelii* group. Growing underneath and among these trees and shrubs were found many interesting herbaceous plants. On one hillside with northern exposure along Winsor creek were found three species of *Pyrola*, two of *Peramium*, several of *Limnorchis*, a *Corallorhiza*, masses of a beautiful *Cypripedium*, and several other orchidaceous plants, besides *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*, *Hypopitys Hypopitys* in abundance, a *Vaccinium*, and many others equally interesting because of their rarity in arid regions.

Along the streams the most conspicuous shrubs were *Distegia involucrata*, *Dasiophora fruticosa*, *Alnus tenuifolia*, *Salix Bebbiana*, and *Acer glabrum*. *Populus angustifolia* extended up the Pecos to the mouth of the Rio Mora about two miles from Winsor's. The great white umbels of *Heracleum lanatum* and the stiff stalks of *Veratrum tenuipetalum* were equally conspicuous along the edges of some of the streams. The valleys

are in most places very narrow, cliffs frequently rising abruptly on both sides of the streams and forming "boxes." Now and then, however, narrow meadows are found where grasses, sedges, and other meadow plants abound. These fields, wherever they were found, were gay with the yellow of the *Dugaldia* and the purples and whites of the *Erigerons*.

Several ferns were found in the neighborhood of the ranch, notably *Athyrium filix-femina* (only one clump of this was seen), *Filix fragilis*, *Cheilanthes Fendleri* and *C. Feci*, and *Woodsia mexicana*. In places there were great fields of the bracken. Only one representative was seen of that family so abundant elsewhere in the Territory, the Cactaceae. About a mile below Winsor's one or two plants of *Echinocereus coccineus* were found. On the western side towards Santa Fe several species of *Opuntia*, *O. arborescens* as well as some of the *Platopuntiae*, were abundant, but only after the boundary of the forest had been passed.

At elevations only slightly above Winsor's most of the pine timber disappears, and almost the only tree found besides the aspens is the spruce. This forms dense forests in which hardly any other vegetation occurs. Almost the only herbaceous plants found here are *Vaccinium oreophilum*, *Oryzopsis asperifolia*, and *Pedicularis racemosa*. Several lichens are very abundant upon the dead limbs of the trees, hanging down from them one and two feet. In this zone are a great many areas that have been burned over in years past. For miles in places the ground is covered with logs so that it is impassable except where the rangers have opened trails. Most of the fallen logs seemed to be in good condition; the bark was gone from them but the wood was frequently perfectly sound. One of the oldest settlers was questioned concerning the time of the occurrence of the fires which threw down so much of the timber. He said that it had been before he came to the country. One of the forest rangers informed the writer that the Indians state that the fires occurred forty and fifty years ago. It is almost incredible that fallen timber should endure for so long a time at altitudes of nine and ten thousand feet where the rainfall is comparatively heavy.

Among this fallen timber the aspens are beginning to grow, but it does not appear probable that the areas will ever again be covered with coniferous timber unless systematically replanted by those in control of the forest.

Numerous small lakes occur in the region. There is one of some size on the side of Pecos Baldy above timber line at an elevation of perhaps 11800 feet. Another one visited was Spirit Lake upon a shoulder of Santa Fe Baldy. The spruces grew up to the very edge of it, and their reflection in the water gave it a dark, uncanny appearance, which, coupled with the almost oppressive silence that prevails in the thick spruce timber, suggests the reason for the application of this name to the little body of water. About the edge of the lake is a bog, similar to the one on Pecos Baldy. Several of the water grasses were abundant in it, mixed with numerous sedges and rushes. The elk-slip, *Caltha leptosepala*, carpeted the ground here and there, while *Veratrum*, one or two species of *Geranium*, *Rhodiola polygama*, several *Senecios*, and *Elephantella* formed dense clumps of herbage.

To the northeast of Winsor ranch is Hamilton Mesa, an area about five miles long and a mile wide in places. Its sides are steep and forest covered, its top, which is about 10000 feet above sea level, is a great, grassy, treeless meadow. Near by are Round Mountain and Grass Mountain of similar appearance but less extensive. Here many herbaceous plants seem to reach their fullest development, and here are found the best grazing lands in the forest. *Festuca arizonica* and one or two other members of this genus, several Poas, one or two *Danthonias*, and *Koeleria cristata* were the most abundant grasses. Late in the summer these meadows in places were solid sheets of color. Great fields of purple *Campanulas*, scarlet *Gilia* and *Pentstemon*, white *Leucampyx* and *Thelypodium*, numerous yellow composites, the rose-purple *Aragallus Richardsonii*, and dozens of others equally brilliant, formed a riot of color that not even the brush of a master could paint or the pen of a writer describe. Several miles away, looking from Grass Mountain, one could see a whole mountain side that was ablaze with *Dugaldia*. Higher up on

the sides of Truchas Peak and Pecos Baldy were other flowers equally beautiful if not so gaudy. Acres and acres of blue columbine seemed like patches fallen from the sky itself. Above timber line the colors were often even more intense; purple polemoni-
ums, the golden, fur-capped flowers of *Ranunculus Macaulayi*, the star-like heads of the Senecios, rose-colored clovers, white-and-blue Calthas, masses of blue Mertensias, the bright spikes of the Elephantella, and many others, furnished as striking combinations of color as the larger and more gaudy but not more beautiful plants of the lower meadows.

Following is a list of those plants collected which appear not to have been reported from the Territory before. A few that have been collected in other parts of the Territory are mentioned because of their special interest. Several of the plants collected seem to be undescribed, and descriptions of them are included here; their types are in the herbarium of the New Mexico Agricultural College. The plants previously enumerated by Mrs. Cockerell are not mentioned in this list. A number of other names assigned to plants of the collection are new to the flora of New Mexico, but the determinations are so uncertain that no mention is made of them. Of the plants collected by Mrs. Bartlett and by Maltby and Coghill in the forest, all except two were collected by the writer. These exceptions are *Oxyria digyna* and *Senecio blitoides* Greene. Probably two-thirds of the plants collected this year were not secured by these earlier collectors.

LIST OF THE MORE INTERESTING PLANTS COLLECTED

4802. *SELAGINELLA Densa* Rydb. Truchas Peak; also on rocks just below Winsor's. The only other specimens that we have from the Territory were collected in the Black Range, more than two hundred miles away, by Mr. Metcalf.

4286. *PINUS ARISTATA* Engelm. On Pecos Baldy above timber line and at its edge. Here the small trees or more properly shrubs, were much distorted by the force of the wind, but on the top of Grass Mountain at 10000 feet, the trees were considerably larger.

4063. *JUNIPERUS SIBIRICA* Burgsd. A common shrub at about 8000 feet. It was not observed on the west side of the Santa Fe range.

4981. *CHLORIS VERTICILLATA* Nutt. Growing upon the old ruins near Pecos, in the crevices of rocks; probably introduced.

4834. *TRisetum MAJUS* (Vasey) Rydb. Abundant on Truchas Peak, and elsewhere above timber line.

The following Carices were determined by Mr. K. K. Mackenzie. Almost all of them are new to our flora, although most of them are not rare in Colorado.

4162. *CAREX ALPINA* Sw. Truchas Peak.

4059. *C. AUREA* Nutt. Side of Grass Mountain.

4434. *C. BELLA* Bailey. Near the head of the Rio Nambe.

4060. *C. CAPILLARIS ELONGATA* Olney. Side of Grass Mountain.

4335. *C. EBENEA* Rydb. Pecos Baldy; also on Truchas Peak.

4131. *C. FESTIVA* Dewey. Along Winsor creek.

4254. *C. INTERIOR* Bailey. Winsor's ranch.

4839. *C. NOVA* Bailey. Truchas Peak; also on Pecos Baldy and at Spirit lake.

4108. *C. OBTUSATA* Lilj. Winsor creek.

4154. *C. OCCIDENTALIS* Bailey. Below Winsor's ranch.

4337. *C. SICCATA* Dewey. Pecos Baldy.

4094. *C. USTA* Bailey? Mouth of Ponchuelo creek.

4393. *C. VARIABILIS* Bailey? Spirit lake; also along Ponchuelo creek and on Pecos Baldy.

4764. *JUNCUS TRIGLUMIS* L. Truchas Peak at timber line.

4797. *J. DRUMMONDII* E. Mey. Truchas Peak and at Spirit lake.

4159. *J. BALTICUS MONTANUS* Engelm. Along the Pecos below Winsor's ranch; along the Arroyo Pecos near the old Pecos ruins; Harvey's upper ranch.

4272. *JUNCOIDES PARVIFLORUM* (Ehrh.) Coville. On Pecos Baldy, where, as in many other places in the forest, it is common.

4334. *J. SPICATUM* (L.) Kuntze. Pecos Baldy; Truchas Peak.

4302. *LLOYDIA SEROTINA* (L.) Sweet. On Pecos Baldy about the snow banks.

4200. *STREPTOPUS AMPLEXIFOLIUS* (L.) DC. Only one clump of plants was seen, growing along Winsor creek at the edge of the water.

4082. *CYPRIPEDIUM VEGANUM* Cockerell. Abundant on hillsides along Winsor creek. In places it formed patches of several square rods.

4887. *OPHRYS NEPHROPHYLLA* Rydb. Seen only in Horse-thief canyon, where it was rather abundant.

4861. *EPIPACTIS DECIPIENS* (Hook.) Ames. Hillsides along Winsor creek, also at Harvey's upper ranch.

4353. *EPIPACTIS OPHIOIDES* (Fernald) House. With the above, but more common.

4208. *CORALLORHIZA MULTIFLORA* Nutt. Abundant in the deeper woods.

COELOGLOSSUM BRACTEATUM (Willd.) Parl. At Winsor's ranch; very rare.

4661. *RUMEX ACETOSELLA* L. Of rather plentiful occurrence at Harvey's ranch; also noticed in quantity at the mouth of Willow creek. Mrs. Bartlett collected it at the Las Vegas Planting Station in the southeastern part of the forest.

4813. *BISTORTA VIVIPARA* (L.) S. F. Gray. Truchas Peak; also at Winsor's ranch (4120). The specimens of the latter collection have considerably narrower and more acute leaves, but otherwise do not seem separable from the Truchas Peak plant.

4455. *CHENOPODIUM BOTRYS* L. On the upper Rio Tesuque, growing at some distance from any habitation.

5149. *AMARANTHUS VISCIDULUS* Greene. Very plentiful on the dry hills about Pecos. Its erect habit distinguished it at

once from *A. blitoides*. It has been collected before only at the type station at Gilmore's ranch in the White mountains.

4092. *CRUNOCALLIS CHAMISSONIS* (Esch.) Rydb. Mouth of Pochuelo creek.

4163. *MOEHRINGIA LATERIFLORA* (L.) Fenzl. Along the Pecos below Winsor's ranch.

4331. *SILENE ACAULIS* L. Of infrequent occurrence on Pecos Baldy.

4383. *CALTHA LEPTOSEPALA* DC. Spirit lake; also on Pecos Baldy and in bogs elsewhere.

4124. *ACTAEA VIRIDIFLORA* Greene. In flower July 2; in fruit July 28 (4573). This plant had bright red fruit. Under no. 4627 was distributed a collection under another specific name, a plant which probably belongs to this species. The latter plant, with white fruit, was collected at Harvey's ranch growing along with the red fruited form, and is probably a variant of it.

4800. *RANUNCULUS MACAULEYI* A. Gray. This most beautiful plant covered large patches of ground on Truchas Peak and on Pecos Baldy, growing up to the very edges of the snow banks.

4324. *THALICTRUM ALPINUM* L. Of rather sparing occurrence on Pecos Baldy.

4203. *TRAUTVETTERIA GRANDIS* Nutt. In a swamp at the forks of Winsor creek; also on Pecos Baldy at timber line. It is not reported from Colorado in Rydberg's Flora. It occurs in southwestern New Mexico in the Mogollon mountains.

4315. *MICRANTHES RHOMBOIDEA* (Greene) Small. Abundant on Pecos Baldy and Truchas Peak. A few plants were collected about a mile below Winsor's at an altitude of about 7800 feet. These had, no doubt, been brought down from above timber line by the river. The species has never been collected elsewhere in the Territory, so far as I can learn.

4768. *PARNASSIA FIMBRIATA* Banks. Truchas Peak in a bog just at timber line. The plants are rather smaller throughout than most specimens of the species, but otherwise do not seem remarkable.

4742. *P. PARVIFLORA* DC. Seen only at the edge of a small pool along the river near Winsor's.

4799. *SIBBALDIA PROCUMBENS* L. Common on Truchas Peak, Pecos Baldy, and near the head of the Nambe.

4446. *SORBUS SCOPULINA* Greene. Between the Rio Tesuque and the Rio Nambe on the trail between Winsor's and Santa Fe. Collected by Heller in 1897 and distributed under the name of *S. sambucifolia* (Roem.) C. & S. It was not seen in the central and western parts of the forest.

4974 and 4975. *LUPINUS KINGII* S. Wats. In an arroyo near Pecos. Both forms of the plant, the one with white and the other with bluish-purple flowers, were found growing together.

5012. *TRIFOLIUM HYBRIDUM* L. Noticed in several fields about Pecos, probably introduced in alfalfa seed.

5001. *MEDICAGO LUPULINA* L. On the sandy banks of the river at Pecos; also collected along Santa Fe creek at Santa Fe, where it was found by Heller.

5021. *HOMALOBUS MACROCARPUS* (A. Gray) Rydb. A few plants that had finished fruiting were collected near Pecos.

5087. *ASTRAGALUS OREOPHILUS* Rydb. Dry hills about Pecos.

4377. *ARAGALLUS RICHARDSONII* (Hook.) Greene. Common at the south end of Grass Mountain, at an elevation of about 10000 feet.

4285. *VIOLA RETROSCABRA* Greene. Pecos Baldy.

4033. *LEPARGYRAEA CANADENSIS* (L.) Greene. Common on shaded hillsides along Winsor creek and elsewhere. It seems not to occur on the western side of the forest, which probably accounts for the fact that it has not been reported from New Mexico before.

4318. *OREOXIS HUMILIS* Raf. Pecos Baldy.

4886. *MONESES UNIFLORA* (L.) A. Gray. Rather abundant in the thick spruce forest in Horse-thief canyon. Three or four plants were collected on the side of Truchas Peak just below timber line.

4230. *PYROLA ASARIFOLIA* Michx. Abundant on a shaded hillside along Winsor creek.

4227. *P. CHLORANTHA* Sw. Same locality.

4229. *P. SECUNDA* L. Same locality.

4685. *P. PICTA* Smith. Near Harvey's ranch, where it was collected on a hillside along with the three other species mentioned. This species has also been found in the Mogollon mountains.

4210. *VACCINIUM OREOPHILUM* Rydb. In thick spruce timber above the forks of Winsor creek; at Harvey's ranch. The fruit has an excellent flavor, and Mr. Harvey reports that the berries, which he sometimes gathers, are fully as good for cooking as the eastern huckleberries.

4270. *PRIMULA ANGUSTIFOLIA* Torr. Pecos Baldy. Nearby was found *P. Parryi* A. Gray, which occurred besides on Truchas Peak at and just above timber line.

5011. *AMARELLA STRICTIFLORA* (Rydb.) Greene. Common in meadows about Pecos.

4014. *CHONDROPHYLLA FREMONTII* (Torr.) A. Nelson. An inconspicuous plant in a meadow along the river at Winsor's.

4773. *SWERTIA PALUSTRIS* A. Nelson. In a bog on Truchas Peak just below timber line; also in Horse-thief canyon.

4298. *POLEMONIUM CONFERTUM* A. Gray. A beautiful flower, abundant on Pecos Baldy.

4385. *P. SCOPULINUM* Greene. Spirit Lake. Common at the higher elevations, usually in the damper and more shaded places.

✓ 4982. ***Androcera heterodoxa*** (Dunal)

Solanum heterodoxum Dunal, Hist. Solan. 235. *pl.* 25.
1816.

Dry hills about the old Pecos ruins.

5081. *VERBASCUM THAPSUS* L. Sparingly introduced at Pecos. The writer collected the plant during the summer of 1907 along Ruidoso creek in the White mountains.

4275. *BESSEYA ALPINA* (A. Gray) Rydb. On Pecos Baldy along with *B. plantaginea*.

4096. *VERONICA SERPYLLIFOLIA* L. Winsor's ranch.

4278. *ELEPHANTELLA GROENLANDICA* (Retz) Rydb. In a bog on Pecos Baldy; common at the higher elevations elsewhere in the forest.

4789. *PEDICULARIS PARRYI* A. Gray. Truchas Peak.

4204. *PEDICULARIS RACEMOSA* Dougl. In the thick spruce timber near Spirit Lake; also on Truchas Peak below timber line.

4329. *PLANTAGO TWEEDYI* A. Gray. Pecos Baldy.

4883. *LINNAEA AMERICANA* Forbes. In the thick spruce forest in Horse-thief canyon.

4047. *CAMPANULA PARRYI* A. Gray. Of rather common occurrence at Winsor's in meadows.

4182. *VALERIANA ACUTILOBA* Rydb. Along Ponchuelo creek; Truchas Peak at timber line.

5150. *XANTHIUM SPINOSUM* L. Occurring about several barnyards near Pecos. This, one of the most offensive of weeds, seems to be well established and will probably spread rapidly unless some measures are taken to exterminate it. It has been reported from one or two other places in the Territory.

4859. *GAERTNERIA TOMENTOSA* (Nutt.) Heller. Observed only at Winsor's ranch in the dooryard, where it is driving out the blue-grass.

4807. *TONESTUS PYGMAEUS* (T. & G.) A. Nelson. Only a few very small plants were collected on Truchas Peak.

ASTER NOVAE-ANGLIAE L. On sand bars along the river at Pecos.

4997. *MACHAERANTHERA VARIANS* Greene. Near Pecos.

4820. *ERIGERON PINNATISECTUS* A. Nelson. Truchas Peak.

4829. *E. MELANOCEPHALUS* A. Nelson. With the above.

4575. *E. SUPERBUS* Greene. Common on shaded hillside along Winsor creek and in several other localities.

Erigeron pecosensis sp. nov.

Perennial from a slender rootstock: stems erect, mostly about 25 cm. high, rather stout, striate, soft pubescent throughout or becoming glabrate below, not glandular: radical leaves spatulate, obtuse, tapering to a short, winged petiole, bright green, glabrous, except the usually ciliate margins, the blades about 30 mm. long and 12 mm. wide; stem leaves lanceolate or oblong, obtuse and mucronate or acute above, sessile by clasping bases, glabrous, except the long-ciliate margins; the upper stem leaves not much reduced, but the stems not appearing very leafy: heads 1 to 7 on short peduncles, the disk about 13 mm. wide and 7 mm. high, the purple rays very narrow and very numerous, extending about 1 cm. beyond the disk: bracts in two series of equal length, linear, with acute or acuminate tips, appressed or the tips slightly spreading, glandular puberulent and usually with rather abundant villous hairs.

The plant strongly suggests *E. macranthus*, but its smaller size, more pubescent stems, usually less acute leaves, and more or less villous bracts distinguish it. Type collected in a wet meadow along the Pecos river near Winsor's ranch, July 16, 1908, Standley 4358; altitude about 8200 feet.

A very handsome species, growing everywhere along the streams in this region. The same plant was also collected along Ponchuelo creek near the forks, July 4, 1908, Standley 4181. The latter collection was from a drier place, made before the rains had begun, circumstances which help to explain the minor differences between the plants of the two numbers.

No. 4830, collected on Truchas Peak above timber line, August 8, 1908, at an altitude of over 12000 feet, seems to be a low, subalpine form of this. It is only about 1 dm. high, and there is only a single head on each stem; the rays, too, are of a deeper purple, otherwise there does not seem to be much difference between this and the type.

5041. *HELIANTHUS ARIDUS* Rydb. Near Pecos, growing with *H. lenticularis*, but readily distinguished because of its narrower, shining leaves. A few plants were seen at Winsor's.

RATIBIDA TAGETES **cinerea** var. nov.

From the typical form this plant differs in being cinereous almost throughout: the stems and lower surface of the leaves are covered with a usually dense pubescence composed of rather coarse, appressed, and straight, or sometimes somewhat matted, pointed hairs; the upper surface of the leaves is green, and with much less abundant pubescence: the divisions of the leaves seem to be rather wider than in the species.

Type collected at Harrison's ranch near Pecos, New Mexico, August 21, 1908, Standley 5156, growing on a dry hillside at an altitude of about 6700 feet. The plant was associated with the species but was readily distinguishable, the collector thinking at first that it was the typical form of the plant affected by some fungus.

4410. COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA L. . . Distributed under this name rather reluctantly, because it seems to differ in several particulars from the eastern form of the species. The material in our herbarium is insufficient for satisfactory comparison of the plant, which should, from its geographical location, be distinct. It was collected on a mountain side near the Pecos river, growing under pine trees. The specimens have considerable pubescence on the lower part of the stems, and the upper leaves are all 3-parted and distinctly petioled. The leaves seem to be relatively wider than those of eastern specimens of *C. lanceolata* that we have seen. The plant reproduces by stolons, a method of propagation which explains the fact that the stems occurred singly. The plant was not at all abundant in the one locality where it was collected, but attracted notice at once on account of its large and handsome heads.

4809. ACHILLEA ALPICOLA Rydb. Truchas Peak. Readily distinguished from *A. lanulosa*, which occurred at timber line only a few hundred feet below, by its dwarfed habit and the darker edges of the involucreal bracts.

4255. ARNICA CORDIFOLIA Hook. Shaded hillsides along Winsor creek.

5069. TRAGOPOGON PORRIFOLIUS L. Rather common in cultivated fields about Pecos; also along Santa Fe creek at Santa Fe.

New Mexico Agricultural College.

THE NUT PINE

BY A. A. HELLER

On the 24th day of January, 1844, Captain J. C. Fremont, the "Pathfinder," came upon *Pinus monophylla*, the nut pine, for the first time. It was in western Nevada, not far from the site of the present city of Carson, near the northwestern limits of the species.

On the morning of that day an Indian came to the camp, bringing "with him in a little skin bag a few pounds of the seeds of a pine tree, which to-day we saw for the first time, and which Dr. Torrey has described as a new species, under the name of *pinus monophylla*; in popular language, it might be called the *nut pine*. We purchased them all from him. The nut is oily, of very agreeable flavor, and must be very nutritious, as it constitutes the principal subsistence of the tribes among which we were now travelling."

Having engaged this man to act as a guide to a pass leading across the Sierras, they proceeded upon the journey.

"The road led us up the creek, which here becomes a rather rapid mountain stream, fifty feet wide, between dark-looking hills without snow; but immediately beyond them rose snowy mountains on either side, timbered principally with the nut pine. On the lower grounds, the general height of this tree is twelve to twenty feet, and eight inches the greatest diameter: it is rather branching, and has a peculiar and singular but pleasant odor."

In the Second Biennial Report of the California State Board of Forestry, 88, Mr. J. G. Lemmon writes as follows concerning this tree:

"This curious little Single-leaf Pine has been met with in several places on the eastern and southern slopes of the Sierra. Perhaps its headquarters of greatest development are in the Tehachapi Mountains, where Fremont detected it again in March, 1845, having first discovered it the season before near the site of the present city of Carson, as he was about to find a pass through the Sierra near Lake Tahoe. Fremont noticed this pine with

great care for some three hundred miles along his course on both sides of the Sierra. He noticed its resistance to cold, and recorded the fact that in its highest locality the trees were covered four feet with snow, and the mercury stood at -2 degrees. Fremont called it 'one-leaved pine;' Endlicher changed it in honor of the discoverer to *P. Fremontiana*, and the tree has ever since bore both of these names interchangeably; but the better name is *P. monophylla*, since it is the only single-leaf pine known.

"The trees in open situations, as upon the low hills near Carson, Nevada, become round headed, freely branching from the base; but in the gulches of the Sierra they are spire-shaped, or even tall and slim. Trees in the Tehachapi Mountains were noted in June last four feet in diameter and nearly one hundred feet high.

"But the trees of the Sierra are generally decrepit and much broken by winter storms. In sheltered situations beautiful trees are seen of pyramidal outline, often heavily fruited, so heavy that their limbs are bowed to the ground. The cones are usually quickly deciduous. A fine forest of single-leaf pine is found on the San Bernardino Mountains near Bear Valley, of the same character and condition of bearing as in Tehachapi. Male flowers, June fifteenth, were just disseminating their pollen. Formerly the nuts of this pine were collected in great quantities annually by the Washoe tribe of Indians, for food.

"At the harvest time, nearly the whole tribe, men, women, and children, with their ponies, would proceed to the groves of trees and camp by them. With long poles the cones were beaten off by the men, the boys climbing such trees as admitted of it, to secure the fruit, which was taken by the squaws, piled in heaps with leaves and earth thrown over them, and then set on fire.

"When roasted several hours the cones will be found opening and discharging the large and truly delicious kernels.

"There has been much discussion ever since the discovery of this tree upon the character of its leaf, and eminent authorities have held opposing views; some declaring that the leaves were truly single and solitary, others that the terete foliage was due to the firm agglutination of a pair of leaves.

"Sir Joseph Hooker adopted the connate theory, and says:

" 'The anomaly of the single-leaf is due to the cohesion of the two semi-terete leaves of each sheath, and is far from being a constant character. In the plants at Kew the two leaves are as often free as united, and on making a transverse section it will be seen that the vascular bundle in the center of the cylinder is, in fact, double, and that the two parts are sometimes separate.'

"Maxwell F. Masters, editor of the 'Gardner's Chronicle,' London, in 'Annals of Botany,' Vol. II, No. 5 (kindly loaned me by Professor Greene), discusses the phenomenon very plainly, and, as he arrives at a different conclusion from the above eminent authority, it will be of interest to present his statements briefly in this paper. After stating that 'the axial or ramial nature of the typical pine needle is now pretty generally discredited;' he writes:

" 'In the hope of reconciling the discrepancies between these statements, or of ascertaining which is the nearest to truth, I have recently repeated some observations first made in 1883, both as to the minute anatomy of the leaves and to their mode of reproduction.' Then follows a detailed description of the microscopic organs seen in a cross section of a leaf of the *Pinus monophylla*, showing that the structure is in all respects the same as in the leaves of other pines: 'hence,' he concludes, 'the leaf-like body is a *true leaf* which occurs singly usually, but occasionally in pairs; as must have been the case of the leaves examined by Sir Joseph D. Hooker. There is, of course, no difficulty in understanding the latter condition; the anomaly consists in the single cylindrical leaf, to all appearances occupying the apex of a shoot.

" 'To clear up this anomaly I investigated the development of the constituent parts of the leaf bud at various stages of growth, and, without going into details, I may say that development supplied the clue which neither outward morphology nor internal anatomy sufficed to give. In point of fact, in the earliest stages examined there were always two foliar tubercles, one of which speedily overpassed the other, so that ultimately all traces of the second leaf were obliterated. The monophyllous

shaft of this pine therefore owes its peculiarity to the generally arrested development of one of its two original leaves.'"

Engelmann, in the Botany of the Wheeler Survey, 259, describes it as "a small tree, of scraggy growth, with gray bark and stout, mostly single, terete leaves (rarely in pairs, and then semicylindrical and entire on the margins)."

"That single leaf, before its nature was properly understood, troubled botanists a good deal, so that Endlicher, supposing that the single leaf consisted of two agglutinated ones, went so far as to change the name into *P. Fremontii*. They are really single leaves, and the only instance of such leaves in the genus (I do not speak of the primary leaves of seedlings or young shoots, but only of the secondary leaves, which grow in bundles on what we must take for reduced branchlets)."

In Bot. Cal. 2: 124, Engelmann says: "It was long considered probable that the terete leaf was in reality a connate pair, but the structure shows a single bundle of vessels and therefore a single leaf. The ducts, always peripheral, vary greatly in number, from 2 or 3 to 12 or 14."

In the Botany of the King Report Watson describes it as a "low tree of rather open rigid habit, the branches spreading or subdeflexed," and says it occurs "on the eastern slope of the Sierra and eastward, and reported from the Cascade Mountains, Oregon. Frequent on many of the ranges of Nevada from the Sierras to the East Humboldt Mountains, at 4,500-7,000 feet altitude, growing 10-20 feet high, rarely 1 foot in diameter. For the first 2-3 years from the seed, the leaves are very short and lance-linear, subflattened, carinate and caniculate, sheathless."

Sargent gives the following description of this tree in his Manual of the Trees of North America, 12:

"A tree, usually 15 to 20 feet, occasionally 40 to 50 feet high, with a short trunk rarely more than a foot in diameter and often divided near the ground into several spreading stems, short thick branches forming while the tree is young a broad rather compact pyramid, and in old age often pendulous and forming a low round-topped often picturesque head, and stout light orange-colored ultimately dark brown branchlets. Bark of the trunk

about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick and divided by deep irregular fissures into narrow connected flat ridges broken on the surface into thin closely appressed light or dark brown scales tinged with red or orange color. Wood light, soft, weak and brittle; largely used for fuel, and charcoal used in smelting. The seeds supply an important article of food to the Indians of Nevada and California.

"Distribution. Dry gravelly slopes and mesas from the western base of the Wasatch Mountains of Utah, westward over the mountain ranges of Nevada to the eastern slopes of the southern Sierra Nevada, and to their western slope at the headwaters of King's River, and southward to northern Arizona and to the mountains of southern and Lower California; often forming extensive open forests at elevations between 5000 and 7000 feet."

This species is practically a tree of the Great Basin, but passes considerably beyond this area in its westerly extension into the Tehachapi mountains in southern California.

There are three other nut pines, *P. edulis*, with leaves two or three to the cluster, common on the eastern slopes of the Rocky mountains from Colorado south, also in southwestern Wyoming, eastern Utah, and extending into northern and central Arizona and to the mountains of northern Mexico; *P. combroides*, with leaves two or three to the cluster, ranging from central and southern Arizona into northern Mexico and Lower California, usually found at higher elevations than *P. edulis*, and *P. quadrifolia*, with leaves usually four to the cluster, found principally in northern Lower California, but extending into Riverside county, California, along the western edge of the Colorado desert.

These four species fall into the genus *Caryopitis*, recently established by Small, in Fl. Southeast. U. S. 29. The distinguishing characters are leaves with one instead of two fibro-vascular bundles, and seeds with narrow or rudimentary wings which separate and remain attached to the scale when the seed falls.

Pinus monophylla Torr. & Frem. was described and figured in Fremont's Report, 319. 1845.

The photograph which furnished our cover illustration was taken by Professor P. B. Kennedy, at Steamboat Springs, eleven miles south of Reno, Nevada.

A NEW CONIOSELINUM

BY GEORGE E. OSTERHOUT

Since my article "The Colorado Conioselinum" was published in MUHLENBERGIA 4: 108. 1909, I have discovered that I made a mistake in assigning this *Conioselinum* to *C. scopulorum* (Gray) C. & R. I have since received some material which in every way answers the description of *C. scopulorum*, and for the *Conioselinum* of northern Colorado, of which I was writing, a description is therefore proposed.

***Conioselinum coloradense* sp. nov.**

Stem 5 to 6 dm. high from a perennial root, often glaucous, and for the most part carrying three leaves whose ample bases sheath the stem, the umbel or umbels rising from the sheath of the upper leaf: the lower leaves usually biternate and the upper ternate, then pinnate, the segments of the leaflets narrowly ovate or oblong, laciniately lobed and pointed: the umbel rather small with involucre of few scarious bracts, and involucels of similar smaller bracts: the rays usually 10 or 12, slightly scabrous, 2 or 3 cm. long, the pedicels 5 to 8 mm. long: florets white: fruit narrowly ovate, 5 to 6 mm. long, the dorsal ribs rather close together and narrower than the lateral wings: oil tubes 2 to 5 in the intervals and 6 to 8 on the commissure.

From this description it will be seen that *Conioselinum coloradense* is quite different from *C. scopulorum*. In appearance I suppose it closely resembles *Ligusticum simulans* C. & R. The type locality of *C. scopulorum* is in New Mexico, and it may be confined to territory south of northern Colorado. *C. coloradense* is quite common along streams and in springy places in the mountains of northern Colorado and southern Wyoming. My type specimens were collected at Chamber's Lake, Larimer county, Colorado, September 13, 1907, no. 3659. I have it also from Moraine Park, Larimer county, and C. F. Baker's no. 895 collected at Marshall Pass, August 20, 1901, is this species.

New Windsor, Colorado.

ANNOUNCEMENT

A new edition of the Catalog of North American Plants is in preparation. Thus far 68 pages have been printed, and other parts will follow as fast as possible. In all there will be about 300 pages. Since a considerable time must elapse before the work can be completed, the 68 pages and other parts as soon as issued, will be sent to those who wish to have them in that form, for \$1.25, payment to be sent with the order.

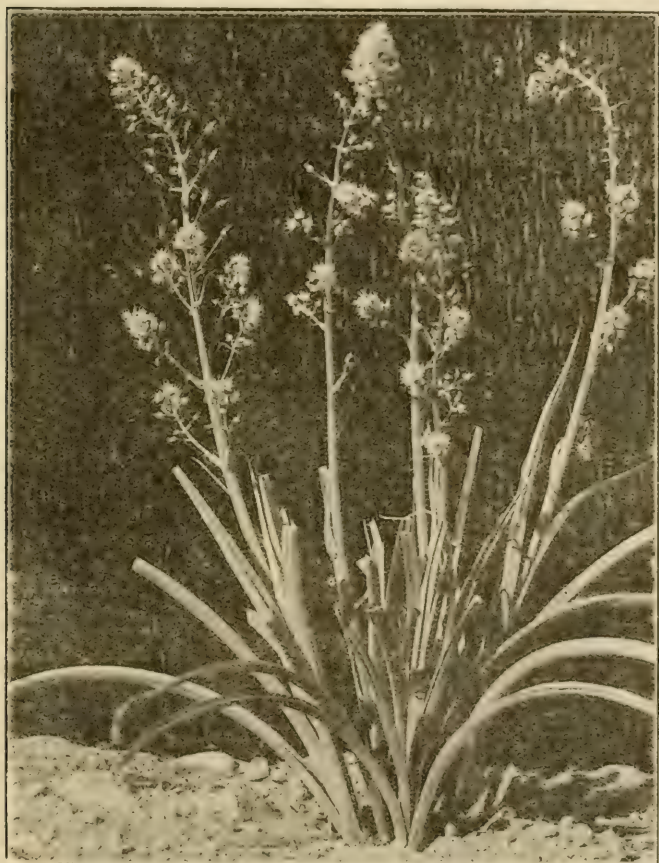
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A. A. Heller,
128 East 8th street, Reno, Nevada

MUHLENBERGIA

MARCH, 1909

Editors: A. A. HELLER and P. BEVERIDGE KENNEDY



The Death Camas (*Toxicoscordion paniculatum* (Nutt.) Rydb.)

CONTENTS:

Studies in Trifolium—II. P. Beveridge Kennedy	37
New or Noteworthy Plants from Arizona: Paul C. Standley	49
The Death Camas: A. A. Heller	51

University of Nevada,
Reno, Nevada

MUHLENBERCIA

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Entered as second-class matter November 24, 1908, at the post office at
Reno, Nevada, under the Act of Congress of
March 3, 1879.

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NEW
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BY P. BEVERIDGE KENNEDY

STOLONIFERUM GROUP

T. STOLONIFERUM Muhl. Cat. 70. 1813.

[illegible]

The first description from which one could really identify the plant is in Torrey and Gray's Flora 1: 315, although one can get some idea from Eaton's Manual, Ed. 7, 564. 1836. In specimens in the herbaria that I have examined, this species has quite frequently been mistaken for *reflexum*, *hybridum*, *carolinianum* and *repens*. When the stolons are not well developed it resembles very closely *T. reflexum glabrum*. It seems to be more limited in its distribution than *T. reflexum* and its variety *glabrum*. The following account of this species, with a figure, is found in Bull. U. S. Dept. Agric. Div. Agrost. 2: 49:

A low, smooth perennial, which sends out long runners from the base of the stem. The flowers are white, tinged with purple, in loose heads. The leaflets are broadly obovate and minutely toothed. A native species, growing in open woodlands

APR 7 - 1909

and prairies from Ohio west to Kansas, which is greedily eaten by cattle. It should be given a trial in cultivation.

ARKANSAS

Specimens examined.—On railroads, Independence county, Eggert, April 23, 1896.

KENTUCKY

Lexington, Kellerman, May 10, 1882.

MISSOURI

Centerville, Bush 561; Williamsville, Wayne county, Bush 2685, Eggert, May 16, 1893; Crescent, Eggert, May 28, 1886.

NEBRASKA

Bad lands, Hayden, July 14, 1853.

OHIO

Cincinnati, E. James Spence 540; Lloyd, May 25, 1882, and May 27, 1888; Fern bank, Ohio river, Short (no date)

TRIFOLIUM REFLEXUM L. Sp. Pl. 766. 1753.

The earlier descriptions of this species call for a pubescent plant with handsome rose-red and white flowers. While going over the herbarium material at hand, we discovered a large number of specimens that were decidedly glabrous with an instinctive difference in the color of the dried flowers.

It proved to be quite easy to separate the material into two lots. Recourse to the literature indicated that Lojacono in his revision had noticed this difference, and named the smooth one with yellowish flowers *T. reflexum glabrum*. Among the specimens examined was a part of the type material of this variety, collected by Dr. Mead at Augusta, Illinois, in 1842. We took occasion to prepare some slides of the floral parts from this collection, and found that the calyx is glabrous, and the sinuses at the base of the teeth wider, with a slight difference in the shape of the vexillum, wings and keel. By the specimens we were not able to be sure of the color of the flowers, although Lojacono has "floribus pallide ochroleucis fere albescentibus." The majority of the hairy specimens examined show red flowers;

the remainder are too brown or discolored for one to be able to tell their original color.

If on examination in the field the hairy plant proves to have red flowers and the smooth plant yellowish flowers, we believe that there are sufficient other differences in the structure of the flower to give the variety specific rank. The name *glabrum*, however, has been used in this genus for an European species.

In Bull. U. S. Dept. Agric. Div. Agrost. 2: 48, we find the following concerning *T. reflexum*:

A native annual or biennial species with ascending downy stems, oblong, finely toothed leaflets, and rose-red flowers on short stalks in a round, stalked cluster. The flowers are reflexed and brownish in fruit. Widely disseminated from western New York to Nebraska, Kansas and southward, and especially abundant in the middle prairie region, where it furnishes a considerable amount of palatable and highly nutritious forage, greedily eaten by all kinds of stock. It is a species which should be brought into cultivation.

ALABAMA

Specimens examined—

Lee county: Auburn, *Baker and Earle*, April 17, 1897.

ARKANSAS

Benton county: *Plank*.

Lincoln county: Varner, *Bush* 15; Fulton, *Bush* 244; Prescott, *Bush* 248; Fayetteville, *Harvey* 2243.

FLORIDA

Polk county: *Ohlinger* 80.

GEORGIA

De Kalb county: Stone Mountain, *Eggert*, May 22, 1897; roadsides, Stone Mountain, *Eggert*, May 22, 1897.

Experiment Station, *Rugel* 28; Rome, *Curtiss* 6785; *Bassler*, June 14, 1879.

KANSAS

Cherokee county: In woods, *Hitchcock*, 649.

KENTUCKY

Short, 1840.

MISSISSIPPI

Southern Mississippi, *Hilgard*, May, 1869.

MISSOURI

Carter county: Stony hills, *Eggert*, May 17, 1893; Montier, *Bush* 75, 4669; Webb City, *Bush* 1633; *Palmer* 500.

Green county: *Weller*, May 18, 1888.

Ripley county: Doniphan, *Bush* 280; Pleasant Grove, *Bush* 285.

Shannon county: *Bush*, June 26, 1888.

St. Louis county: Kirkwood, *Engelmann*, 1886.

Wayne county: Williamsville, *Russell*, May, 1900.

Carterville, *Bush* 525; Herculaneeum, *Engelmann*, May, 1835

NORTH CAROLINA

Biltmore, 13106, June 2, 1897; *Curtiss* 2; Chapel Hill, *Ashe*; *Vasey* (no locality or date).

SOUTH CAROLINA

Oconee county: *Tomassee*, *House* 2005.

TEXAS

Hempstead, *E. Hall* 143; Silver Lake, *Reverchon* 1940; Troup, *Reverchon*, May 8, 1902; Columbia, *Bush* 78; Texas, *Lindheimer* 44.

TRIFOLIUM REFLEXUM GLABRUM Loja. Nuovo Giorn. Bot. Ital.

15: 150. 1883.

Specimens examined—

ILLINOIS

Madison county: Canteen Lake, *Eggert*, June 5, 1877.

Marion county: *Bebb* (no locality or date).

Augusta, *Mead*, 1842 (type collection); Riverside, *Munroe*; Cabaskia, *A. S. W.*, August 13, 1890.

INDIAN TERRITORY

Limestone Gap, *Butler*, May, 1887; Chelsea, *Bush* 1266.

IOWA

Clinton county: *Butter*, June 20, 1878.

Johnson county: Iowa City, *Hitchcock*, June 1, 1889.

Iowa and Minnesota, *Parry*, 1847 and 1848.

KANSAS

Cherokee county: In woods, *Hitchcock* 649.

Osage county: *Brown*, June 5, 1897.

Republic county: *Argeda*, *Doran*, 1897.

Shawnee county: *Topeka*, *Popenoe*, June 12, 1877.

Wilson county: *Roper*, *Haller*, May 26, 1896.

MISSOURI

Cass county: *Gage* of *Prairie*, *C. C. B.*, June 1, 1864.

Illinois county: *Horse Shoe Lake*, *Eggert*, June 5, 1877.

Jefferson county: *Hematite*, *Eggert*, May 25, 1896.

St. Louis county: *Crescent*, *Eggert*, May 28, 1886; *St. Louis*, *Riehl* 166.

Columbia, *Tracy*, June 11, 1886; *Eagle Rock*, *Bush* 203; *Watson*, *Bush* 187.

NEBRASKA

Gage, *Knight* 190; *Lincoln*: *J. G. Smith*, July, 1890.

WEST VIRGINIA

Banks of the Kanhawa, *Buckley*, June, 1838.

✓ TRIFOLIUM VIRGINICUM Small, Mem. Torr. Club 4: 112. pl. 75. 1894.

[This perennial is unique among the eastern native clovers on account of its narrow leaflets and deep-seated, thick, branching roots. In the characters named it resembles certain far western species, notably *T. harneyense* of Oregon and Nevada. To the best of my knowledge, it has been collected only by myself and Dr. Small, and is known only from the type locality, a dry westerly slope of Kate's Mountain, near White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. It grows on an open gravelly slope, both trees and shrubs being equally sparse in growth. The plant is dif-

fusely spreading and grows in matted tufts here and there. It is from a region which has produced a number of little-known species, and grows in company with the very rare *Viorna ovata*. —A. A. HELLER.]

Specimens examined—

WEST VIRGINIA

Greenbrier county: Kate's Mountain near White Sulphur Springs, Small, May 16, 1892; Heller 843.

TRIFOLIUM AMPHIANTHUM T. & G. Fl. N. A. 1: 316. 1838.

T. Roemerianum Scheele, Linnaea 21: 460. 1848.

This is an exceedingly interesting clover on account of the stoloniferous branches bearing subterranean flowers at the axils of the leaves in addition to the regular flowers. The subterranean ones are solitary, with a pedicel about 5 mm. long. When young the calyx, vexillum, wings and keel are present. The calyx is more inflated, and has much shorter teeth. The other parts of the flower are not unlike the regular flowers. Development takes place by the vexillum, wings and keel withering, and the inflated calyx surrounding the legume at the base like an involucre. The legume is orbicular and about 3 mm. in diameter, puberulent, with a few pilose hairs. It is apparently four-ovuled; from one to three seeds developing. The seeds are variable in shape, from elliptical-ovoid to reniform, and when fully mature are mottled with purple.

Miss Anna Stockton Pettit in her interesting paper on the peanut (*Arachis Hypogaea* L.), Mem. Torr. Club, 4: 275. 1895, does not mention this American species of *Trifolium*, but writes about *Trifolium subterraneum* L., an European species with only one kind of flowers, which develop in heads, and after flowering "the peduncle bearing the head sinks to the ground and continuing to lengthen, pushes the head under the soil."

The distribution of *T. amphianthum* seems to be confined mainly to the prairies of Texas.

We would appreciate some fresh seeds, or, still better, a paper from some one living in the region where it grows, who

could watch it daily and give us an account of it from an ecological standpoint.

In Bull. U. S. Dept. Agric. Div. Agrost. **2**: 48. *f.* 46, we find the following concerning this clover: "A low, slender, stoloniferous species occurring in Louisiana and Texas upon the most sterile soils. It spreads rapidly and reseeds itself freely, producing a large amount of early spring pasturage. It comes into blossom about the middle of May. It is one of our most promising native wild clovers for cultivation."

Specimens examined—

LOUISIANA

Prairies on Red River, *Hale*, April.

TEXAS

Columbia, *Bush* 91, 473; Hempstead, *E. Hall*, April 30, 1872; Waco, *Pace* 85; Dallas, *Reverchon* 208; Victoria, *Eggert*, April 10, 1900; near San Felipe on the Brazos, *Lindheimer*, April, 1839.

The third group in the section may be termed the Carolinianum group, consisting of

<i>T. carolinianum</i>	<i>T. saxicola</i>
<i>T. carolinianum villosum</i>	<i>T. bejariense</i>

TRIFOLIUM CAROLINIANUM Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 58. 1803.

Michaux's original description represents a very merge plant. Since that time, however, it has become well known in the Southern States, and is well described in many works. Lojaccono has separated a plant collected by Dr. A. P. Garber at Manatee, Florida, as a variety *villosum*. We have examined material from the type collection, and can see nothing but a slight increase in the amount of pubescence. As the plant is extremely variable in this respect, we would not consider the varietal name necessary.

Specimens examined—

ALABAMA

Fort Morgan, *Tracy* 7729.

ARKANSAS

Independence county: *Eggert*, April 23, 1896.

Lincoln county: Varner, *Bush* 16.

Fulton, *Bush* 2300; Prescott, *Bush* 246, 544; prairies, *Engelmann*, June, 1835; dry hills, N. W. Arkansas, *Harvey*, May.

FLORIDA

River Junction, *Curtiss* 6377; southern Florida (Chapman herb.); no locality (Chapm. herb.); no locality (Chapm. herb. 1339, 1491, 1492, 1479, 1499, 1500, 3009, 3291); Manatee, *Garber* (type collection of *T. carolinianum* var. *villosum* Loja).

GEORGIA

Flint River *Rugel* 147; Stone Mountain, *Curtiss* 6776.

KANSAS

Cherokee county: Open ground, *Hitchcock* 651.

LOUISIANA

Madisonville, *Joor*, April 14, 1888.

MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi, *W. and T.* (Bruck Fink herb. in herb. Mo. Bot. Gard.); fields, s. Mississippi, *Hilgard*, May, 1859; Ocean Springs, *Tracy* 4854.

MISSOURI

Webb City, *Bush* 1623.

NORTH CAROLINA

Vasey; *Curtiss*.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Near Charleston (Bernhardi herbarium).

TEXAS

Brazos county: *Ness* 1937.

Gregg county: Longview, *Eggert*, April 19, 1899.

Harris county: Houston, *Eggert*, April, 1899; *E. Hall* 140; *Bush* 24, 49.

Mineola, April 24, 1902, Paris, April 10, 1904, Dallas, 209,

1937, Corsicana, April 25, 1902, *Reverchon*; Galveston Island *Lindheimer*, 1843; Columbia, *Bush* 145; Dallas, *Jones* 7525.

TRIFOLIUM SAXICOLA Small, Bull. Torr. Club **21**: 302. *pl.* 212. 1894.

We have not seen this species, but by the excellent drawing of the plant and all its parts in the above publication, we consider that although related to *carolinianum*, it is abundantly distinct, especially by the leaflets, which have very sharp spine or prickle-like teeth on the margins, and by the long, subulate point to the teeth of the calyx.

It has appeared in none of the collections as yet. Doctor Small collected it at the southern base of Stone Mountain, Georgia, at 1000 feet elevation. We have seen several plants of the true *T. carolinianum* from Stone Mountain. This clover is worthy of investigation to see if it occurs on other mountains at similar elevations in Georgia or other southern states.

TRIFOLIUM BEJARIENSE Moric. (Pl. Nouv. II. *pl.* 2.) Soc. Phys. Geneve **6**: 530. 1833.

T. macrocalyx Hook. Icon. *pl.* 285.

The type locality of this species is in Mexico, but we find it rather common on the prairies of Texas, and extending up to Arkansas. It can readily be recognized by the unequally lobed rather than toothed calyx. The wings also are very characteristic.

Specimens examined—

ARKANSAS

Prescott, *Bush* 247.

TEXAS

Brazos county: College campus, *Booth*, April 14, 1903; on prairies, *Nees*, 1839.

Victoria county: Victoria, *Eggert*, April, 1900.

Houston, *E. Hall* 141; *Bush* 50; San Felipe on the Brazos, *Lindheimer*, April, 1839; Corsicana, *Reverchon* 3754; Paris, *Reverchon* 4295; Raleigh, *Reverchon*, April 16, 1903; prairies, *Reverchon* 1938.

There are two introduced European species that are considered as belonging to this section, *T. hybridum* and *T. repens*.

TRIFOLIUM HYBRIDUM L. Sp. Pl. 766. 1753.

This is the alsike clover commonly known in cultivation. It is found from Nova Scotia to Georgia, and west to California, and is considered valuable in marshy places and at high altitudes.

The flowers of alsike and white clover are very similar, but the two plants can be readily distinguished by the difference in habit. The stem of alsike clover is erect and ascending, with the peduncles or flowering stems branching out at intervals, while the stem of white clover (*T. repens*) is prostrate or stoloniferous, frequently taking root by this means. The peduncles are extremely long and radical. The white clover or Dutch clover is found in all the northern and northwestern states, where it is valuable for pasture and for lawns. It readily seeds itself by roadsides and other waste places where sufficient moisture can be secured.

NEW OR NOTEWORTHY PLANTS FROM ARIZONA.

BY PAUL C. STANDLEY

The species described or noted below came to the notice of the writer in collections of plants recently sent to our herbarium by Professor J. J. Thornber and by Mr. J. C. Blumer. The type of the new species is in the herbarium of the New Mexico Agricultural College.

Castilleja Blumeri sp. nov.

Perennial: stems erect, rather slender, simple below but rather densely branched above, rather finely pilose puberulent throughout: leaves yellowish-green, finely puberulent, especially beneath, 30 mm. long or less, lanceolate, acuminate, with a pair of linear, strongly divergent lobes just above the middle, conspicuously triple veined: bracts like the leaves, or one of them entire, green, or a few of the upper ones tinged with red: calyx

22 mm. long or less, cleft about twice as deeply below as above, the two lobes lance-ovate and acutish, each bi-lobed at the apex; upper half of the calyx red, lower half bright green: finely puberulent throughout: corolla about two-thirds as long as the calyx, the galea 12 mm. long or less and 3-toothed at the apex; lower lip of the corolla about 2.5 mm. long, 3-lobed, the lobes linear and obtuse; whole corolla very finely puberulent; flowers on peduncles 1 cm. long or less.

The type was collected by Mr. Blumer (no. 1380) in the Chiracahua mountains, Arizona, at Barfoot Park, on rolling andesitic, pine land, recently lumbered, altitude between 2450 and 2550 meters. It seems not to be very closely related to any other species of Arizona or New Mexico familiar to the writer, or to any whose description he has been able to find. Its distinguishing characteristics are its branching habit, small leaves with divergent lobes, and small calyx and corolla. In spite of its small flowers, the plant is apparently a very handsome one.

Concerning this *Castilleja* Mr. Blumer writes: "This was collected September 15, 1906, at Barfoot Park. Only occasional, on drier situations; flowers brilliant deep crimson or fiery red, passing abruptly into green toward base of the calyx. Division line between this and 1379 does not appear clearly (perhaps because of the large amplitude of variation, especially in 1379). Some calyces are deeply cleft behind, others hardly more so than in 1379. One calyx noted was deeply cleft and each of the divisions 3-lobed. In this species, also, a case of fasciation was found."

CASTILLEJA PATRIOTICA Fernald, Proc. Am. Acad. 40: 56.
1904.

Here seems to belong no. 1379, collected at the same place and on the same date as the above. It differs from the typical form of the species chiefly in its larger corolla and calyces. The specimen sent to our herbarium was noteworthy because of its densely branched habit, but the collector, after examining a number of specimens, writes that this is not necessarily characteristic of the plant. He also sends the following notes concern-

ing it. "Exceedingly abundant everywhere except on springy soil. Flowers not waning and going to seed, bright red, shading gradually to green toward the base of the calyx. As may be expected in a species so abundant, many variations appear. Some flowers are yellowish, others shade toward crimson. On dry situations it is often only one-fourth as tall as in moister ones, with foliage much more laciniate and purplish. In moist ground one plant was seen that had leaves one-third of an inch broad and sparingly laciniate. In the same place another plant showed coalescence of stems, and the flowers were bunched almost into a head. In some plants the bracts are little or not at all colored, in others showy. The species seems to be in what De Vries calls a plastic state or mutation period. It appears to me now that the luxuriant development and many variations were due simply to a change in the habitat condition brought about by recent logging. In the neighboring virgin forest it was sparingly present and little developed."

Fasciation seems to be not at all uncommon in the Castillejas; the writer noticed several examples this last summer in specimens of *C. confusa*, found in New Mexico in the Pecos River National Forest.

***Machaeranthera humilis* (A. Gray) comb. nov.**

M. tanacetifolia var. *humilis* A. Gray, Pl. Wright. 2: 74. 1853.

The following names are synonyms according to Dr. Gray in Syn. Fl. 1: part 2, 206:

M. tanacetifolia var. *pygmaea* A. Gray, Pl. Wright. l. c.

Aster tenacetifolius var. *pygmaeus* A. Gray, Syn. Fl. l. c.

Among the plants forwarded by Professor Thornber was a sheet bearing the label *Machaeranthera tanacetifolia*. The specimens it contained were so different in appearance from representatives of that species which are found abundantly here in New Mexico in our immediate vicinity, that the writer's interest was aroused at once. The only mention made of this plant, apparently, is that by Dr. Gray in Plantae Wrightianae. It is barely possible that the plant under discussion may not be the

same as the one described there under the varietal name of *humilis*, but it at least fits the description very well. Dr. Gray considered his plant a depauperate form, but our Arizona specimens are certainly not depauperate. They differ from *M. tanacetifolia* in their less branched habit, that species branching copiously from the base, less divided leaves, smaller heads, and more foliaceous, broader, and not reflexed bracts. The plants are without doubt specifically distinct from the species to which they were referred.

The type of var. *humilis* was collected near Ojo de Gavilan, New Mexico, by Wright. This is somewhere near the Arizona border, and may even be in that Territory. Var. *pygmaea* was collected on dry, stony hills, valley of the Calado, Chihuahua, and near El Paso. The collection at the former place was made in August and at the latter in April. A description of the plant is as follows:

Annual: stems erect, about 3 dm. high or less, simple below but corymbosely branched above from about the middle, the branches strictly ascending, with a scattered pubescence throughout consisting of short and weak slender hairs: lower leaves 5 cm. long or less, once pinnatifid, the lobes entire and oblong, the terminal one oblong-obovate, sparingly puberulent; upper leaves similar but reduced, the uppermost simple, linear and bract-like: heads rather numerous, hemispherical, 10 mm. high and 12 mm. wide or less: rays numerous, purple: involueral bracts in several series, linear-lanceolate, acute, membranous below and straw-colored, ciliolate and puberulent, the upper half bright green, foliaceous, erect and not reflexed: achenes small and covered with a dense, rather long, silky pubescence: pappus hardly extending beyond the involueral bracts.

Collected at Tucson, Arizona; on the University campus, August 28, 1903, *Thorner 192*.

Herbarium of the New Mexico Agricultural College.

THE DEATH CAMAS

BY A. A. HELLER

TOXICOSCORDION PANICULATUM (Nutt.) Rydb. Bull. Torr. Club
30: 272. 1903.

Helonias paniculata Nutt. Journ. Phila. Acad. **7**: 57. 1834.

Zygadenus paniculatus Wats. Bot. King Exped. 343. 1871.

In the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club **30**: 272, Dr. Rydberg separates certain of our western plants long called *Zygadenus*, erecting the new genus *Toxicoscordion*, and restricting the name *Zygadenus* to the original *Z. glaberrimus* of Michaux, a plant of the Atlantic side of the continent, found in swamps near the coast from Virginia to Florida.

Toxicoscordion differs from true *Zygadenus* in having bulbs instead of rootstocks, and the sepals and petals with a single gland each instead of two glands.

Toxicoscordion paniculatum is a stout plant, with branched inflorescence. The flowers are creamy-white, the almost clawless petals and sepals rhombic-ovate, "acute," about 4 mm. long and as wide at the base. The flower of a specimen collected near Reno has "acutish" rather than acute divisions. While Watson had the true plant at hand, he evidently also had one or more other species which he confused with it, for he describes the petals as "oblong;" and we know that there are species with oblong petals. He says that in Nevada it is "frequent on the foot-hills of the Virginia, Trinity and West Humboldt Mountains," at from 5000 to 6000 feet elevation.

Rydberg says "it grows on hills up to an altitude of 1500m., ranging from Montana and Washington to New Mexico and California."

While "death camas" does not apply as a name particularly to *Toxicoscordion paniculatum*, it is apparently used more frequently than any other of the names applied to this group of plants. Poison camas, lobelia, squirrel food, wild onion, wild sego, mystery grass, and sand corn, are other names. These names are applied indiscriminately to a number of species, which in turn have all commonly been referred to *Zygadenus* or *Tox-*

icoscordion venenosum (Wats.) Rydb., a rather large flowered plant, the original of which came from wet places in the middle coast region of California. This species probably does not occur outside of California, but Watson mixed one or more other species with it, and confusion as to the identity of the plant has existed from the very beginning. The other known species and their ranges are:

T. intermedium Rydb. the type of the genus, has been found in Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Utah; *T. gramineum* Rydb. from Saskatchewan to Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and South Dakota; *T. acutum* Rydb. South Dakota; *T. falcatum* Rydb. Colorado; *T. Nuttallii* (Gray) Rydb. Arkansas and Kansas; *T. Fremontii* (Torr.) Rydb. coast region of middle California; *T. arenicola* Heller, Inyo county, California, and probably northward into western Nevada.

J. J. Sullivan, M. D., a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada, while a student at the University, prepared a manuscript on certain poison plants, from which the following is extracted:

"Wild onion (*Zygaenus paniculatus*) belongs to the lily family, and has received the common names 'wild sego,' 'sand corn,' etc. The following description of the plant is from a newspaper bulletin published by Professor Hillman in May, 1893: 'The various species of the genus *Zygadenus* are mainly western in their distribution, and range from the southern to the northern limits of the country, and westward to the Pacific. One particular species seems to have a more limited distribution, being confined to parts of Nevada, California and Utah. The plant is most common in the foothill regions, but sometimes occurs on the wild lands in the vicinity of the hills. Both the hard and rocky and sandy soils seem favorable to the plant's existence. Popularly described, the plant is deep rooted, bearing a coated bulb six or more inches below the surface of the ground. Below the bulb is a blackened stem which has sent forth plants in previous years. This is but a half inch or more in length and diameter, and produces from its crown a few living roots. Along its side numerous dead roots occur. The plant appears

above ground very early, the young leaves increasing in length during March and April. In May a single flower stalk shoots up.

"We have had several cases of poisoning by this plant, a notable one being at the Indian School at Carson City a few years ago. Seven people were poisoned, and the symptoms as given by Dr. Lee, of Carson, were as follows: Nausea, headache, followed by more or less stupor; the heart's action was lessened in frequency, while the strength of the pulse remained normal. The respirations were about normal.

"Last year ('97) Professor Hillman had one of the students in the University collect some of these plants. On his way back after collecting them he stopped at a friend's house (Groton's), where a young man (Bert Holland) ate some of them, mistaking them for onions. He was immediately siezed with violent vomiting, and lost all power of feeling; pinching and sticking with pins not seeming to have any effect.

"A sample of these plants was used by me in my experiments. Fifty grams of both the roots and stems were treated in the same manner as the larkspur (*Delphinium Andersonii*?) previously mentioned by the well-known process of Dragendorff. The chloroform residue of the watery solution on the addition of H_2SO_4 was dissolved yellow, becoming brown red; on the addition of water the solution became violet. HCl dissolves it, and on warming, the solution becomes red, showing the presence of convallamarin, $C_{23}H_{44}O_{12}$. The amyl alcohol residue from the ammoniacal solution on the addition of H_2SO_4 dissolves yellow, then brown-red, and on dilution with water becomes violet. HCl also dissolves it, and it becomes red on warming, showing the presence of convallamarin. The reactions were shown better and came quicker in the extract made from the roots than in that made from the stems."

According to the American Dispensatory, convallamarin is very deadly, "causing death in a few minutes after the introduction of the poison." The various species of *Toxicoscordion* are supposed to be responsible for the death of large numbers of grazing animals. Some species are no doubt more deadly than others.

The photograph which furnished our cover illustration was taken by Professor P. B. Kennedy by the roadside eight miles west of Reno, May, 1902. Part of the plant had been eaten by stock.

ANNOUNCEMENT

A new edition of the Catalog of North American Plants is in preparation. Thus far 68 pages have been printed, and other parts will follow as fast as possible. In all there will be about 300 pages. Since a considerable time must elapse before the work can be completed, the 68 pages and other parts as soon as issued, will be sent to those who wish to have them in that form, for \$1.25, payment to be sent with the order.

When completed the Catalog may be had in neat green cloth binding for \$1.50 postpaid. Orders for the cloth bound book may be sent in now, payment to be sent when the book is delivered.

A. A. Heller,
128 East 8th street, Reno, Nevada

MUHLENBERGIA

APRIL, 1909

Editors: A. A. HELLER and P. BEVERIDGE KENNEDY



The Mountain Mahogany (*Cercocarpus ledifolius* Nutt.)

CONTENTS:

Mr. Heller's 1908 Carex Collection: Kenneth K. Mackenzie	53
Studies in Trifolium—III. P. Beveridge Kennedy	58
The Mountain Mahogany: A. A. Heller	62
Engelmann Spruce near the California Line: Willis L. Jepson	64

University of Nevada,
Reno, Nevada

MUHLENBERGIA

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Volume 1, 1900-1906, consisting of 154 pages, contains 20 titles, with descriptions of many new species and interesting notes about old ones. This volume is of special interest to western botanists. Price \$1.00.

Volume 2, not yet completed. The 340 pages issued deal with the explorations of A. A. Heller in California during 1905, 1906, and 1907. The completed volume will contain about 425 pages. Price \$4.00.

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Entered as second-class matter November 24, 1908, at the post office at Reno, Nevada, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

MUHLENBERGIA

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MR. HELLER'S 1908 CAREX COLLECTION

BY KENNETH K. MACKENZIE

In the year 1908 Mr. Heller collected a number of species of *Carex* in Elko county, Nevada, which he sent me for determination. Most of the specimens represent well-known and widely distributed species, but as several are rare and two apparently represent undescribed species, I here give a list of the species found by him.

CAREX ATHROSTACHYA Olney, Proc. Am. Acad. **7**: 393. 1868.

No. 9020, collected July 17th, at Deeth, in meadows at an elevation of 5340 feet.

CAREX AUREA Nutt. Gen. N. Am. Pl. **2**: 205. 1818.

No. 9317, collected August 5th, on Lamoille creek between Lamoille and the mountains, elevation 6250 feet. Rare here.

CAREX FESTIVA Dewey, Am. Journ. Sci. **29**: 246. 1836.

No. 9372, collected August 8th, on the ridge on the north side of Lamoille canyon at an elevation of 8950 feet. This is probably the most common and characteristic species of *Carex* found in the higher parts of the western portion of the United States.

Carex fissuricola sp. nov.

Clumps apparently medium-sized and with short rootstocks, the culms phyllopodic, 5-8 dm. high, much exceeding the short leaves, roughened on the angles above: leaves with well developed blades six to ten to a fertile culm, the upper two or three very widely separated from one another, the rest clustered at

base, the upper sheath 6-9 cm. long, the blades flat, 3-6 mm. wide, 7-14 cm. long, very short-tapering, roughened at apex; terminal spike staminate or often developing a few perigynia, sessile or short peduncled, 8-15 mm. long, 3-5 mm. wide, the scales oblong-lanceolate, abruptly acute, brown with lighter midrib and hyaline margins; pistillate spikes four or five, the upper two or three sessile or short peduncled, and with staminate spike closely aggregated, the third or fourth somewhat separate and peduncled, and the lowest 9-15 cm. distant, erect, and strongly peduncled, the spikes oblong, 8-20 mm. long, 6-9 mm. wide, rounded or somewhat attenuate at base, containing 15-40 spreading-ascending perigynia in several-many ranks: bracts exceeded by the inflorescence, long sheathed, the lowest resembling the upper stem leaf, the several next reduced, the uppermost becoming scale-like: scales narrowly ovate, acute to cuspidate, narrower and shorter than the perigynia, brown with lighter midrib, the margins narrowly hyaline: perigynia narrowly ovate, much flattened, 5 mm. long, 2 mm. wide or nearly so, obscurely nerved, remotely ciliate-serrulate on the margins above, green and brown mottled, rounded at base, abruptly contracted into a slightly bidentate beak one-fourth to one-third the length of the whole: achenes triangular, obovoid, 1.75 mm. long, 1 mm. wide, about half the width of the perigynia: stigmas three.

No. 9429, collected August 11th, in a canyon at the head of the South Fork of the Humboldt, Elko county, Nevada, elevation 8700 feet. Type in the herbarium of K. K. Mackenzie.

To this species is also to be referred S. Watson's 1255, collected in August, 1869, in Cottonwood canyon, Utah, now in the herbarium of Columbia University.

The present species is closely related to *Carex luzulaefolia* W. Boott, and to *Carex ablata* Bailey, as well as to several other rare and local western species, several of which are but little known. From the above two species it may be distinguished as follows:

Pistillate scales narrowly ovate, acute to cuspidate	<i>C. fissuricola</i>
Pistillate scales ovate-oblong, very obtuse	
Blades of basal leaves widely spreading, 5-8 mm. wide; pistillate spikes oblong-cylindric	<i>C. luzulaefolia</i>
Blades of basal leaves ascending, 3-4 mm. wide; pistillate spikes linear-oblong	<i>C. ablata</i>

A characteristic which readily distinguishes this species from species like *Carex albida* Bailey, *C. herbariorum* Bailey, and *C. pseudo-japonica* C. B. Clarke, is its nearly sessile staminate spikes, as compared with the strongly peduncled staminate spike occurring in those species. *Carex luzulina* Bailey, may be separated by its gradually short-beaked perigynia, the beak being less than 0.5 mm. long.

CAREX HETERONEURA W. Boott, Bot. Cal. **2**: 249. 1880.

No. 9368, collected August 8th, on the ridge on the north side of Lamoille canyon, at an elevation of 8950 feet. Apparently this is a rather local species, as it is very sparingly represented in herbaria.

CAREX HODGII Boott; Hook. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 211. 1840.

No. 9369, collected August 8th, on the ridge on the north side of Lamoille canyon, elevation 8950 feet. This species stands near *Carex occidentalis* Bailey, and *Carex Hookeriana* Boott, and at times is difficult to distinguish from one or another of these species. The present specimens are noteworthy for the great development of the lowest bract, which is unusual.

CAREX LANUGINOSA Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. **2**: 175. 1803.

No. 9257, collected July 31st, in meadows, William Smiley's ranch near Deeth, elevation 5800 feet. Widely distributed throughout the greater part of the United States.

CAREX MARCIDA Boott; Hook. Fl. Bor. Am. *pl.* 212. 1840.

No. 9258, collected July 31st, in meadows, William Smiley's ranch near Deeth, elevation 5800 feet; also No. 9188, collected July 27th in meadows, Humboldt Wells, elevation 5630 feet. This is an exceedingly variable species, and has a wide distribution in the western half of North America.

Carex microptera sp. nov.

Clumps large, from short stout rootstocks, the culms 5-10 dm. high, aphyllopodic, much exceeding the leaves, strongly striate, smooth on the angles: leaves with well developed blades three to five to a fertile culm, on lower third but not bunched, the upper the larger, the blades flat, 2-3.5 mm. wide, 1-3 dm. long, roughened toward the apex: inflorescence consisting of 5-10 distinguishable but closely branched spikes, forming an ovoid or suborbicular head 12-18 mm. long, 10-16 mm. wide, the spikes ovoid, 5-8 mm. long, 4-6 mm. wide, with a few inconspicuous staminate flowers at base and 15-30 closely packed ascending (but not appressed) perigynia above in several-many ranks, the tips ascending or somewhat spreading: bracts obsolete or scale-like: scales ovate-lanceolate, acute, brown with lighter midrib, the margins scarcely hyaline, slightly narrower and slightly shorter than the perigynia: perigynia lanceolate, 3.5-4 mm. long, 1-1.5 mm. wide, plano-convex, lightly nerved, light brownish or straw-colored at maturity, the body nearly entire, occupied at base by achene, minutely sharp margined, rounded at base, flattened above achene and tapering or abruptly narrowed into the serrulate, bidentate beak one-fourth to one-third the length of the whole: achenes lenticular, 1.25 mm. long, nearly 1 mm. wide, broadly ovoid: stigmas two.

No. 9067, collected July 21st, at William Smiley's ranch near Deeth, Elko county, Nevada, elevation 5800 feet. Type in the herbarium of K. K. Mackenzie.

The following specimens in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden are to be referred to this species:

MONTANA: Elk mountains near Blackhawk, *Rydberg* 3289 and *Flodman* 303, August 5, 1896; Aldridge, *Mrs. Emma Schenber*, 1901; Cliff Lake, Madison county, 7500 feet, *Rydberg and Bessy* 3796, July 27, 1897; Manhattan, *Rydberg* 2186, July 17, 1895

WYOMING: Upper Hoback Basin, 7500 feet, *C. C. Curtis*, August, 1900.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK: Mammoth Hot Springs, *Mearns* 316, June 24, 1902.

Like *Carex straminea* Willd. in the eastern states, *Carex festiva* Dewey has had a great number of varying forms referred to it. The present species is proposed to cover a plant which differs from *Carex festiva* in its narrow and short perigynium, which is lanceolate and .4 mm. or less long as compared with the ovate perigynium of *C. festiva*, which is usually about 4.5 mm. long. The spikes also average somewhat smaller than in *C. festiva*, and are not at all separated. As the scales are but little narrower than the perigynia the spikes present a brownish appearance, while in *C. festiva* the scales being much narrower than the perigynia the spikes are much greener in appearance.

CAREX NEBRASCENSIS Dewey, Am. Journ. Sci. II. 18: 102.
1854.

No. 9211, collected July 28th at William Smiley's ranch near Deeth, elevation 5800 feet; also Nos. 9466 and 9476, collected August 19th in Ruby Valley near Cave Creek Post Office, elevation 6000 feet.

CAREX ROSTRATA Stokes, in With. Arrang. Brit. Pl. ed. 2.
1790.

No. 9272, collected August 4th, at McIntyre's ranch near Fort Halleck, in meadows, elevation 5800 feet. This is a very widely distributed species in the cooler parts of the northern hemisphere. The larger American specimens have of late years been referred to *Carex utriculata* Boott, but the characters on which that species is erected are so trivial and variable that I do not believe it is worth recognizing even as a variety.

The following species were collected in California:

CAREX BOLANDERI Olney, Proc. Am. Acad. 7: 393. 1868.

No. 8966, collected June 25th in Yosemite Valley near Glacier Point, elevation 4000 feet. This is a well distributed species in the far western part of the United States.

CAREX HASSEI Bailey, Bot. Gaz. 21: 5. 1896.

No. 9000, collected June 27th, in Little Yosemite Valley, elevation 6100 feet. In the original publication of this species it was said to be related to *Carex laxiflora* Lam. The relation-

ship, however, is undoubtedly with *Carex aurca*, as stated by Mr. Parish in his articles on southern Californian Cyperaceae. Furthermore, it will be very hard, if not impossible, to distinguish this Californian species from the plant of Canada and the northeastern states which has been referred by several authors to *Carex bicolor* All., an European species, the occurrence of which in America is extremely doubtful.

CAREX JONESII Bailey, Mem. Torr. Club **1**: 16. 1889.

No. 9003, collected June 27th, in Little Yosemite Valley, elevation 6100 feet. The type of this species came from Soda Springs, Nevada county, California. It is now known from a considerable number of additional stations, and ranges as far east as Colorado and Wyoming, but it never seems to be a common species.

CAREX MIRABILIS Dewey, Am. Journ. Sci. **30**: 63. 1836.

No. 8965, collected June 25, in Yosemite Valley near Glacier point, elevation 4000 feet. This is a common species in the northeastern part of the United States, but its occurrence in California largely extends the range usually given to it.

East Orange, N. J.

STUDIES IN TRIFOLIUM III.

BY P. BEVERIDGE KENNEDY

We have been working for the last four or five years endeavoring to find out the truth in regard to a large section of Pacific coast and Rocky mountain clovers. There are several distinct groups in the section, but the species within the groups are exceedingly variable, and hence it is difficult to differentiate botanical characters that will hold for specific rank. Of the group that we shall term the *longipes* group there are some eighteen published names. A smaller group and one closely related to the above is the *latifolium* group with seven published names. A third we shall term the *eriocepalum* group, in which both the calyx and the foliage are more or less hirsute. This also

has seven published names. The fourth and last in the section is the *macrocephalum* group, recognized by usually having some of its leaves with more than three leaflets, these varying in number from three to nine. In this group there are nine published names. This makes a total of forty-one names that must be considered as species or placed in synonymy. A number of discrepancies that have been handed down in botanical literature should also be corrected.

It has been our aim in these studies to consider that there are no new species of clovers, and to find a place for all specimens submitted to us among those already described. In a recent collection of *Trifolium*, however, sent to us by Mr. Wm. C. Cusick, of Union, Union county, Oregon, a low plant labeled *T. Kingii*, but very different from that species in all respects, came to our notice. Its habit and floral structure readily placed it in the *latifolium* group, of which there are seven members, as follows: *T. Aitonii* Rydb., *T. Covillei* House, *T. Haydeni* Porter, *T. latifolium* (Hook.) Greene, *T. orbiculatum* Kennedy and McDermott, *T. oreganum* Howell, and *T. shastense* House. We have given each of these careful and prolonged study, and have had access to type or type number material of all except *T. Covillei*. The excellent description of the last named, however, in the Botanical Gazette 41: 1906, precludes any possibility of its being that species, particularly if the illustrations of the vexilli of the two are compared. The calyx of *T. Covillei* is mentioned in the original description as "sparingly hairy above," but the accompanying figure shows it as glabrous.

We desire therefore to propose Mr. Cusick's plant as a new species of *Trifolium* with the following description and accompanying plate showing its structural characters.

***Trifolium multipedunculatum* n. sp.**

A low, somewhat hairy plant with running rootstocks and occasional long tap root, numerous peduncles and short, thickly matted stems. The flowers are a rich purple, becoming larger, brownish, and reflexed at maturity.

Plant about 1 dm. high, perennial, not involucrate: stems very short and matted: stipules clustered at the base of the stems,



Trifolium multipedunculatum Kennedy

membranaceous, entire, lobes long-acuminate; leaflets hairy beneath, glabrous above, about 10 mm. long and 4 mm. wide, variable in form, lowest ones smaller, obovate and cuneate, upper ones oblong-lanceolate, irregularly and sharply dentate-margined and tapering to a cuspidate apex; petioles hairy, 2-3 cm. long; peduncles 4-6 cm. long, erect, hairy; heads terminal, 2 cm. in diameter when young, becoming larger at maturity; flowers purple, completely reflexed in age by the deflexion of the pedicels, which are 1 mm. long and hairy; calyx tinged with purple, densely pubescent, tube 2 mm. long, teeth 5, unequal and variable, frequently curved at tip, two 4 mm. long, two 3 mm. long, one 1.5 mm. long, 10 nerved, 5 strong main ones running up to the apex of the teeth, and 5 intermediate weak ones; vexillum 14 mm. long and 6 mm. wide, apex rounded and emarginate with a prominent tip 1 mm. long; blade of wings 6 mm. long and 2 mm. wide, auricled at base, long-acuminate at apex, claw of wings 5 mm. long; blade of keel oblong, 4.5 mm. long, 2 mm. wide, with a short abrupt beak; ovary not well developed in our specimens, but sparingly hairy, about 5 mm. long, with a style of the same length.

The type, which is deposited in the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station herbarium, was collected at the summit of China Cap, Oregon, at 8600 feet altitude in granitic soil. It is Mr. Wm. C. Cusick's no. 3190, bearing the date July 30, 1907. Its nearest ally in habit would be *T. Covillei*, and *T. oregonum* in the character of the flowers.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE

1. Wings, about four times natural size.
2. Vexillum, a little more than three and a half times natural size.
3. Keel, about three and a half times natural size.
4. Calyx, slightly more than four times natural size.
5. Flower, natural size.

Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station.

THE MOUNTAIN MAHOGANY

BY A. A. HELLER

CERCOCARPUS LEDIFOLIUS Nutt.; T. & G. Fl. N. A. 1: 427. 1840.

Nuttall found the original of this species in the "Rocky Mountains, in alpine situations on the summits of the hills of Bear River of Timpanagos, near the celebrated "*Beer Springs*," which abound with carbonic acid." "Beer Spring" is located in southeastern Idaho, probably at what is now called Soda Springs, near Morristown, Bingham county.

Nuttall describes it as "a shrub, or small tree, 6-10 feet high, with white tough wood; the branches gray, terete, covered with circular cicatrizations. Leaves resembling those of *Ledum latifolium*, very coriaceous, on very short petioles." "The achenium, which with its tortuose and plumose tail almost exactly resembles the fruit of some species of *Stipa*, is coriaceous and 2-seeded."

In *Zoe* 2: 244, Jones remarks as follows concerning this species:

"*C. ledifolius* comes down to an altitude of 7,000 feet in the Wasatch mountains and runs up to over 8,000 feet altitude. It is a densely branched and scrawny shrub on rocky places, and where the moisture is greater and the soil better it straightens up and is 20 feet high and tree-like. In eastern Nevada where the moisture is far less it grows at 8,000 to 9,000 feet altitude, and is generally shrubby. Near the East Humboldt mountains it occasionally comes a little lower toward the edges of the lower foothills, but never in the valleys which are here seldom less than 6,000 feet above the sea. I have seen the trees 40 feet high there; with a trunk 1½ feet in diameter and so well formed as to make good posts. The leaves and flowers do not vary much except at the lowest altitudes."

The photograph which furnished the cover illustration was taken by the writer in the Ruby or East Humboldt mountains on the ridge overlooking Ruby Valley, above Cave Creek Post Office, at an elevation of 9000 feet. Here it is small and

dwarfed, only four to six feet high, since it has to contend with the high winds and snow storms of winter. In the canyons and sheltered places it is frequently a well rounded tree fifteen or twenty feet high with a short trunk a foot in diameter, and several heavy branches almost as thick as the trunk. It is apparently scarce on the Clover mountains, the northern extension of the Ruby Mountains.

Sargent, in the Manual of the Trees of North America, 508, says: "Dry gravelly arid slopes at elevations of 5000-9000 feet above the sea; sometimes on almost perpendicular cliffs and on rocky ridges as a densely branched contorted shrub, with linear revolute leaves, and smaller flowers and fruits (var. *intricatus* M. E. Jones); mountain ranges of the interior region of the United States from western Wyoming to the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains of Montana, the Coeur d'Alene Mountains of Idaho, the Blue Mountains of Washington and Klamath County, Oregon, and southward through the Wasatch Mountains and the ranges of the Great Basin to the eastern slopes of the Sierra Nevada, the northern slopes of the San Bernardino Mountains, California, and to the mountains of northern New Mexico and Arizona; most abundant and of its largest size on the high foothill slopes of the mountain ranges of central Nevada at elevations of 6000-8000 feet."

The genus *Cercocarpus* H. B. K. was established in Nov. Gen. et Sp. 6: 232. pl. 559. 1823, being based upon *C. fothergilloides*, a Mexican species. Up to 1840 this remained the only known member of the genus, when Nuttall published *C. parvifolius*, *C. betuloides*, and *C. ledifolius*. Since that time five other species have been proposed, the latest of which, *C. Traskiae* Eastwood, is found only on Santa Catalina Island, California. *C. parvifolius* is the most widely distributed of all, ranging on the east from Nebraska (type locality "bushy ravines near the sources of the Platte") to western Texas, and on the west from southern Oregon to Lower California. The flowers of all the species are small, yellowish, and in fruit the elongated persistent style is covered with long whitish hairs.

ENGELMANN SPRUCE NEAR THE CALIFORNIA
LINE

BY WILLIS L. JEPSON

Picea Engelmannii, the Engelmann Spruce, has never been found in California, but one or two localities crowd the California line so closely that the finding of a station within the State is now a possibility. On August 2, 1906, I found this species in Oregon, growing in the canyon bottom of the east fork of Ashland creek between 5000 and 5800 feet, seven miles north of the California-Oregon line. The canyon is a deep one in rough country. The trees ranged from 80 to 160 feet, or possibly 200 feet, in height. A dead tree on the ground was 148 feet high and 3 feet in trunk diameter.

About one year since I received from Miss Laura McDermott, of Virginia City, Nevada, what must be branchlets of Engelmann Spruce. The specimen was collected on the north slope of Mt. Rose, Washoe county, Nevada, at about 9000 feet altitude near timber line, the only tree at greater altitudes being *Pinus albicaulis* in prostrate form. A cone was originally part of the specimen but was lost in transit. In order that the question of its occurrence in the region of western Nevada may be definitely settled, fruiting or at least abundant foliage specimens are very much desired.

Berkeley, California.

[We have visited the region above-mentioned many times, and as yet have only discovered the alpine hemlock or Patton's Spruce (*Tsuga Mertensiana* (Bong.) Carr.) which is not uncommon in groves at 9000 feet elevation. The alpine white pine (*Pinus albicaulis*) is abundant at from 8000 to 9000 feet elevation, where the trunks reach a diameter of three to four feet. At approximate elevations between 9000 and 10000 feet it forms a low prostrate shrub frequently bearing cones. We hope this summer to ascertain with absolute certainty the existence of Engelmann's Spruce on the north side of Mt. Rose.—P. BEVERIDGE KENNEDY.]

ANNOUNCEMENT

A new edition of the Catalog of North American Plants is in preparation. Thus far 68 pages have been printed, and other parts will follow as fast as possible. In all there will be about 300 pages. Since a considerable time must elapse before the work can be completed, the 68 pages and other parts as soon as issued, will be sent to those who wish to have them in that form, for \$1.25, payment to be sent with the order.

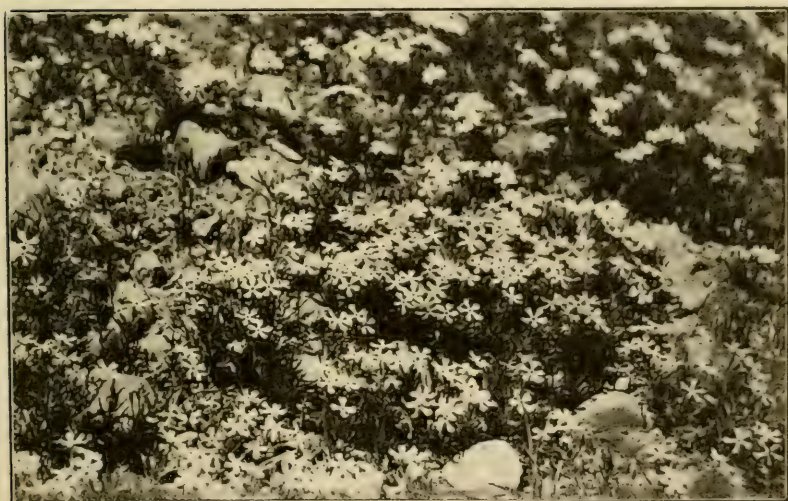
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A. A. Heller,
128 East 8th street, Reno, Nevada

MUHLENBERGIA

MAY, 1909

Editors: A. A. HELLER and P. BEVERIDGE KENNEDY



The Wild Phlox (*Phlox Stansburyi* (Torr.) Heller

CONTENTS:

Notes on Convolvulaceae: Homer Dolliver House	65
Puzzles in Synonymy: C. R. Orcutt	73
<i>Stanleya viridiflora</i> : A. A. Heller	76
The Wild Phlox: A. A. Heller	78

University of Nevada,
Reno, Nevada

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NOTES ON CONVULVULACEAE

BY HOMER DOLLIVER HOUSE

During the course of my investigations upon the North American species of *Ipomoea*, the results of which were published early in 1908, in the Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, considerable material accumulated relating to other genera of the family, which together with a few corrections in *Ipomoea*, it is the writer's purpose to present here.

CONVOLVULUS

***Convolvulus oreophilus* sp. nov.**

Related to *C. incanus*; stems 5 to 100 cm. long, trailing or prostrate, whitish with a dense fine silky indument, older parts green, finely pubescent or canescent; leaf blades narrowly or broadly ovate, cordate-hastate, obtuse at the apex, 2 to 5 cm. long, the basal auricles spreading, with several obtuse teeth or small lobes, the margin above the base irregularly crenate-toothed; petioles about one-third the length of the blades, silky villous with fine appressed hairs; peduncles exceeding the leaves, 6 to 12 cm. long, 2 to 6-flowered; sepals becoming 8 to 10 mm. long, obtuse or subacute, appressed pubescent, not auricled at the base; corolla white, 2 cm. long, pubescent without on the plicae, the limb angulate; capsules globose, included by the calyx; seeds black, minutely pubescent.

MEXICO: Near Tehuacan, Puebla, *Rose; Painter and Rose* 9983, 1905. Type in the National Herbarium.

CONVOLVULUS SECUNDIFLORUS Fernald

This species, described from Acapulco, Mexico (*Palmer* 32,

1894) also occurs in Colombia, as indicated by collections of Herbert H. Smith, no. 1588, November 19, 1898, made near Santa Marta.

***Convolvulus Nashii* sp. nov.**

Related to *C. repens* of the southeastern United States: stems twining, slender, densely tomentose: leaf blades lanceolate to oblong-lanceolate, 2 to 7 cm. long, acute, cordate-sagittate, the basal auricles 1 cm. long or longer, divergent and standing oblique, the middle lobe of the blade 5 to 15 mm. broad, densely and softly pubescent; petioles 1 to 3 cm. long; peduncles 1-flowered, exceeding the petioles, 2 to 5 cm. long; bracts ovate, obtuse or subacute, 10 to 15 mm. long, including the calyx: corolla white or tinged with pink, 5 to 6 cm. long.

FLORIDA: Eustis, Lake county, *Nash 609*, May 1 to 15, 1894 (type in herb. Columbia University); *Nash 44*, March 12 to 31, 1894; near St. Marks, *Rugel*, 1833 (herb. Columbia University); Cape Canaveral, *Allen B. Burgess 696*, April 2 to 5, 1904 (herb. N. Y. Bot. Gard.).

JACQUEMONTIA

***Jacquemontia apiculata* sp. nov.**

Twining, several meters long: stems, petioles and peduncles densely canescent and tomentose: leaf blades orbicular-ovate, 2 to 5 cm. long and nearly as broad, shallowly cordate or somewhat cordate-sagittate at the base, the sinus only 2 to 6 mm. deep, the apex obtuse or usually rounded and with an abruptly tapering mucronation, 3 to 6 mm. long, greenish and finely pubescent above with minute whitish hairs, silvery pubescent beneath with a dense indument of fine hairs and tomentum; petioles shorter than the blades: peduncles 3 to 8 cm. long, loosely 3 to 11-flowered: pedicels 1 to 2 cm. long; sepals unequal, the outer ones obovate-spatulate, 5 to 6 mm. long, broadest above the middle, obtuse or subacute, tomentose, the inner ones shorter, ovate, acute: corolla violet-purple with white rays, subentire, 20 to 25 mm. broad.

MEXICO: Tamaulipas, near Victoria, 320 m. altitude, *Palmer 117*, February to April, 1907. Type in herb. N. Y. Bot. Garden.

Jacquemontia Nelsoni sp. nov.

Perennial: twining, 1 to 3 m. long, densely and softly pubescent: leaf blades oblong-ovate to ovate-lanceolate, obtuse or rounded at the base, the apex acuminate, 3 to 4 cm. long, minutely but densely rough pubescent above, more softly and more densely pubescent beneath; petioles 6 to 12 mm. long; peduncles elongated, 10 to 15 cm. long, cymosely many flowered: bracts minute, subulate, 1 to 2 mm. long; pedicels 4 to 10 mm. long; sepals subequal, narrowly ovate, tapering to a subacute or obtuse apex, densely ciliate and pubescent with minute brownish hairs: corolla blue, funnel-form, fully 3 cm. long, pubescent without on the plicae, the limb 2.5 cm. broad: capsules globose, 6 mm. in diameter, each of the four valves partially divided, 2-celled: seeds sharply angled on two edges, muricately roughened.

MEXICO: Oaxaca; road between Nopala and Mixistepec, 800-4000 feet altitude, *E. W. Nelson 2442*, March 5, 1895. Type in the National Herbarium.

JACQUEMONTIA CONFUSA Meissn. in Mart. Fl. Bras. 7: 294. pl. 106. f. 2. 1869.

In examining some Mexican specimens of what was supposed to be *Convolvulus nodiflorus*, it was observed that certain specimens possessed subglobose or slightly ovoid and thickened stigmas, instead of the elongated and linear stigmas of typical *C. nodiflorus*. This difference was at first ascribed to the effects of drying, but a more careful examination showed that in certain specimens the difference was constant. The specimens possessing these subglobose stigmas range from Mexico to Brazil, and the shape of the stigma places them in *Jacquemontia* instead of *Convolvulus*. Meissner seems also to have noted this plant and described it under the name indicated above. Aside from the difference in the character of the stigma, already noted, there are scarcely any other appreciable characters to separate *J. confusa* from *C. nodiflorus*.

The north American specimens of *J. confusa* examined are as follows: Zacuapan, *Purpus 2214*; Oaxaca, *Rose 11367*.

THYELLA

Thyella macrocephala (Brandegee)

Jacquemontia macrocephala Brandegee, *Zoe* **5**: 219. 1905.

MEXICO: Sinaloa; near Cerro Colorado. Type collected by Brandegee.

OPERCULINA

Operculina discoidesperma (J. Donnell Smith)

Ipomoea discoidesperma J. Donnell Smith, *Bot. Gaz.* **14**: 27. 1889.

Type from Pansamala, Guatemala, altitude 3800 feet.

MEXICO: Chiapas; along road between Teneapa and Yajalon, 3000-5000 feet altitude, *E. W. Nelson* 3262, October 13, 1895 (*Nat. Herb.*); Guanajuato, *A. Duges*, 1894 (*Gray Herb.*).

Operculina aurea (Kellogg)

Aneisia aurea Kellogg; *Proc. Cal. Acad.* **5**: 83. 1873.

Ipomoea aurea Kellogg; Curran, *Bull. Cal. Acad.* **1**: 143. 1885.

LOWER CALIFORNIA: San Jose del Cabo, *Brandegee* 392, October 17, 1899, September 29, 1890 (*Gray herb.*); Cape St. Lucas, *Xantus* 81, 1859-60 (*Gray herb.*).

Operculina lancifolia sp. nov.

Related to *O. rubicunda* House (*Ipomoea alata* Rose, not R. Br.). Stems slender, glabrous: leaf-blades linear-lanceolate, acuminate and cuspidate at the apex, the base cordate-sagittate, 5 to 7 cm. long, 4 to 8 mm. wide, the basal auricles 4 to 7 mm. long, obtuse; petioles 1 to 2 cm. long; peduncles 3 to 4 cm. long, 1-flowered; pedicels 3 to 4 cm. long, slightly thickened; calyx 7 to 10 mm. thick, yellowish or greenish; corolla rose-colored, 5 cm. long, subsalverform, the 5-lobed limb about 3 cm. broad; stamens included.

MEXICO: Chiapas; Valley of Jiquipilas, 2200-2800 feet altitude, *E. W. Nelson* 2923. 1895. Type, sheet no. 233,546 in the National Herbarium.

***Operculina pectinata* sp. nov.**

Related to *O. ornithopoda* (Robinson) House. Stems rather stout or sometimes slender, glabrous; leaf blades subentire, irregularly pectinately lobed or toothed, the lobes acuminate with toothed margins, subtruncate at the base, the apex acuminate or caudate, 4 to 6 cm. long and as broad; petioles shorter than the blades; peduncles longer than the petioles, 1 to 5-flowered; bracts lanceolate, scarious, deciduous, 4 to 5 mm. long; sepals orbicular-obovate, rounded at the apex, 12 to 14 mm. long, nearly as broad; corolla white, campanulate-funnelform, 3 cm. long or less, 3 to 4 cm. broad, densely pubescent without in bud, less so on the plicae when expanded; capsule as in the related species.

MEXICO: Oaxaca—About Lagunas, *E. W. Nelson* 2646, June 5, 1895 (type in the National Herbarium); San Luis Potosi—Near Tancanhuitz, 1200 feet altitude, *E. W. Nelson* 4369, June 1, 1898 (sheet no. 330,920 in National Herb.).

The combination *Operculina codonantha* (Benth.), made by the writer (Bull. Torr. Club **33**: 503. 1906), should be credited instead to Hallier f. (Bot. Jahrb. **16**: 550. 1893).

***Operculina grandiflora* (Jacq.)**

Convolvulus grandiflorus Jacq. Hort. Vind. **3**: 39. pl. 69. 1776.

Ipomoea latiflora R. & S. Syst. **4**: 240. 1819. (excl. syn. Desr.)

Convolvulus ventricosus Bert.; Colla, Hort. Ripul. 37. 1824.

Ipomoea ventricosa G. Don, Gen. Syst. **4**: 274. 1838.

Calonyction grandiflorum Choisy, Mem. Soc. Phys. Geney. **6**: 442. 1833, as to Jacquin synonymy only.

Operculina ventricosa Peter, in Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam. IV. **3a**: 32. 1891.

Misled by Choisy's mistake in assigning Jacquin's *C. grandiflorus* to *Calonyction*, many authors since, including the writer (Bull. Torr. Club **31**: 591. 1904), have associated this plate of Jacquin's and combination made by Choisy with *Ipomoea tuba* (Schlecht.) G. Don (*Calonyction album* (L.) House, to which the plate bears some close resemblance. Grisebach, however, cor-

rectly assigns it to *Ipomoea ventricosa* (Fl. 467. 1861), and, except for the somewhat exaggerated size of the corolla, the plate matches almost exactly specimens from Martinique, the type locality of *C. grandiflorus*, recently collected by Duss under the name of *Ipomoea ventricosa*.

IPOMOEA

Upon the authority of Dr. Urban, the species described by the writer as "*Ipomoea Fawcettii* Urban," is to be referred to *Convolvulus tenuifolius* Vahl. Unfortunately Vahl's *C. tenuifolius* was taken up in *Ipomoea* for *Ipomoea quinata* R. Br. to which *C. tenuifolius* is referred by the Index Kewensis, but upon what authority is difficult to imagine, since *Ipomoea quinata* is an Old World species, and the type locality of Vahl's species is given "Habitat in India occidentali." The proper nomenclature of this species should be as follows:

IPOMOEA TENUIFOLIA (Vahl) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. 446. 1891, as to syn. Vahl only.

Convolvulus tenuifolius Vahl, Symb. Bot. **3**: 33. 1794.

Ipomoea Fawcettii Urban; House, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. **18**: No. 6, 216. 11 May, 1908.

Ipomoea carolina Griseb. Fl. 470. 1861. Not L.

Ipomoea tenuifolia Urban, Symb. Ant. **5**: 472. 20 May, 1908.

Represented in recent collections only by the Jamaican specimens collected by *Harris* (8605, 1904; 10010, 1907).

The specimens referred to by the writer as *Ipomoea hirtiflora* Mart. & Gal. and later described under that name, apparently do not belong to that species. Hallier has identified *Ipomoea hirtiflora* Mart. & Gal. with *Jacquemontia lactescens* Seem. (*Thyella lactescens* House), of Central America and Panama.

***Ipomoea villifera* sp. nov.**

"*Ipomoea hirtiflora* Mart. & Gal.;" House, Muhlenbergia **3**: 38. 1907; Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. **18**: No. 6. 193. 1908.

Not *I. hirtiflora* Mart. & Gal. 1845.

Stout, twining, perennial; stems densely pilose with reflexed brownish hairs; leaf blades orbicular-ovate, entire or 3-lobed,

acute, densely appressed pubescent above, silky beneath, 6 to 12 cm. long, deeply cordate: peduncles 12 to 20 cm. long, several flowered: bracts ovate-lanceolate, 2 to 2.5 cm. long: sepals narrowly lanceolate, acuminate, pilose, 16 to 22 mm. long: corolla purple, slender, about 5 cm. long and 3 cm. broad, pilose without on the plicae and tube.

GUATEMALA: Near Jacaltenango, *E. W. Nelson* 3579, 1895; 3500-5400 feet altitude. Type in the U. S. National Herbarium.

***Ipomoea minutiflora* (Mart. & Gal.)**

Convolvulus minutiflorus Mart. & Gal. in Bull. Acad. Brux. XII. 2: 262. 1845; Walp. Rep. 6: 541. 1847.

Ipomoea filipes Benth.: Meissn. in Mart. Fl. Bras. 7: 274. 1869; House, in Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 18: No. 6, 239. 1908.

TYPE LOCALITY: Sola (Oaxaca) Mexico.

DISTRIBUTION: Thickets near the coast; western Mexico (Sinaloa, *Palmer* 1647; Guerrero, *Palmer* 109) to Guatemala (*Shannon*) and tropical South America (*Smith* 1589; *Fendler* 2089; *Spruce* 886). The type of *Ipomoea filipes* Benth. was collected "about Santarem, on the Amazon River, Brazil."

IPOMOEA OCHRACEA (Lindl.) G. Don, Gen. Syst. 4: 270. 1838.

Convolvulus ochraceus Lindl. Bot. Reg. pl. 1060. 1827.

Ipomoea Curtissii House, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 18: No. 6, 257. 1908.

TYPE LOCALITY: Gold Coast, Africa (type collected by Mr. James Murray).

DISTRIBUTION: Western tropical Africa. Introduced into Cuba, Panama and Guyana.

IPOMOEA BRACHYPODA Benth. Bot. Voy. Sulphur 135. 1844.

Ipomoea iostemma House, Ann. N. Y. Acad. Sci. 18: No. 6, 207. 1908.

MEXICO: Ixtapa, Jalisco, *E. W. Nelson*, 4141, 1897.

GUATEMALA: Zacapa, *Kellerman* 7851, 7880, 1908.

COSTA RICA: Nicoya, *Tonduz* 13680, 1900.

RIVEA

The species belonging to this genus (Choisy, Mem. Soc. Phys. Genev. **6**: 407. 1833) are high twining or climbing, perennial, woody vines with large, entire, petioled leaves. Ovary 4-celled, 4-ovuled; stigma 2-lobed, lobes oblong. Pericarp becoming dry and hard, shining, indehiscent, the internal dissepiments more or less united from the top downward.

Stictocardia Hallier f. Bot. Jahrb. **18**: 159. 1893.

Argyreia § *Pomofera* C. B. Clarke, in Hook. Fl. Brit. Ind. **4**: 184. 1885.

The type species is *Rivea tiliaefolia* (Desr.) Choisy, l. c., which Hallier makes the type of *Stictocardia*.

Rivea campanulata (L.)

Ipomoea campanulata L. Sp. Pl. 160. 1753; Thwait, Enum. Pl. Ceyl. 211. 1864.

Convolvulus tiliaefolius Desr. in Lam. Encyc. **3**: 544. 1789.

Convolvulus gangeticus Roxb. Hort. Beng. 13. 1814; Fl. Ind. **2**: 46. 1824.

Ipomoea tiliaefolia R. & S. Syst. **4**: 229. 1819.

Ipomoea benghaliensis R. & S. l. c.

Convolvulus campanulatus Spreng. Syst. **1**: 608. 1825.

Ipomoea gangetica Sweet, Hort. Brit. ed. 2, 288. 1830.

Convolvulus melanostictus Schlecht. in Linnaea **6**: 737. 1831

Rivea tiliaefolia Choisy, in Mem. Soc. Phys. Genev. **6**: 407. 1833.

Ipomoea melanosticta G. Don, Gen. Syst. **4**: 271. 1838.

Convolvulus platypeltis Spanoghe, in Linnaea **15**: 338. 1841

Argyreia tiliaefolia Wight, Ic. Pl. Ind. **4**: 12. 1850.

Stictocardia tiliaefolia Hallier f. Bot. Jahrb. **18**: 159. 1893.

TYPE LOCALITY: India.

DISTRIBUTION: West Indies, tropical America, Africa and Asia.

ILLUSTRATIONS: Wight, Ic. Pl. Ind. **4**: *pl.* 1358; Rheed. Mal. **11**: *pl.* 56.

Biltmore, North Carolina.

PUZZLES IN SYNONYMY

BY C. R. ORCUTT

Synonymy will probably always be a more or less vexatious study for the naturalist, and one that cannot be wholly ignored. It is easy to formulate satisfactory theories and rules, but not always easy to adapt them to actual conditions that may confront one, and a relation of a few experiences may prove not uninteresting to others.

Years ago, in my early explorations of the mesas and canyons around San Diego, California, I discovered that two very distinct species of *Rhus* existed, where only one was recognized by the botanical world, and I jumped to the conclusion that Thomas Nuttall, who had given the names *Styphonia integrifolia* and *S. serrata* to a species which he had collected at San Diego, had been wronged by the suppression of the latter species. I still believe that this was a natural and justifiable conclusion, judging from the circumstantial evidence furnished by the literature at that time extant. Torrey had even figured a leaf of my "integrifolia" (Pac. R. R. Rep. 9: pl. 2), and left no room for doubt in my mind that the commoner shrub around San Diego should be known as *Rhus serrata*, and my new discovery was Nuttall's original "integrifolia." A letter to Dr. Sereno Watson, accompanied by specimens, led to the information that Nuttall's type specimens of both *integrifolia* and *serrata* were in existence in the Gray herbarium, and were undisputably based on variations in the foliage of one species, and my specimens of supposed *integrifolia* were in reality a new species, to which he gave the name *Rhus ovata*.

I can no longer correspond with Parry, Engelmann, Gray, Watson, and Vasey, and a new school of botanical writers, with different views, now occupy the botanical arena. A set of more or less arbitrary rules has led to the displacement of many names familiar to an older generation by others resting on their law of priority. Priority is a good law, but it has been too loosely applied I fear in many cases without corresponding advantage to the cause of science.

A case in hand is another of Nuttall's names. *Cactus californicus*, the *Cereus californicus* of Torrey and Gray's Flora. There can be no reasonable doubt in my mind that Nuttall found our now familiar velvet cactus (Engelmann's *Cereus Emoryi*) at San Diego, and that it is the only plant now growing in the vicinity of San Diego answering to the description given by Nuttall. But no specimens collected by Nuttall are known to me to exist, and the circumstantial evidence available to me can not be more complete than that I possessed in the case of the two species of *Rhus*. It is possible, but not reasonable to suppose, in view of our present knowledge, that Engelmann was right in his supposition that Nuttall's *Cereus californicus* was based on plants which he had named *Opuntia serpentina*. *Opuntia serpentina*, as it commonly exists around San Diego, is not an erect growing species; *Cereus californicus* was described as erect, with yellow flowers and dry spiny fruit; *Cereus Emoryi* is erect in habit, with yellow flowers and spiny fruit which is at first juicy with a rich red pulp, but in age becomes dry, and may have been so found by Nuttall.

Now, if I am to use my own judgment, and follow strictly the law of priority, I must reinstate Nuttall's name *Cereus californicus*, and treat Engelmann's *Cereus Emoryi* as a synonym, after more than fifty years of recognition. I intend to continue to write *Cereus Emoryi* as the name of this plant, with *C. californicus* as a synonym; but another critical botanist has acknowledged that I am right in my recognition of Nuttall's plant, and possibly his name will be reinstated upon the revision of the genus.

In traversing the desert plains of Arizona in 1902, I found a tiny cactus growing in the shade of bushes on the Gila, the slender cylindrical stems curiously proliferous from the base, which I decided to be a new species, naming it *Mammillaria Thornberi*, for Professor J. M. Thornber, who had found the plant almost at the same time. It has since been sent to me by Dr. R. E. Kunze, who reported it as quite rare. I collected more than a thousand plants, but unfortunately all have perished from lack of suitable care. I am now convinced that this

is identical with the plant described by Engelmann in the Cactaceae of Emory's Reconnaissance, under the name of *M. fasciculata*. No type specimens of *M. fasciculata* are known to exist, and the figure and description are inadequate, yet they leave no doubt in my mind, and I feel justified in treating *M. Thornberi* as a synonym.

One prominent American botanist, deciding upon segregating four new species from what had before been recognized as one, found himself unable to determine to which of his four species the accepted name should be given, cut the gordian knot by describing all four as new species, leaving it to future botanists to determine which of his four names should be relegated to synonymy. There is no doubt about this incident, as the man told me the tale himself, but I hope the practice has not been a common one.

In the study of the Cactaceae there are many instances where one feels inclined to treat the bulk of the older published names as *nomina nuda* and begin all over again. It is impossible for us in a great many cases to determine what plant was originally given a stated name—*Opuntia tuna* being a well known instance. *Mammillaria elegans*, one of our best known cacti in cultivation, certainly does not agree with De Candolle's description, and the difficulties of a reconciliation can be seen by a comparison of the original with Schumann's more recent description. I have had several distinct species given this name by those who have given special study to cacti.

I believe that many of the new species in Cactaceae published in recent years are based on plants previously described. But where any doubt exists, and where no type has been preserved, it would be well for botanists to recognize as law the rule that the older names should not be revived at the expense of well established names. This rule would save us from the re-establishment of many doubtful generic names as well as specific names, and preclude the use of such a name as *Cactus* from future generic application—a name pretty well worn out.

San Diego, California.

STANLEYA VIRIDIFLORA

BY A. A. HELLER

4. *S. viridiflora* (Nutt. mss.): "erect, glabrous; leaves cuneate-obovate, acute, entire, the radical ones with a few runcinate teeth towards the base; petals linear, and, as well as the calyx, herbaceous.

"Bare shelving hills on Ham's fork of the Colorado of the west, and in other parts of the Rocky Mountains, towards the sources of Lewis's River; also on the head waters of the Platte. July-Aug.—Root very stout and cylindrical, penetrating deeply into the earth; the taste bitter and nauseous. Stem simple, 3-4 feet high. Radical leaves clustered, about a span long, occasionally almost pinnatifid at the base; cauline ones entire, rapidly diminishing in size upward, so that the superior part of the stem is naked. Raceme very long (sometimes 2 feet in length), crowded with flowers. Calyx and corolla greenish-yellow, and not showy. Sepals long and linear. Petals linear; the lamina scarcely longer than the claw. Anthers very long and linear. Immature fruit smooth; the pedicel about half an inch long; stipe about an inch in length, nearly as long as the silique." *Nutt.*

The above is the description of *Stanleya viridiflora* Nutt. in Torrey and Gray's Flora 1: 98. 1838. This description is so far the best one of the species. In the Synoptical Flora 1: Part 1, 105, under the generic key, the petals of *Stanleya* are said to be "long and narrow, spatulate, slender-clawed." On page 178, the generic description says "cream-colored or yellow flowers," and on the same page, under the description of *S. viridiflora* "flowers greenish," is all that is mentioned concerning the flowers. We are left to infer that the flowers of all the species are "long and narrow, spatulate, slender-clawed," and that there is no more to be said about them, except to note variations in color.

The note at the end of the description of *S. viridiflora* in the Synoptical Flora says that "the suggested *S. collina* of Jones, l. c. [Zoe 3: 283] appears to be the typical form of the species."

But is it? Mr. Jones gave a description of his plant which enables me to decide that I have the same thing, collected last August on the Ruby mountains on the ridge above Cave Creek post office, Elko county, Nevada, in limestone, growing about the base of cliffs, elevation 7600 feet. Jones described the flowers of his plant as follows: "Sepals in the bud greenish-yellow, after anthesis purple (usually) and reflexed, linear-oblongate, obtuse, concave, almost hooded; blade of petals crumpled crosswise, edges jagged, linear, $\frac{1}{2}$ line wide, yellowish-green, inconspicuous, 4 to 6 lines long, and thin, claw thick, fleshy, triangular-subulate, 6 lines long and a line wide at the saccate base, glabrous, whole petal just equaling the filiform filament."

This describes my plant very well, especially the "blade of petals crumpled crosswise," which is very characteristic. The only discrepancy is that in my plants the blade is almost too wide at the apex to be called "linear," but somewhat oblongate would be better.

Had I collected this plant only I might not have doubted the statement in the Synoptical Flora that Jones' plant is typical *S. viridiflora*. But along the railroad near Wells, Elko county, Nevada, elevation 5630 feet, was found a plant of different aspect, with long (2 dm.) basal oblongate leaves, "attenuate below into long flat winged" petioles.

The striking difference is in the flowers. The petals of this plant are greenish, linear, about 17 mm. long, a little over 1 mm. wide at the base for a distance of 3 mm., then reduced to 1 mm. or less for the remaining length, being practically linear, the edges entire, not "jagged," as in the other plant, and no sign of the "crumpled crosswise," but merely several longitudinal veins. The petal is apparently twisted at the middle, and seems to be very slightly narrower there than either above or below, but so little that the difference is almost imperceptible.

That these are two distinct plants there can be no doubt, but are either of them *S. viridiflora*? The plant from near Wells most nearly answers to the description, but the lamina of the petal is not "scarcely longer than the claw." It is five times longer, if we allow that the lower, broader portion may be called a claw.

Nuttall's specimens should be represented in either the herbarium of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, in the Torrey herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden, or in the Gray herbarium. Some one of our eastern friends who has access to the type material could do no better work than give us a more complete description of *S. viridiflora* (provided a better one is necessary) accompanied by an illustration of Nuttall's specimen and enlargements of the floral parts.

THE WILD PHLOX

BY A. A. HELLER

PHLOX STANSBURYI (Torr.) Heller, Bull. Torr. Club **24**: 478. 1897.

P. speciosa var. (?) *Stansburyi* Torr. Bot. Mex. Bound. 145. 1859.

P. longifolia var. *Stansburyi* Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **8**: 255. 1870.

The handsome little plant which furnishes the subject for our illustration is common on gravelly hills about Reno, beginning to bloom early in April, and from that time on until the middle of May flecking the hills with vivid spots of pink. Occasionally plants, or even whole colonies of plants bearing white flowers are found. As shown in the illustration, hundreds of blossoms are often found massed together. It is not true *Phlox Stansburyi*, but apparently the plant known as *P. Stansburyi* var. *brevifolia* (Gray) E. Nelson, and differs considerably in appearance, notably in the shorter and broader leaves and shorter flowers. It is probably distinct. Typical *Stansburyi* belongs to an entirely different floral region, having been collected many years ago on "gravelly hills near the Organ Mountains, New Mexico."

The name Phlox, although botanical, has come to be well known in common every-day language. The ones best known are those derived from the perennial fragrant ones, and the bright and various colored annual *Phlox Drummondii*, the best known of all the species, as it has been in cultivation for a long time.

A Mr. Drummond, who collected extensively in Texas, sent seeds to England early in 1835, and in October of that year *Phlox Drummondii* was described and figured by Hooker in the Botanical Magazine. The flower was originally described as "pale purple without, within, or on the upper side, of a brilliant rose-red or purple, varying exceedingly on different individuals in intensity and in their more or less red or purple tinge, the eye generally of an exceedingly deep crimson." One garden form of this species has deeply cut petals, and is called "star phlox."

P. paniculata and *P. maculata* are two perennials that have been extensively cultivated, the former especially having furnished many garden forms. It is a stout erect plant, two to four feet high, the flower usually deep pink in the wild state. It is found in woods and thickets in most of the eastern states from Pennsylvania south to Florida and west to Kansas.

P. maculata is a smaller plant, but with the same upright habit. The stem is usually purple mottled, whence the name. The leaves of this species are broader, thicker, and of a deeper green than are those of *P. paniculata*.

All told, there are about sixty species of *Phlox* in North America, all of them handsome plants, apparently only five of them annuals, and all of these five are natives of Texas.

By far the greater number of the species in the genus are found from the Rocky mountains westward fully two thirds of them occurring in that region. At the higher altitudes especially are found the low matted forms with an abundance of flowers almost concealing the short leaves.

NEVADA SPECIES

Besides the form illustrated, the following are known to occur in Nevada:

PHLOX LONGITUBA Heller, Muhlenbergia 2: 228. 1905.

Phlox superba Brand, Pflanzenreich IV. Fam. 250: 67. 1907.

This is a handsome species with pink or often salmon-colored flowers, the tube nearly an inch and a half in length. The slender stems are suffrutescent at base, and often attain a height

of a foot and a half when growing among the desert shrubs. Plants growing out in open ground away from bushes are much lower and more diffuse, the woody base less pronounced. The type was collected near Bishop, Inyo county, California, but we now have it from Goldfield, this state. Our Nevada specimens differ from the type only in having the upper surface of the leaf less pubescent. This phase of the species has been described by Brand as *P. superba*, the type collected at Tonopah, not far from Goldfield.

The following belong to the group of low and prostrate matted perennials whose branches and short crowded leaves are almost concealed by the numerous white or purple tinged flowers. They occur at altitudes of 6000 feet and more.

PHLOX DOUGLASII Hook. Fl. Bor. Am. 2: 73. 1838.

The leaves of this species are smooth or nearly so, sharply pointed. The calyx is sparsely lanate-ciliate, and the flowers have the tube somewhat hairy inside at the base. It is represented by specimens from near Carson, and from Peavine mountain just northwest of Reno.

PHLOX CANESCENS T. & G. Pac. R. R. Rep. 2: 122. *pl.* 6. 1855.

We have specimens from several stations near Reno, and from Paradise valley, Humboldt county. The species is readily distinguished by the woolly pubescence and the short, rigid, recurved-spreading leaves.

PHLOX CONDENSATA (Gray) E. Nelson, Rev. West. N. A. Phlox. 13. 1899.

This has been found at elevations of 10000 feet and more on the Clover mountains in the eastern part of the state, and on Mt. Rose near Reno at similar elevations. The leaves are much crowded, hispid ciliate and glandular. The tube of the flower is twice the length of the calyx.

There are other species in the herbarium from Nevada, but their identity is not sufficiently enough established to warrant listing them here.

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MUHLENBERGIA

JUNE, 1909

Editors: A. A. HELLER and P. BEVERIDGE KENNEDY



The Wild Almond (*Emplectocladus Andersonii* (Gray) Nelson and Kennedy

CONTENTS:

More Southwestern Castillejas: Paul C. Standley	81
A new Lathyrus from New Mexico: E. O. Wootton and Paul C. Standley	87
A Reminiscence of J. G. Lemmon	88
The Wild Almond: A. A. Heller	89
Some of Dr. Kellogg's Species: A. A. Heller	91

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MORE SOUTHWESTERN CASTILLEJAS

BY PAUL C. STANDLEY

Since writing the description of *Castilleja Blumeri* and the note upon *C. patriotica*, published in the March number of MUHLENBERGIA, the writer has received from Mr. Blumer several other plants of this genus from southern Arizona. In the lot were included specimens of *C. minor* A. Gray, *C. integra* A. Gray, and *C. linariaefolia* Benth. All these were collected in the Chiricahua mountains. Besides these, collections were sent of two other members of the genus, both of which appear to be new. They were not collected in quantity, and so were not distributed in the sets recently sent out by Mr. Blumer.

***Castilleja retrorsa* sp. nov.**

A low perennial: stems slender, 2 dm. high or less, branched from the base, finely retrorse-pilose throughout: leaves entire, linear, 25 mm. long or less, dull green, rather densely puberulent on both surfaces: bracts entire, linear or lanceolate, yellowish-scarlet: flowers rather few and crowded, somewhat divaricate, almost or quite sessile: calyx 3 cm. long or less, tubular, scarlet, soft pubescent, cleft in front for almost half its length, obscurely cleft behind: corolla about 4 cm. long, hence conspicuously exerted, sparingly pubescent, greenish-yellow, the galea slightly shorter than the tube.

The specimens that I have of this plant are scarcely more than fragments, yet the plant appears so distinct that it seems worth recording. It reminds one of *C. patriotica*, but differs from that species in its pubescence, the type collection of the latter being glabrous except in the inflorescence, and there it

has much shorter pubescence than the Arizona plant. The proposed species is always more slender, its leaves are entire, while those of *C. patriotica* are incised, and it differs in having the galea shorter than the tube of the corolla. The plants appear somewhat depauperate. They were collected by Mr. J. C. Blumer (no. 2132) on a rocky spur north of Wilgus ranch, in the Chiricahua mountains, Arizona, September 2, 1907, growing in high, dry places in rhyolitic soil, altitude 6000 feet.

Castilleja cruenta sp. nov.

Perennial: stems mostly solitary, simple, about 3 dm. high or often less, rather stout, with abundant villous pubescence: leaves thick, entire, the lower linear-lanceolate, about 6 cm. long and 6 mm. broad, 3-nerved, acute, rough pubescent beneath, scabrous above, the upper leaves much broader and shorter and more pubescent: bracts entire, rather broadly obovate, obtuse, densely pubescent, green at the base, crimson above for about half their length or some of the lower ones entirely green, 3 cm. long or less, longer than the flowers: flowers densely clustered, almost or quite sessile: calyx cylindrical, 18 to 22 mm. long, densely pubescent, dull green, slightly cleft behind, deeply cleft in front (for 7 or 8 mm. or twice as deeply as behind), the lobes broadly obtuse and entire: corolla slightly shorter than the calyx, the galea and tube about equal in length, the lip very short and inconspicuous with three sharp teeth: capsule ovoid, about 8 mm. long, with a beak 3 or 4 mm. long, glabrous.

Mr. Blumer determined this as *C. laxa* A. Gray, and it resembles that species more than any other. It differs, however, in its more abundant and longer pubescence, its included corolla, and the entire lobes of the calyx. Excellent specimens were collected by Mr. Blumer (no. 2133) on a rocky spur north of Wilgus ranch in the Chiricahua mountains, Arizona, September 2, 1907, growing in rhyolitic soil, altitude 6000 feet.

Types of both these proposed species from Arizona, as well as those from New Mexico, are deposited in the herbarium of the New Mexico Agricultural College.

The first plant collected by the writer during the summer of 1908 in the Pecos River National Forest was a *Castilleja*. It is closely related to *C. confusa* Greene, but the specimens were finally distributed as a new species. Through carelessness the name assigned to it on the labels was one already used by Dr. E. L. Greene. I wish to describe it here under another name:

***Castilleja inconstans* sp. nov.**

Perennial: stems mostly solitary, stout, simple at the base but usually branched above, stiffly erect, 5 dm. high or less, with abundant, short, stiff pubescence throughout, or sometimes almost glabrous about the middle internodes: leaves linear-lanceolate, entire, 60 mm. long and 9 mm. wide or mostly smaller, rather bright green, acute or acuminate, 3-nerved, scabrous especially beneath, the upper leaves usually slightly wider than the lower ones: bracts about as wide as the leaves but shorter, 15 to 25 mm. long, with two pairs of long, linear, acute lobes, the central lobe being acutish and conspicuously toothed, the lateral lobes often toothed also, scabrate or short-villous, scarlet for about half their length: calyx about 15 mm. long, almost equally cleft before and behind, the divisions each with two long, linear-lanceolate, attenuate teeth: corolla exserted, about 20 mm. long, galea much shorter than the tube, the lip very short and inconspicuous: capsule ovoid, about 1 cm. long, with a beak about 2 mm. long, glabrous.

Type collected at Winsor's ranch, on the headwaters of the Pecos river, June 29, 1908, *Standley 4000*, altitude about 8400 feet. The plant is common in this region, growing on rather sunny hills under pines or even higher up among the aspens. Other collections seen, all from this same region, are as follows: Rio Pecos two miles below Winsor's 1908, *Standley 4244*; Harvey's upper ranch, 1908, *Standley 4687*, altitude 9600 feet; Santa Fe mountains, 1898, *Maltby and Coghill 2*; upper Pecos river, 1904, *Mrs. W. H. Bartlett*; Harvey's ranch, 1899, *Cockerell*.

C. confusa is common in this same region, but is readily distinguished in the field by its different aspect. It reaches higher levels, too, for the writer collected it on Pecos Baldy at

about 12000 feet. This proposed species is distinguished by its more erect and stouter, stiffer habit, *C. confusa* being taller, more slender, and rather weak and lax; by the much more abundant and stiffer pubescent stems, the smaller flowers and bracts, and the more divided bracts.

A rather interesting variant of this plant was noted. In one clump growing with the common scarlet-bracted form were found a number of plants with bright yellow bracts; otherwise they did not differ from the type form. This same mutant was collected by Mrs. Bartlett in 1905 in about the same locality. It is not the same as *C. confusa* x *acuminata* described by Professor Cockerell, although the plant there called *C. confusa* is the one here described as new.

In the Sacramento and White mountains of southern New Mexico is another *Castilleja* that has long been known as *C. affinis* H. & A. That species was first collected in California, and one hardly expects to find a Californian plant in New Mexico. Careful examination has convinced the writer that the New Mexican plant is distinct, and it is here described as

***Castilleja Wootonii* sp. nov.**

An erect perennial: stems stout, often reddish, single or clustered, 6 to 10 dm. high, simple below but amply branched above, glabrous in most parts, but soft pubescent near the base and with abundant, short, white, villous pubescence upon the inflorescence: leaves simple or frequently with two linear, acuminate, divergent lobes, when simple linear-lanceolate, acute, 7 cm. long or less, bright green, mostly glabrous, 3-nerved: bracts 25 mm. long or less, with two or rarely four divergent, linear, lateral lobes which are about twice as long as the terminal one, the terminal lobe narrow, entire, and acute to obtuse, short villous along the veins, scarlet above for half their length: flowers short pedicelled, numerous in a spike which is dense and short at first but later becomes elongated: calyx 25 mm. long or less, cleft in front for one-third its length or more, behind about half as deeply, the lobes each with two linear-lanceolate, acuminate teeth, short villous along the veins: corolla 30 mm. long or

less, soft pubescent along the back, the galea shorter than the tube, the very short and inconspicuous green lip with three sharp teeth: capsule ovoid, about 1 cm. long, with a short beak, glabrous.

This does indeed seem to be related to *C. affinis* because of the form of the calyx. From that species it is distinguished by the long and very acute calyx segments, the shorter pubescence, and the different bracts and leaves. Type collected at Gilmore's ranch on Eagle creek in the White mountains of New Mexico, August 25, 1907, *Wooton and Standley 3411*, altitude about 3400 feet. We have the following additional collections from the White mountains: Mescalero reservation, 1905, *Wooton*; divide above the Mescalero agency, 1895, *Wooton*; White Mountain Peak, 1897 and 1901, *Wooton*. From the Sacramento range, which is the southern continuation of the White mountains, we have a collection from Clouderoft, 1899, *Wooton*. This is the tallest of any of the *Castillejas* found in New Mexico, except possibly *C. linariaefolia*. It frequents the pine clad mountain sides chiefly, but sometimes occurs on the more open slopes in the "parks."

In the collection of plants made by Mr. O. B. Metcalf in 1904 about the Black range was a *Castilleja* that seemed to be new. In our herbarium it was represented by several collections from the Mogollon mountains. Professor E. O. Wooton and myself assigned it a name which was used upon the labels sent out with the sets. Dr. Rydberg has written us that he finds no essential difference between this plant and *C. laeta* A. Nelson, originally described from Wyoming. Upon comparison with specimens of this species received from Colorado and Utah, our plant does seem to be the same, although scarcely any other plants of the northwestern states can be found in the mountains of southwestern New Mexico.

Castilleja integra A. Gray, was first collected in the Organ mountains of southern New Mexico. It is distributed over a wide area, occurring almost throughout this Territory, as well as in Texas, Colorado, and Arizona. It is a variable species in

New Mexico. In the Organ mountains it grows at an altitude of about 6000 feet, on shaded slopes, where it is a tall plant and but little branched. Farther north in the region about Santa Fe it is very low and much branched, growing on the open mesas and foothills, but at about the same altitude. The size of the flowers and bracts varies noticeably in different plants, the forms of northern New Mexico running into the variety *gloriosa* (Britton) Cockerell. Most of these variations, perhaps, are due to climatic conditions, especially temperature and the water content of the soil.

In the range of mountains where *C. integra* was first found there occurs another *Castilleja* which somewhat resembles that common species. We have specimens of but three collections in our herbarium, and the plant seems to be much rarer than *C. integra*. It is here described as

***Castilleja organorum* sp. nov.**

An erect perennial: stems clustered, or branched from the base, sparingly branched above, about 4 dm. high, stout, with rather stiff, spreading or often retrorse pubescence throughout, the pubescence above and upon the inflorescence being softer and even slightly matted: leaves numerous, linear, with one or three nerves, 45 mm. long or less, finely scabrate on both surfaces: flowers rather few in a short and rather dense spike: bracts oblong, entire, broadly obtuse, 2 cm. long or less, scarlet for two-thirds their length, rough puberulent: calyx 16 mm. long or less, tubular or somewhat distended below, equally cleft before and behind, the lateral divisions each divided into two linear-lanceolate lobes, scarlet above and greenish below, rough puberulent: corolla slightly exserted, the galea half as long as the tube or less, bright green faced with scarlet, the rather conspicuous lower lip consisting of three bright green, strongly incurved teeth: capsule about 12 mm. long, ovoid, with a short beak.

The type was collected on the rocky sides of the Organ mountains not far from Van Patten's Camp, June 9, 1906, by the writer, altitude about 5700 feet. Other specimens from the same range are as follows: Filmore canyon, September 23, 1905.

Wooton and Standley; west side, near San Augustine ranch, August 16, 1895, *Wooton*. The plant is related to *C. integra*, but differs in its very distinct pubescence and smaller flowers and bracts. It is not very distant from *C. patriotica* and *C. retrorsa*, but is distinguished by its different calyx and corolla.

Herbarium of the New Mexico Agricultural College.

A NEW LATHYRUS FROM NEW MEXICO

BY E. O. WOOTON AND PAUL C. STANDLEY

***Lathyrus oreophilus* sp. nov.**

Perennial, climbing or ascending by rather short but well developed 3-parted or simple tendrils: stems rather slender, less than 5 dm. high, sharply angled, finely puberulent throughout, usually simple: leaves with 3 to 5, usually 4, pairs of leaflets, the rachises sparingly puberulent; leaflets elliptic, about 40 mm. long and 15 mm. wide, with very short petiolules, rather thick, obtuse at both ends, mucronate at the apex, strongly veined, rather bright green above and paler beneath, more or less puberulent beneath, glabrate above; stipules semi-sagittate, very small and inconspicuous: racemes about as long as the leaves, 6 to 15-flowered: flowers about 15 mm. long, on pedicels about 3 mm. long, the wings and keel bright rose color, the standard darker and drying purple: calyx 8 mm. long or less, including the teeth, densely pubescent, the lowest tooth linear-lanceolate and two-thirds as long as the calyx, the lateral teeth much shorter and triangular-lanceolate: fruit not seen.

This is very unlike any other species of this genus found in New Mexico, its chief peculiarities being its pubescence and the small size of its handsome flowers. The type was collected in James canyon, about four miles east of Cloudcroft, in the Sacramento mountains of New Mexico, June 26, 1899, by *E. O. Wooton*. The plant was very abundant in this one locality, growing along fence rows about a piece of land that had been cleared recently.

Herbarium of the New Mexico Agricultural College.

A REMINISCENCE OF J. G. LEMMON

Sierra Valley, Christmas, 1873.

Mrs. Alf. Doten,
Gold Hill, Nev.

The promise to send you flowers has not been forgotten, but I could not attend to it before.

Now I am in the midst of delight and flowers—having chartered a church by the week and spread them in the pews for convenience of classification.

Am very busy, and must beg your pardon for sending so small a selection. Hope they will arrive safely. Please acknowledge receipt. How do you like "Scenes in the High Sierras" commenced in the 1st of Nov. No. of *Pacific Rural*? Will thank you for criticisms. With many remembrances of the kindnesses of your husband, I remain,

Your casual acquaintance,

J. G. LEMMON.

P. S. Am in receipt of a pamphlet from Dr. Asa Gray of Cambridge, the father of botany on this continent, containing a very pleasing announcement—the fact that a certain plant of this valley has been named *Astragalus Lemmoni* in honor of my pioneer efforts in inspecting this valley.

The honor is too great for me to wear modestly as I should, but if diligence in future is a guaranty I mean to deserve it. Ho, for Shasta and Oregon next season.

[We had hoped ere this to have published an extended sketch of the late Mr. J. G. Lemmon, whose name is so intimately connected with the development of western botany, but have been unable to do so. However, through the kindness of Professor S. B. Doten, of the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, we are enabled to print the above letter, written to his mother years ago, when Mr. Lemmon first made his acquaintance with the wonderful flora of the Pacific coast. It shows the remarkable enthusiasm that he had for his chosen work, not only in the beginning, but even up to the end.—EDS.]

THE WILD ALMOND

BY A. A. HELLER

EMPLECTOCLADUS ANDERSONII (Gray) Nelson and Kennedy,
Muhlenbergia 3: 139. 1908.

Prunus Andersonii Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. 7: 337. 1868.

Amygdalus Andersonii Greene, Fl. Fran. 49. 1891.

Early in May the hills about Reno present considerable areas of bright pink bloom, for this shrub is abundant in many places, usually frequenting gravelly and stony slopes. It is even found within the city limits where the conditions are suitable for its growth.

As may be surmised by a glance at the Latin names which have been given to it, it is a member of the Amygdalaceae or stone-fruited section of what is broadly termed the rose family. It is a shrub, commonly three or four feet high, but occasionally six or seven feet, with short and stiff, somewhat spiny branches and grey, rather smooth bark. The shrubs are somewhat gregarious, due no doubt to the limited facilities for seed dispersal, often forming extensive thickets, and when in full bloom are very ornamental, but the flowers have a decidedly disagreeable odor. The leaves are comparatively thin, prominently veined, dull green, and commonly spatulate or oblong, an inch or less in length, but on some bushes they are nearly as broad as long. The flowers are about a half inch broad, some shade of rose or pink, as they vary from almost white to bright rose. The petals are not unlike the leaves in shape, but commonly a little broader in proportion to the length.

The fruit is almost orbicular in outline, nearly a half inch across, somewhat flattened or compressed. The thin outer fleshy covering, which has a thickness of a millimeter or slightly more, is dehiscent exactly as in the cultivated almond. The stone has one margin raised into an acute edge, and a millimeter or more below on either side is a second but less prominent ridge. The other margin is not so wide or prominent, and is simply furrowed. The stone is pointed at each end, more prominently so at one end than at the other, and the sides are slightly roughened.

In the Botany of California, 1: 168, the following note is found: "The fruit more nearly resembles the peach than does that of any other of our species. This whole section [*Emplectocladus*], indeed, of five species confined to the interior of the continent and to Mexico shows the nearest approach in the American flora to the old genus *Amygdalus* of the Old World."

One cannot help wondering why the people who recognized the relationship of this plant to *Amygdalus* should persist in calling it a plum. But then when we remember that most botanists still include both plums and cherries in the same genus, this position need not cause much surprise.

The plant was named in honor of Dr. C. L. Anderson, who at one time lived at Carson City, and collected plants in that vicinity between 1863 and 1866. This was one of the numerous plants he sent to Dr. Gray at Cambridge to be named.

We do not know the exact limits of its range, but in Zoe 4: 151, Mr. Brandegee says it "grows scattered through the Sage Brush nearly to Susanville, California," and Coville, in Cont. U. S. Nat. Herb. 4: 90, records it from as far south as Walker Pass on the eastern slope of the southern Sierra Nevada in Kern county, as well as to the east of that place in the Panamint and Coso mountains in Inyo county, California. I have collected it in the upper part of Inyo county in Owen's valley.

In point of distribution, so far as known, it is confined to a narrow strip in western Nevada and eastern California, extending on the north to Susanville, Lassen county, California, and on the south to lower Inyo county, a distance of some 300 miles, and is most plentiful in the region where it was first discovered.

Emplectocladus fasciculatus Torr. the type of the genus, and the only other species named under it, is a species of much more southern distribution, occurring from southern California east to southern Utah. Fremont first collected it in either southern California or southern Nevada. The flowers are said to be very small, white, the petals being elliptical-lanceolate in fertile flowers and ovate in sterile ones. The fruit is apparently the same in appearance as that of *E. Andersonii* but the stone is said to be subglobose, smooth, obtuse on both margins.

SOME OF DR. KELLOGG'S SPECIES

BY A. A. HELLER

Dr. Kellogg was one of the founders of the California Academy of Sciences, and contributed many botanical articles to its first series of Proceedings. The second volume especially is replete with them, and while consulting this volume for descriptions of plants originally collected in Nevada and described by him, I became impressed with the fact that many of his species were unjustly suppressed. In *Zoe* 4: 1, the statement is made that "he published at various times during his residence, several genera, two hundred and fifteen species, and several named varieties. The lapse of time and better knowledge have left valid less than sixty of these."

While some of his descriptive terms are occasionally misleading, Dr. Kellogg described his species remarkably well, and in addition many of them were published with illustrations. It seems to me that if those who made such a wholesale reduction of his species had used both their judgment and their eyes, the botanists of to-day who have to deal with plants from the region where Dr. Kellogg's types originated, would be in much less danger of committing errors. Names that are put into synonymy are apt to be overlooked, especially if one does not have access to the original descriptions or the types, and more synonyms, *real ones*, are liable to be made.

I here present some of his species that undoubtedly must be reinstated, and others about which more information is needed.

CALLIPRORA CAURANTEA Kellogg, Proc. Cal. Acad. 2: 20. 1859.

Calliprora scabra Greene; Erythea 3: 126. 1895.

This was put down as a synonym of *Brodiaea ixioides* by Watson in Proc. Am. Acad. 14: 238, and in Bull. Cal. Acad. 1: 148 by Mrs. Curran as probably "a stout form of *Brodiaea gracilis* Watson." While Kellogg omitted some of the most important points about the floral structure, a comparison of his description with that of *C. scabra* Greene shows that they are undoubtedly the same, and the types of both came from the same

region. Kellogg's type was from "Mariposa." The fact that the plant was described as a *Calliprora* at once dismisses the guess that it might be a "stout form of *Brodiaea gracilis*." Dr. Kellogg was undoubtedly familiar with the considerable differences in floral structure of the genera *Calliprora* and *Triteleia*, and would hardly make such an evident error. I have collected the plant in Kern county, California, and it is certainly distinct from *C. ixiioides*. The original spelling of the specific name is here used. Wherever cited in literature it is spelled *aurantea*.

SISYMBRIUM REFLEXUM Kellogg, Proc. Cal. Acad. **2**: 101. f. 29. 1861.

Wherever mentioned, this is said to be the same as *Arabis Holboellii* Hornem. But the latter species is now pretty generally conceded to be absent from the flora of the United States, the original being from Greenland. I have not been able to determine to what species of *Arabis* it really belongs, but it hardly seems possible that the plant has escaped a later description and name unless it is an extremely local species. The type was collected near Washoe, Nevada, a point between Reno and Carson, but in a region little explored botanically. The plant is "light greenish gray, with short white forked or branching hairs throughout," and the calyx is described as "erect at length recurved spreading; purplish green, (slightly purplish at the base) sepals somewhat spatulate, subacute, half shorter than the petals, equal at the base or not saccate." The petals are described as "beautiful deep rose purple on the lamina, the claws white, cuneiform-spatulate, unguiculate, claw scarcely a little longer than the sepals, five to seven-nerved." The pod is about two inches long, "straight or a little curved, strongly reflexed against the stem, pedicels scarcely three-eighths of an inch long." Whatever the plant may be, the name is preoccupied by the earlier *Sisymbrium reflexum* of Nuttall.

ANNOUNCEMENT

A new edition of the Catalog of North American Plants is in preparation. Thus far 68 pages have been printed, and other parts will follow as fast as possible. In all there will be about 300 pages. Since a considerable time must elapse before the work can be completed, the 68 pages and other parts as soon as issued, will be sent to those who wish to have them in that form, for \$1.25, payment to be sent with the order.

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Change of Address

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A. A. HELLER.

MUHLENBERGIA

JULY, 1909

Editors: A. A. HELLER and P. BEVERIDGE KENNEDY



The Alpine Spruce (*Tsuga Mertensiana* (Bong.) Carr.)

CONTENTS:

The Flora of the Arroyo Terquisquite: Fred M. Reed	93
Studies in Trifolium—IV. P. Beveridge Kennedy	100
New Combinations: Paul C. Standley	104
The Alpine Spruce: A. A. Heller	105

University of Nevada,
Reno, Nevada

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MUHLENBERGIA

THE FLORA OF THE ARROYO TERQUISQUITE

BY FRED M. REED

Eastern and foreign botanists often remark upon the extent and variability of our California flora, especially of this semi-arid part, and even the portions considered to be really desert.

Perhaps it will not prove uninteresting to give the results of a study of a small area in this so-called arid region. For some years past I have been collecting and watching the changes in the plant life of a near-by typical California arroyo locally named the Arroyo Terquisquite, a name supposed to be of Indian origin, but no hint of its significance has been obtained either from the earliest settlers or from the Indians themselves.

This arroyo is simply a gully of erosion across the mesa lying between the Box Springs mountains and the Santa Ana river. Its branched heading in these hills is at an altitude of about 1500 feet, and from these hills the arroyo takes its zigzag way across the mesa with its level floor from fifty to eighty feet below the surrounding mesa, and varying in width from a few hundred feet to nearly half a mile, its walls for most of the course being too steep for cultivation and broken by many gullies running back into the level mesa land. The total length of the area described is about four and a half miles.

The hills at the upper end are of gray granite. About a mile below the hills, the arroyo cuts through a dike of crystallized calcite, and just above this dike are found outcroppings of magnetic iron ore and a good quality of marble. With the exception of the dike, the rocks of the arroyo consist of more or less decomposed granite, in places replaced by a hard pan composed of soil compacted by carbonate of lime.

The hills and the uncultivated parts of the mesa are naturally covered with a good growth of sage brush, but much of the watershed of the arroyo has been rendered bare and barren by repeated fires and the trampling of sheep. The mesa lands bordering the arroyo from the foot of the hills to the river bank are practically all in cultivation, either as grain fields or orange groves, and even parts of the steep walls are terraced and planted, leaving only here and there little patches of the original vegetation. In its lower course both sides of the arroyo are in the city of Riverside, and both bottom and sides are occupied by houses, gardens and pleasure grounds, Chinatown being a conspicuous feature of this portion.

For purposes of study I have divided the arroyo into three sections, the upper section being in the hills and watershed, the middle section containing the portion bounded by the cultivated mesa, and the lower section comprising the portion lying in the town and extending to the river.

In the following lists I will include only those plants actually collected or noted by the writer, and the lists given are rather intended to show the range and character of the flora than to be an absolutely complete census of its species, which might prove too extensive for a paper of this sort. Some of the plants noted occur in all of the course, but are listed in the section where they are most commonly found.

The plants of the upper section are such as are usually found among the rocky foothills of the region, and are typical of the Lower Sonoran Zone. The commonest species are as follows:

<i>Dryopteris munita</i>	<i>Bromus Trinii</i>
<i>Cheilanthes Cooperi</i>	<i>Elymus condensatus</i>
<i>Gymnogramma triangularis</i>	<i>Elymus glaucus</i>
<i>Notholaena Newberryi</i>	<i>Epicampes rigens</i>
<i>Pellaea ornithopus</i>	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>
<i>Pellaea andromedaefolia</i>	<i>Stipa coronata</i>
<i>Selaginella rupestris</i>	<i>Stipa setigera</i>
<i>Juniperus occidentalis</i>	<i>Stipa speciosa</i>

<i>Cyperus longispicatus</i>	<i>Ellisia chrysanthemifolia</i>
<i>Scirpus macrocarpus</i>	<i>Phacelia Whitlavia</i>
<i>Allium hyalinum</i>	<i>Salvia mellifera</i>
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	<i>Antirrhinum Coulterianum</i>
<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	<i>Castilleja foliolosa</i>
<i>Chorizanthe californica</i>	<i>Mimulus glutinosus</i>
<i>Pterostegia drymarioides</i>	<i>Pentstemon antirrhinoides</i>
<i>Calyptridium monandrum</i>	<i>Pentstemon spectabilis</i>
<i>Montia perfoliata</i>	<i>Scrophularia californica</i>
<i>Delphinium Parryi</i>	<i>Galium angustifolium</i>
<i>Platanus racemosus</i>	<i>Baeria aristata</i>
<i>Lupinus hirsutissimus</i>	<i>Baeria gracilis</i>
<i>Lupinus rivularis</i>	<i>Bebbia juncea</i>
<i>Trifolium tridentatum</i>	<i>Brickellia californica</i>
<i>Vicia americana</i>	<i>Carduus occidentalis</i>
<i>Oxalis Wrightii</i>	<i>Chaenactis glabriuscula</i>
<i>Rhus diversiloba</i>	<i>Encelia californica</i>
<i>Rhamnus crocea</i>	<i>Ericameria Palmeri</i>
<i>Viola pedunculata</i>	<i>Erigeron Nuttallii</i>
<i>Zauschneria californica</i>	<i>Gnaphalium bicolor</i>
<i>Sphaerostigma strigulosa</i>	<i>Gnaphalium chilense</i>
<i>Bowlesia septentrionalis</i>	<i>Layia platyglossa</i>
<i>Dodecatheon Clevelandi</i>	<i>Senecio californica</i>

In the middle section a wider range of plant life is found than in either the upper or lower sections. This section lies between the foot of the hills and the Victoria bridge, a distance of two miles. Much of the floor of this section was originally covered with an almost impenetrable thicket of *Opuntia bernardina* and made a congenial home for the rattlesnake, the road runner and the coyote. Most of this land is now cleared and is gradually being turned into fields of grain, orchards, and forests of Eucalyptus. It is rather strange that in this section *Encelia farinosa* should completely replace *Encelia californica* which, is common enough in the upper section. In summer the floor and north side of this section is fiercely hot, and many species are found along the south walls in the partial shade that apparently can not endure the heat of the main floor and north wall of the

arroyo. Except for a very few common annuals and shrubs, the plants listed in this section are not found in either of the other sections.

<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	<i>Papaver heterophylla</i>
<i>Avena barbata</i>	<i>Eschscholtzia californica</i>
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	<i>Platystemon californicus</i>
<i>Bromus rubens</i>	<i>Brassica nigra</i>
<i>Bromus unioloides</i>	<i>Brassica sinapistrum</i>
<i>Cenchrus tribuloides</i>	<i>Tropidocarpum gracile</i>
<i>Eragrostis major</i>	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>
<i>Eragrostis pilosus</i>	<i>Sisymbrium canescens</i>
<i>Festuca octoflora hirtella</i>	<i>Thysanocarpus curvipes</i>
<i>Festuca reflexa</i>	<i>Dudleya laxa</i>
<i>Lamarckia aurea</i>	<i>Tillaea minima</i>
<i>Muhlenbergia debilis</i>	<i>Astragalus didymocarpus</i>
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	<i>Astragalus leucopsis</i>
<i>Melica imperfecta</i>	<i>Lotus americanus</i>
<i>Melica imperfecta reflexa</i>	<i>Lotus glaber</i>
<i>Panicum crus-galli</i>	<i>Lotus humistratus</i>
<i>Sitanion jubatum</i>	<i>Lotus strigosus</i>
<i>Bloomeria aurea</i>	<i>Lupinus densiflorus</i>
<i>Brodiaea capitata</i>	<i>Lupinus micranthus</i>
<i>Urtica urens</i>	<i>Lupinus truncatus</i>
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	<i>Lupinus affinis</i>
<i>Eriogonum gracile</i>	<i>Medicago denticulata</i>
<i>Rumex hymenosepalus</i>	<i>Melilotus indica</i>
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	<i>Trifolium microcephalum</i>
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	<i>Trifolium neolagopus</i>
<i>Chenopodium californicum</i>	<i>Trifolium gracilentum</i>
<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
<i>Atriplex bracteosa</i>	<i>Croton californicus</i>
<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i>	<i>Eremocarpus setigerus</i>
<i>Amaranthus albus</i>	<i>Euphorbia albomarginata</i>
<i>Mirabilis californica</i>	<i>Stillingia linearifolia</i>
<i>Caulandrinium Menziesii</i>	<i>Malva parviflora</i>
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i>	<i>Malvastrum exile</i>
<i>Silene antirrhinum</i>	<i>Malvastrum fasciculatum</i>

<i>Mentzelia albicaulis</i>	<i>Linaria canadensis</i>
<i>Opuntia bernardina</i>	<i>Mimulus brevipes</i>
<i>Opuntia basilaris ramosa</i>	<i>Orthocarpus purpurascens</i>
<i>Opuntia Covillei</i>	<i>Aphyllon californicus</i>
<i>Sphaerostigma hirtellum</i>	<i>Plantago patagonica</i>
<i>Sphaerostigma Veitchianum</i>	<i>Galium aparine</i>
<i>Eulobus californicus</i>	<i>Sambucus glauca</i>
<i>Godetia quadrivulnera</i>	<i>Cucurbita foetidissima</i>
<i>Daucus pusillus</i>	<i>Cucurbita palmata</i>
<i>Sanicula Menziesii</i>	<i>Echinocystis macrocarpa</i>
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	<i>Aplopappus ericoides</i>
<i>Philibertella Hartwegei hetero-</i>	<i>Artemisia californica</i>
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> [phylla	<i>Artemisia heterophylla</i>
<i>Linanthus aureus</i>	<i>Aster Menziesii</i>
<i>Linanthus dianthiflorus</i>	<i>Aster exilis</i>
<i>Navarretia atractyloides</i>	<i>Bidens pilosa</i>
<i>Gilia inconspicua</i>	<i>Bigelovia veneta</i>
<i>Gilia floccosa</i>	<i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i>
<i>Gilia virgata</i>	<i>Encelia farinosa</i>
<i>Nemophila Menziesii</i>	<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>
<i>Phacelia distans</i>	<i>Erigeron linifolius</i>
<i>Phacelia ramosissima</i>	<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</i>
<i>Amsinckia spectabilis</i>	<i>E. confertiflorum latum</i>
<i>Krynitzkia intermedia</i>	<i>Filago californica</i>
<i>Krynitzkia micrantha</i>	<i>Gutierrezia Sarothrae</i>
<i>Plagiobothrys Cooperi</i>	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>
<i>Pectocarya linearis</i>	<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	<i>Lepidospartum squamatum</i>
<i>Salvia californica</i>	<i>Malacothrix californica</i>
<i>Salvia carduaceae</i>	<i>Psilocarphus globiferus</i>
<i>Salvia columbariae</i>	<i>Sonchus asper</i>
<i>Trichostema lanceolatum</i>	<i>Senecio Douglasii</i>
<i>Datura meteloides</i>	<i>Stephanomeria exigua</i>
<i>Lycium Andersoni Wrightii</i>	<i>Stephanomeria pleurocarpa</i>
<i>Nicotiana Bigelovii</i>	<i>Stephanomeria virgata</i>
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	<i>Stylocline gnaphalioides</i>
<i>Solanum Douglasii</i>	<i>Xanthium canadense</i>
<i>Solanum Xanti glabrescens</i>	

The lower section of the arroyo extends from the Victoria bridge to its junction with the Santa Ana river, at which point the altitude is about 800 feet above sea level. The arroyo in this section is shallower and narrower than the middle section, and for a short distance is merged into the river valley proper. In this section, too, the original vegetation, where it has not been quite destroyed by cultivation, is being gradually replaced by a series of plants of alkali resisting character, owing to the seepage of water from the irrigated mesas collecting along the floor of the arroyo, rendering portions of it too marshy to cultivate, and the continual evaporation of this water leaves an ever increasing deposit of alkaline matter in the soil. The large percentage of introduced alkali resisting plants make an interesting feature of the list for this section of the arroyo.

<i>Equisetum Funstoni</i>	<i>Juncus mexicanus</i>
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	<i>Juncus phaeocephalus</i>
<i>Andropogon halepensis</i>	<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	<i>Anemopsis californica</i>
<i>Chaetochloa glauca</i>	<i>Populus Fremontii</i>
<i>Distichlis spicata</i>	<i>Salix lasiandra</i>
<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	<i>Salix argophylla</i>
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	<i>Urtica holosericea</i>
<i>Lolium temulentum</i>	<i>Phoradendron villosum</i>
<i>Paspalum distichum</i>	<i>Eriogonum Thurberi</i>
<i>Panicum sarguinale</i>	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
<i>Polypogon littoralis</i>	<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>
<i>Sporobolus asperifolius</i>	<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>
<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	<i>Suaeda Torreyana</i>
<i>Cyperus inflexus</i>	<i>Suaeda minutiflora</i>
<i>Cyperus laevigatus</i>	<i>Monolepis Nuttalliana</i>
<i>Cyperus melanostachys</i>	<i>Nitrophila occidentalis</i>
<i>Eleocharis acicularis</i>	<i>Salicornia subterminalis</i>
<i>Eleocharis capitata</i>	<i>Salsola tragus</i>
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>	<i>Tissa marina</i>
<i>Scirpus Olneyi</i>	<i>Clematis lasiantha</i>
<i>Scirpus lacustris occidentalis</i>	<i>Ranunculus cymbalaria</i>
<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	<i>Lepidium nitidum</i>

<i>Nasturtium curvisiliquum</i>	<i>Physalis ixocarpa</i>
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>
<i>Rosa californica</i>	<i>Castilleja parviflora</i>
<i>Lotus procumbens</i>	<i>Mimulus cardinalis</i>
<i>Melilotus alba</i>	<i>Mimulus grandis</i>
<i>Psoralea orbicularis</i>	<i>Mimulus exilis</i>
<i>Trifolium Wormskjoldii</i>	<i>Veronica peregrina</i>
<i>Vitis californica</i>	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
<i>Epilobium paniculatum</i>	<i>Plantago major</i>
<i>Oenothera Hookeri</i>	<i>Lobelia splendens</i>
<i>Oenothera albicaulis</i>	<i>Nemacladus ramosissimus</i>
<i>Oenothera californica</i>	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>
<i>Apium graveolens</i>	<i>Aster hesperius</i>
<i>Foeniculum Foeniculum</i>	<i>Baccharis Douglasii</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>	<i>Baccharis Emoryi</i>
<i>Hydrocotyle umbellata</i>	<i>Baccharis viminea</i>
<i>Erythraea venusta</i>	<i>Bidens expansa</i>
<i>Eustoma exaltata</i>	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>
<i>Asclepias mexicana</i>	<i>Franseria tenuifolia</i>
<i>Convolvulus occidentalis</i>	<i>Gnaphalium palustre</i>
<i>Cuscuta subinclusa</i>	<i>Helenium puberulum</i>
<i>Emmenanthe penduliflora</i>	<i>Hemizonia pungens</i>
<i>Eriodictyon glutinosum</i>	<i>Pluchea camphorata</i>
<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>	<i>Pluchea sericea</i>
<i>Verbena prostrata</i>	<i>Lessingia glandulifera</i>
<i>Mentha canadensis</i>	<i>Solidago occidentalis</i>
<i>Stachys bullata</i>	<i>Matricaria occidentalis</i>
<i>Petunia parviflora</i>	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>

Between the mouth of the canyon and the channel of the river one finds the usual fringe of willow, alder and cottonwood, and in the swampy places are found the typical water plants of the region. At the present rate of change and improvement, and owing to the frequent fires that sweep the vegetation clean from the upper sections of the arroyo, the botanist will soon look in vain for many of the plants cited in the above lists, and at any rate this study may serve as a record for comparison with the flora of the future.

Riverside, California.

STUDIES IN TRIFOLIUM IV.

BY P. BEVERIDGE KENNEDY

The group that we shall term the *latifolium* group is a segregate from that large section of perennial clovers found growing in the Rocky mountains region or west of it. They are essentially plants of mountain ranges and meadows, often entering into the composition of the wild or native hay. The published names that we shall consider in the group are:

T. Aitonii Rydb.	T. longipes var. latifolium Hook.
T. Covillei House	T. orbiculatum Ken. & McDer.
T. Haydeni Porter	T. oreganum Howell
T. latifolium (Hook.) Greene	T. multipedunculatum Kennedy
T. longipes var. pygmaeum Gray	T. shastense House

TRIFOLIUM LATIFOLIUM (Hook.) Greene, Pittonia **3**: 223. 1897.

T. longipes var. *latifolium* Hook. in Lond. Journ. Bot. **6**: 209. 1847.

T. Aitonii Rydb. Bull. Torr. Club, **34**: 46. 1907.

T. orbiculatum Kennedy & McDermott, Muhlenbergia **3**: 8. 1907.

The original plant, on which all the other species in the group are based, has never been adequately described. Hooker, at the place cited above, has

"Foliis majoribus fere late ovatis subrhomboidisve."

"HAB. Open pine-woods on the undulating ridge of Coeur d'Alene mountains; near St. Joseph's (n. 659) [Geyer].—In the variety the leaves are very broad, and the plant assumes much the character of *T. repens*: but the calyces are always hairy, and the segments much longer and narrower."

Greene, in Pittonia **3**: 223, gives the variety specific rank and says: "This plant, now abundantly represented in the herbaria, shows no traces of intergrading with *T. longipes*, from which its low stature, not at all elongated peduncles, its broad short leaflets, and distinctly pedicellate flowers all deflexed in age, thoroughly and specifically distinguish it."

We have not seen the original collection, n. 659 of Geyer, but we have several specimens which we consider typical. A

comparison of dissected floral parts of this material and of the type number material of *T. Aitonii* show them to be identical in structure. The plant looks like what we consider *latifolium* in every way, except that the flower heads are somewhat larger and the leaves considerably so. The fact that the plant called *T. Aitonii* comes from the same general region as the original *T. longipes* var. *latifolium* inclines us to the belief that *T. Aitonii* is a large form of *T. latifolium*.

Until we are able to see the original plant upon which Hooker based his var. *latifolium*, we shall consider Sandberg's plant from Kootenai county, Idaho, collected July, 1887, as typical, and describe it as follows:

A low creeping perennial plant, resembling very much the common white clover (*T. repens*) in habit and general aspect. There are about fifteen creamy white flowers, which become strongly reflexed in age, the pedicels also becoming gradually longer as the head matures.

Plant from 1 to 2 dm. high, not involucrate: stems ascending loosely and weakly from creeping rootstocks: stipules few, ovate-acuminate, about 10 mm. long, lobes entire: leaflets variable but all more or less rounded and mucronate at the apex, some ovate-rhomboid, glabrous above and slightly hairy beneath, about 20 cm. long and 12 mm. wide, margins denticulate; petioles sparingly pubescent, those of the lower leaves about 6 cm. long: peduncles pubescent, 6 to 8 cm. long: heads terminal, 2 cm. in diameter when young, becoming larger at maturity: flowers creamy white, completely reflexed in age by the deflexion of the pedicels, which are 3 mm. long and hairy: calyx densely pubescent, tube 2 mm. long, teeth 4 mm. long: vexillum 12 mm. long and 5.5 mm. wide, apex with a very small mucronate tip; blade of wings 7 mm. long and 2 mm. wide, rounded at the apex, auricled at base, claw of wings 4.5 mm. long; blade of keel oblong, 4 mm. long, 2 mm. wide with a blunt apex: pods strigose-hairy, two-seeded, seeds large.

Watson, in his Bibliographical Index of North American Botany, 264, is evidently mistaken in printing *T. longipes* var. *pygmeum* Gray, as a synonym of *T. longipes* var. *latifolium*. It

is more likely to be *T. Rusbyi*, as it comes from Bill Williams mountain, Arizona. The description in Ives Report 9. 1860, has nothing in common with *T. latifolium*.

When *T. orbiculatum* Kennedy & McDermott was described we were not aware of the variations of *T. latifolium*, especially at the different stages of growth. We distinguished *T. orbiculatum* from *T. latifolium* by the shape and texture of the leaves, but the variations are so great in this respect in the specimens we have on hand that we are now inclined to place very little weight on these characters. The length of the pedicels also depends very much upon the age of the flower. Until more specimens can be secured, we must consider *T. orbiculatum* a synonym of *T. latifolium*.

Specimens examined—

IDAHO

KOOTENAI COUNTY: Clarkia, *Elmer 1328*; in copses, *Sandberg*, July, 1887.

NEZ PERCES COUNTY: Lake Waha, *Heller 3273*.

Palouse country and about Lake Coeur d'Alene, *Aiton 65* (type of *T. Aitonii*).

MONTANA

Thompson Falls, *Blankinship 6* (type of *T. orbiculatum*).

OREGON

Canyons of the Wallowa, in shade, *Cusick 1363*.

WASHINGTON

SPOKANE COUNTY: Low grounds, *Suksdorf 918*.

Watson, in his Bibliographical Index to North American Botany, 264, printed the name "*T. longipes* var *brachypus*" but without reference to any description, making it a *nomen nudum*. Blankinship, in Montana Agr. Coll. Sci. Studies 1: 81. 1905, described briefly a plant collected in alpine situations near melting snow, head of Cottonwood creek, Tobacco Root Range, 9000 feet, August 10, 1902, as "*Trifolium brachypus* (Wats.)" Blankinship. A careful examination of Blankinship's plant shows that it is a dwarf form of the yellowish flowered *T. Rydbergii*.

a common clover in Montana and Wyoming. Therefore *T. brachypus* Blankinship is a synonym of *T. Rydbergii*, which belongs to the *longipes* group.

✓ *TRIFOLIUM HAYDENI* Porter, U. S. Geol. Surv. Montana, 480. 1872.

This plant is well described in the above report. All the specimens seem to come from Montana or from the adjoining region in Wyoming, and are all from high elevations, ranging from 8000 to 11000 feet. It can be distinguished from the others in the group by its calyx, which is glabrous. The teeth of the calyx are very short and about as long as the tube.

It is the only one of the group with a glabrous calyx, and in this respect resembles *T. Kingii* and *T. productum*. The habit of the plant, however, enables us to place it in the *latifolium* group.

Specimens examined—

MONTANA

Rock detritus, Lone Mountain, *Blankinship* 125; Mt. Bridger, Gallatin valley, *Jones* 5770; Mt. Bridger, Bozeman, *Blankinship* 1; Cook county, *Kelsey* 7585; Spanish Peaks, Madison Range, *Flodman* 624; Electric Peak, Yellowstone National Park, *Mearns* 37.

TRIFOLIUM MULTIPEDUNCULATUM Kennedy

This species was described and illustrated in the April number of *Muhlenbergia*. Two other collections by Cusick appear to be the same, but with longer calyx teeth. They are: Wallowa mountains near Aneroid Lake, 7000 feet, August 5, 1899, no. 2301, and in the Wallowa mountains in dry granitic soil, 8000 feet, August 15, 1908, no. 3320c.

We are aware that considerable variation occurs in this group, and that when opportunity for close field study presents itself, we may find the species as now considered so intergrading with one another that a revision of opinion may be necessary.

TRIFOLIUM OREGANUM Howell

The original description in *Erythea* **1**: 110. 1893, states that the ovary is glabrous. An examination of type number material by us shows plainly that the upper portion of the pod is strongly pubescent. The apiculation terminating the vexillum wings and keel is especially prominent in this species. In the wings it is almost 2 mm. long.

TRIFOLIUM SHASTENSE House, Bot. Gaz. **41**: 337. 1906.

We are of the opinion that *T. shastense* is a form of *T. oreganum*. An examination of several sheets of H. E. Brown's no. 365, mentioned as typical in the original description, shows no pubescence on the upper sides of the leaflets. The original description says "silky pubescent above and beneath." The vexillum appears more slender and the leaflets are narrower than in *T. oreganum*. More specimens and field studies in the region of the type are necessary before definite conclusions can be made in regard to the validity of the species.

TRIFOLIUM COVILLEI House, Bot. Gaz. **41**: 337. 1906.

We saw the plant referred to at the U. S. National Herbarium when Mr. House was working with the clovers, but we have no specimens like it, nor have we any duplicates of the type collection.

Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station.

NEW COMBINATIONS

Hesperonia limosa (A. Nelson) Standley

Mirabilis limosa A. Nelson, Bot. Gaz. **47**: 426. 1909.

Hesperonia glutinosa Standley, Cont. U. S. Nat. Herb. **12**: 365. 1909.

Mirabilis glutinosa A. Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **17**: 92. 1904. Not Kuntze, 1898.

Hesperonia limosa retrorsa (Heller) Standley

Mirabilis retrorsa Heller, Muhlenbergia **2**: 193. 1906.

H. glutinosa retrorsa Standley, Cont. U. S. Nat. Herb. **12**: 365. 1909.

Hesperonia limosa gracilis Standley

H. glutinosa gracilis Standley, Cont. U. S. Nat. Herb. **12**: 365. 1909.

PAUL C. STANDLEY.

THE ALPINE SPRUCE

BY A. A. HELLER

✓ TSUGA MERTENSIANA (Bong.) Carr. Trait Conif. ed. 2, 250.
1867.

Pinus Mertensiana Bong. Mem. Acad. St. Petersburg. VI. 2:
163. 1832.

Abies Pattoniana Jeffrey, Bot. Exped. Oregon, No. 4, 30.
pl. 4. 1853.

Abies Williamsonii Newberry, Pac. R. R. Rep. 6: 53. pl.
7. f. 19. 1857.

Tsuga Pattoniana Engelm. Bot. Cal. 2: 121. 1880.

Hesperopeuce Pattoniana Lemmon, Third Bienn. Rep. Cal.
Bd. For. 126. 1890.

Only those hardy explorers of nature who wander afar among the elevated fastnesses of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade ranges will find this splendid tree with its graceful drooping fern-like branches, for it is found this far south only at high elevations.

Originally collected by Mertens on the island of Sitka, Alaska, while that Territory was still a Russian possession, it was long confused with a species much more common on the Pacific slope, namely, *Tsuga heterophylla* (Raf.) Sargent, a species-inhabiting much lower regions, and more or less common in the coast region almost as far south as San Francisco. In the Third Biennial Report of the California State Board of Forestry, Mr. Lemmon writes concerning it as follows under the name of *Hesperopeuce Pattoniana*:

"This, the last of the Spruces to be described here, is a fine representative of strictly alpine arboreal vegetation, and hence limited to the upper points of forests that creep up along glacier beds and volcanic ravines, close to the perpetual ice.

"As but few of our mountains rise into this alpine region, so there are but few localities where these trees may be found fringing the upper edge of the coniferous forests, notably: around the snow cap of Mounts Ranier, Hood, Pitt, Scott, Shasta, Lassen, Sierra Buttes, Haskell's Peak, Webber Peak, Mounts Lola, Tallac, Silver Peak, Mounts Lyall and Whitney—in short, almost

every peak that rises to the region of perpetual snow in that long range called the Cascade in Washington and Oregon, and Sierra Nevada in California.

"Its northern limit in British Columbia is at an elevation of only eight thousand feet; on Mount Tacoma (Rainier), nine thousand feet; and on the slopes of Mount Hood, nine thousand; at Shasta, nine thousand two hundred; at Mount Lyall, nine thousand five hundred; and ten thousand feet near Mount Whitney, where it disappears.

"In many of these regions the lower part of the belt mingles with other trees, such as Red Silver Fir, Mountain Pine, or Aspen Poplar, and here the trees often attain a large size, six to twelve feet in diameter at base, tapering to a slender shaft, eighty to one hundred and fifty feet high; but in strictly alpine situations the trees are reduced to low conical masses of foliage or prostrate creeping shrubs.

"In favorable situations the lower limbs are retained and become long, out-reaching, and spreading over the mountain slope for many feet; the upper limbs are irregularly disposed, not whorled; they strike downward from the start (so that it is almost impossible to climb one of the trees for the want of foothold), then curving outward to the outline of the tree; they are terminated by short, hairy branchlets that decline gracefully, and are decorated with pendent cones which are glaucous purple until maturity, then leather brown, with reflexed scales.

"The main stem sends out strong ascending shoots, the leading one terminating so slenderly as to bend from side to side with its many purple pendants before the wind, and shimmering in the sunlight with rare beauty.

"This Alpine Spruce, not strictly a Hemlock, was first discovered in 1852, by that sharp-eyed Scotch gardener, John Jeffrey, who was sent to this country by Edinburgh florists to collect seeds of forest trees in the wonderful region of the Northwest, but a few years before explored by David Douglas with rich results.

"This tree, with three other new species, rewarded the search of this explorer, and was described by Professor Balfour

and published anonymously in what was called the "Report of the Oregon Committee," under the name of "*Abies Pattoniana*," a name given to it by Jeffrey, in compliment to Mr. Patton, a botanist of the "Cairnies," in Scotland."

"The fruit or cone of the Alpine Western Spruce (*Hesperopeuce Pattoniana*) is oblong cylindrical, two to three inches long, purple until maturity, then light brown; scales becoming strongly reflexed at maturity, numerous, nearly all of the same size, broader than long, one half inch wide, striate, with a wavy or entire, thin, rounded edge; the bract on their backs closely clasped, small, three or four lines long, spatulate with an attenuate tip; seeds two lines long, angular, with resin vesicles on the upper side; wings large, elliptical, one fourth to one half inch long, one half as wide, thin and convex; leaves scattered, quadrangular (not in two ranks and flat as in the Hemlocks), linear, five to fifteen lines long, a half line wide, acute, strongly keeled above and below, narrowed to a slender petiole, which is promptly deciduous when withering, from the persistent leaf base; the latter less prominent, convex, and shining than the other species; male flowers very small, in clusters at the ends of the branchlets of the season, globular, three to four lines high, slightly raised out of the bud scales.

"A peculiarity of the Alpine Western Spruce is observed also in the Sub-Alpine or Mountain Pine (*Pinus monticola*), *i. e.*, the cone scales at maturity open out and turn firmly back, displaying their striated inner surface. The leaves, never in two ranks, are often so clustered as to recall the foliage of *Larix* (Larch), as do also the cones resemble those of that genus.

"It is not strictly a Hemlock in appearance or characters. It resembles the True Spruces and also the Larches, but is abundantly distinct from all. It is in fact as here classified—*sui generis*.

"This step is not taken thoughtlessly, but only after a careful study in the homes of this alpine inhabitant of the western peaks, as well as of its allies, and I think that no botanist acquainted with the Hemlocks of both the Old and the New World will, with this alpine tree before him, doubt that it has more

than a remote connection with that well known and very definite group of trees, the Hemlocks."

In the Manual of the Trees of North America, 52, Sargent writes as follows concerning the distribution of this species:

"Exposed ridges and slopes at high altitudes along the upper borders of the forest from southeastern Alaska, southward over the mountain ranges of British Columbia to the Olympic Mountains of Washington, and eastward to the western slopes of the Selkirk Mountains in the interior of southern British Columbia, northern Montana, northern Idaho, the Powder River Mountains, and along the Cascade Mountains of Washington and Oregon, on the mountain ranges of northern California, and along the Sierra Nevada to the canyon of the south fork of King's River, California; in Alaska occasionally descending to the sea-level, and toward the southern limits of its range often ascending to elevations of 10,000 feet."

The specimen that furnishes our illustration was taken from a tree growing at an elevation of 8000 feet some fifteen miles or more southwest of Reno on the trail to Mt. Rose. Here, at the lower limit of the tree's distribution, it is straight and handsome, growing as it does on a protected northerly slope. But farther up, on the slopes of Mt. Rose near timber line, which ranges from 9700 to 10000 feet according to exposure, while usually a tree of considerable size, it is no longer symmetrical. Buffeted by the fierce winter winds and snows, the branches on the west side of the tree are either entirely wanting or very short and gnarled, and the bark is commonly denuded. Unlike its associate, *Pinus albicaulis*, which is abundant as a prostrate shrub far above timber line, the spruce is rarely encountered above timber line at this place, but here and there a hardy individual may be found lurking among the pines. The greatest elevation at which it was noticed is 10500 feet.

After having observed the living tree, I quite agree with Mr. Lemmon that it should be considered generically distinct from *Tsuga*, the true Hemlock. There is nothing about the appearance of the tree or the mature cone that would lead one familiar with *Tsuga* to consider it as belonging to that genus.

MUHLENBERGIA

A monthly journal devoted to systematic botany of the higher plants in its broadest sense. Articles on cryptogams (ferns excepted) are not accepted for publication.

The subscription price is \$1.00 a year to all parts of the United States including its foreign possessions, to Cuba, and to Mexico. To all other countries, including Canada, the subscription price is \$1.25 a year. Subscriptions begin with the January number.

Articles for publication or other communications concerning the journal may be addressed to either of the editors at the University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada.

Subscriptions should be made payable to A. A. Heller, 539 West 5th street, Reno, Nevada.

Volume 1, 1900-1906, consisting of 154 pages, contains 20 titles, with descriptions of many new species and interesting notes about old ones. [This volume is of special interest to western botanists. Price \$1.00.]

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Volumes 3, 4 and 5 (current), issued as a monthly. Price \$1.00 each.

Entered as second-class matter November 24, 1908, at the post office at Reno, Nevada, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

MUHLENBERGIA

AUGUST, 1909

Editors: A. A. HELLER and P. BEVERIDGE KENNEDY



The Beard-tongue (*Pentstemon Davidsonii* Greene, and *Pentstemon geniculatus* Greene)

CONTENTS:

Notes on some Introduced Plants of Southern California—I.	S. B. Parish	109
The real Rosa Woodsii:	T. D. A. Cockerell	116
The Beard-tongue:	A. A. Heller	117
New Combinations:	A. A. Heller	120

University of Nevada,
Reno, Nevada

MUHLENBERGIA

NOTES ON SOME INTRODUCED PLANTS
OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—I

BY S. B. PARISH

In the first and second volumes of *Zoe* (1890-91) I contributed a series of papers discussing, in some detail, the introduced flora of southern California. Eighteen years have elapsed since those papers were printed, a short period in the history of a plant population; yet within it have occurred instances of the rapid dissemination of some new-comers, as well as of the failures, partial or complete, of some weeds which are elsewhere very common, to have established themselves. In the present paper I shall confine myself to a consideration of certain cases of the character above indicated, and to a notice of a few plants of recent arrival.

AN INVASION OF BROMES

In one of the papers in *Zoe* I recorded the very recent introduction, on opposite sides of San Bernardino valley, of *Bromus rubens* and *B. maximus* var. *Gussoni*. These bromes were first noticed in the spring of 1888. In each instance there was but a small number of plants, which could have first appeared, at most, not more than two years earlier, and both owed their introduction to foul seed grain. Two years after they were first noticed, each species had spread for a mile along the roadsides of the two canyons in which they first appeared, and a few plants of one species were noticed in the valley itself. The diffusion of both bromes continued with increasing rapidity, and in a very few years large patches of either could be found in all parts of the valley and the surrounding hills. They are now among the most wide-spread, abundant and well established grasses of the

region. By roadsides and in waste places, in pastures and in cultivated fields, on dry mesas and hillsides, these pestiferous grasses abound. Both species are equally abundant, but they seldom grow intermixed, the one which first obtains a foothold appearing able to hold the ground against its companion, as well as against other vegetation. *B. rubens*, while attaining a more luxuriant growth in better soils, adapts itself also to those of the most sterile character. Dry and hard clay hillsides it coats with a close felt-like covering an inch or two high, that completely chokes out the native spring annuals that were their former occupants. On the other hand, neither species succeeds in permanently damp soil. Both are nearly valueless for forage, as animals will eat only the youngest growth, and both are injurious in hay, notably *B. maximus*, by reason of its greater height and long stiff awns. This species is locally known as "Broncho grass," and is believed to have here been introduced from Texas in seed oats, an erroneous opinion, since it is not known in that state. Both species have reached the borders of the deserts, being found sparingly at Palm Springs and near Hesperia.

In 1895 soft chess was observed growing in considerable quantity along the Southern Pacific railway as far east as Rochester, having been unknown in this region previous to that date. Its spread has been rapid, and it can now be found abundantly in waste places, pastures, cultivated grounds, and by roadsides throughout San Bernardino valley, but has not as yet made its appearance in the undisturbed soils of the mesas and hills. It has, perhaps, less adaptability to arid conditions than the previously mentioned species. It is also less objectionable than they, but has little or no forage value, although it has been recommended (1) for cultivation on thin sandy land where better grasses will not succeed. Our form of soft chess is mostly *Bromus hordeaceus* var. *intermedius* Shear, Bull Div. Agrost. U. S. Dept. Agr. 23: 19. The species itself is rare.

Bromus hordeaceus is a native of Europe, now very widely distributed over the northern states of the Union, but apparently rarely abundant. I find no notice of its occurrence south of Virginia. It must be of comparatively recent introduction.

Wood's Botany (1866) notes it "in wheat-fields and waste grounds, rare," and Gray's Manual (5th ed., 1876) "in wheat fields, scarce." In 1882 Hollick and Britton report it as "not common" on Staten Island, New York (2); in 1890 it is a "recent addition" to the flora of Illinois (3); and in 1893 Dr. T. C. Porter characterizes it as a "fugitive, and very rare" in Pennsylvania (4). Even as late as 1896 Britton and Brown in their Illustrated Flora find it no more than "locally adventive," and in the present year (1908) the new edition of Gray's Manual characterizes it as "infrequent."

On the Pacific coast it is evidently more abundant, and it is found from Washington to Arizona. If, however, it was present in California at the time of the geological survey it escaped notice, as it does not appear in the botanical volumes (1880). Indeed the earliest mention I am able to find is in Dr. Davidson's "List of the plants of Los Angeles county" (undated, but published in 1892), where a record is made based on a specimen collected by Dr. Hasse at Santa Monica. In the next year he has seen a "few plants" at Pasadena and Los Angeles (5), and in his later "Catalogue" (1896) he notes it "on streets and in wastes, not common." But in that same year I saw it quite common in several places in San Diego county, as at Santa Ysabel and Oceanside.

Northern records are few and of recent date but indicate that this brome is well established and abundant. They are: Piper and Beattie, Fl. Palouse Region 29. 1900, "very common;" Jepson, Fl. W. Mid. Cal. 71. 1901, "very common;" Piper, Fl. State of Wash. (Cont. U. S. Nat. Herb. 11: 144. 1906), "apparently wide spread." From the data now at hand it is not possible to determine with certainty in what part of the Pacific coast it made its first appearance, but it was probably in the north, whence it has worked its way southward—or there may have been more than one center of distribution.

Bromus maximus and its variety *Gussoni*, the latter the form exclusively represented in California, so far as is known, appear to be present in the United States, unless as doubtful waifs, only on the Pacific coast, where the variety is found

from Washington to Arizona. Beal, in Grasses N. Am. **2**: 611. 1896, has "Mich., H. E. Owen, Col., Cassidy." But floras of neither state, of later date, include it. See C. F. Wheeler, Cat. Mich. Pl. in Rept. Mich. Board Agr. (1898), and Rydberg, Fl. Colo. (1906). It was first collected "about 1862, by Bolander, near the Mission Dolores, in a field under cultivation" (**6**), and the same collector affords the only record in the Botany of the State Survey. Evidently it was of rare occurrence at that date in the region where it is now "one of the commonest grasses." (**6**) While it is so wide spread and apparently abundant on the western coast, there are but few printed notices of its occurrence. Those I have been able to find are as follows: Davidson, Erythea **1**: 101. 1893; Pl. Los Angeles Co. 32. 1896; Bull. S. Cal. Acad. **6**: 11. 1907. "Rare and local in Los Angeles in 1893; has considerably increased in the original localities, and may be found in scattered patches in many parts of the country."—McClatchie, Erythea **2**: 78. 1894, reported from Santa Catalina Island; Fl. Passd. 629. 1895, "common below 2000 ft. alt."—Hansen, Fl. Sequoia gigantea Reg. 9. 1896.—Jepson, Fl. W. Mid. Cal. 71. 1901.—Howell, Fl. N. W. Am. 770. 1903.—Abrams, Fl. Los Ang. 54, 1904, "common along streets, and in waste places."—Piper, Fl. State Wash. 144. 1906, who alone reports the species, as well as the var. *Gussoni*. The references from southern California indicate an introduction probably little earlier than 1890, and a diffusion generally less rapid and extensive than has taken place about San Bernardino.

Bromus rubens is likewise closely confined to the Pacific coast, where it is found from Washington to southern California. Beal includes Kansas in its range (**7**), probably as a waif, for Shear (**8**) reports a single eastern specimen, "on wool-waste, at Boston."

On the western coast the record begins with Lemmon's collection in Plumas county, the only one noted in the Botany of the State Survey (1880), and probably the earliest made in North America. It appears to be less common in Washington and Oregon than in California. It is not mentioned in Piper and Beattie's Fl. Palouse Reg. (1901), and Piper quotes but a

single station in his Fl. State Wash. (1906). Howell, Fl. N. W. Am. 770. 1903, notes it indefinitely "in waste places," and Shear (8) had but one specimen from Oregon and none from further north. In this state it is abundant, as indicated by its representation in herbaria. Shear (8) cites specimens showing a range from Amador to Santa Ana, and Jepson's Flora two from the western middle counties. In the southern part of the state it has a history and records similar to those already given for *B. marimus*: Davidson, Erythraea 1: 101. 1893, "increasing rapidly; Pl. Los. Ang. Co. 32. 1896; Bull. S. Cal. Acad. 6: 11. 1907.—McClatchie, Fl. Pasad. 629. 1895, "Devil's Gate."—Abrams, Fl. Los Ang. 54. 1904, "common in sandy soil."

In addition to the bromes already considered three others have been reported from our region. *B. madritensis* was found for the first time in North America in 1887 at Ft. Tejon, in Kern county. It was there and then well established, monopolizing a large tract of arid soil. Abrams (9) has since reported it from the Santa Ana mountains, on the San Diego trail, and according to Shear (10) it is rather widely distributed in California. In addition to the Ft. Tejon station he cites San Jose, Antioch, and Amador county, and according to Howell (11) it also is found in Oregon.

In 1905 a few clumps of *B. arenarius* were found on the Arrowhead road, in the San Bernardino mountains (12). Finally we have a single report of the occurrence of chess, *B. secalinus*, in southern California. It is noted as "rare" at Glendale, near Los Angeles (13). It seems remarkable that so common a species should not be frequently found in grain fields.

What may be the future of these now rare species cannot be predicted. Perhaps by the end of another period of twenty years, botanists may find them as abundant as are now those which twenty years ago were just beginning their career of conquest. And it will be cause of congratulation if they are not obliged to add some other of the worthless European bromes, such as *B. tectorum*, *B. sterilis*, *B. asper*, and *B. racemosus*, which are well established in various parts of the United States, and of which all but one have already appeared on the Pacific coast.

OTHER GRASSES

Under the international rules of nomenclature the name *Setaria* must be restored in place of *Chaetochloa*, *Chamaecraphis* or *Ixophorus*, which have severally been proposed to replace it. Several old world species of this genus are common over a large part of North America, excepting the extreme north. A single one of these, *S. glauca*, has made its appearance in southern California. It has been collected at a number of places, as Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Rialto, and Riverside, so that it has had ample opportunities to establish itself. Apparently, however, while it may continue to grow for a number of years where it once appears, it lacks the ability of self diffusion. A marked instance occurred under my own observation. Over a ten-acre grain field this grass came up abundantly, evidently from very foul seed, and annually, for six or seven years, it continued to hold possession as an after-math. Then the field was over pastured for two or three years, resulting in the permanent disappearance of the *Setaria*. But in all the years it spread only to an adjoining roadside, where it still barely persists. A Mexican and Texan species, *S. gracilis*, has quite a wide roadside distribution in southern California, but apparently is never abundant, and certainly exhibits greater powers of persistence than of diffusion. The earliest collections were made at Los Angeles, but it has now appeared sparingly at San Bernardino. This is the grass reported as *S. caudata* by Davidson, Pl. Los Ang. Co. 31; Erythea 1: 100, and as *Chaetochloa imberbis* by Abrams, Fl. Los Ang. 25.

Very rarely a few stools of timothy or orchard grass are found, but they seldom continue into the second year, and are to be considered as mere waifs. As neither grass is cultivated in this region the opportunities for the introduction of the seed are very few. *Cenchrus tribuloides* is well established and increasing about Colton and Rialto, and doubtless is destined to become a common and serious pest throughout the region. It is a grass which, when once it has taken root, can be gotten rid of only by the most persistent effort. Johnson grass (*Sorghum halepense*) is quite common by roadsides and in waste ground,

and in places in alfalfa fields and cultivated land, but can not be considered as particularly troublesome.

Lamarckia aurea is now one of our commonest grasses, and while of little economic value, is without especially objectionable characters, and has the recommendation of beauty.

Gastridium lendigerum, common in the coastal region, may have its range extended inland to San Bernardino, where a few plants were collected in 1907.

LITERATURE CITED

- (1) Scribn. Bull. Div. Agrost. U. S. Dept. Agr. **3**: 31.
- (2) Bull. Torr. Bot. Club **9**: 157.
- (3) Bull. Torr. Bot. Club **17**: 156.
- (4) Bull. Torr. Bot. Club **20**: 206.
- (5) Erythea **1**: 101. 1893.
- (6) Jepson, Fl. W. Mid. Cal. 71. 1901.
- (7) Beal, Grasses N. Am. **2**: 910. 1896.
- (8) Shear, Bull. Div. Agrost. U. S. Dept. Agr. **23**: 28.
1900.
- (9) Fl. Los Ang. 54. 1904.
- (10) Bull. Div. Agrost. U. S. Dept. Agr. **23**: 26. 1900.
- (11) Fl. N. W. Am. 770. 1903.
- (12) Parish, Muhlenbergia **3**: 58. 1907.
- (13) Davidson, Pl. Los Ang. Co. 32. 1896.

San Bernardino, California

THE REAL ROSA WOODSII

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL

From time to time descriptions of imperfectly known plants have been reproduced in MUHLENBERGIA, to the advantage of western botanists not having access to the originals. I venture now to ask space for the original description of Lindley's *Rosa Woodsii*, a plant which has been much misunderstood by those who have not paid attention to the characters assigned in the first publication, in the *Rosarum Monographia* 21-22. 1820.

"*R. stipulis sepalisque conniventibus, foliolis oblongis obtusis glabris.* . . A low shrub with upright, dull, dark branches, having very numerous, straight, slender, scattered *prickles*, with a few setae at their base, the former becoming stipulary towards the extremities; *branchlets* often unarmed. *Leaves* without pubescence; *stipules* very narrow and acute, convolute and fringed with glands; *stalks* armed with straight unequal prickles; *leaflets* 7-9, shaped like those of *R. rubella*, shining, flat, simply serrated, paler beneath. *Flowers* pink, appearing in the spring. *Fruit* naked, ovate, with short, connivent, entire *sepals* which are free from glands as is the peduncle. . . . In character it approaches *R. carolina*, particularly in the remarkable convolution of stipulae. From this its numerous ramifications, weak prickles and short shining leaves sufficiently distinguish it. It moreover flowers in the spring and has naked fruit with conniving sepals. . . . Said to be a native of the country near the Missouri."

In Rydberg's key in the *Flora of Colorado*, this would appear to run to *R. Macounii*; but that plant, as described by Greene, differs by its depressed-globose fruit, as well as other characters. Dr. E. C. Schneider (*Distribution of Woody Plants in the Pike's Peak Region*, 164. 1909), apparently following Professor A. Nelson *in litt.*, makes *R. Woodsii* include *R. aciculata* and *R. Macounii*. I believe that *R. aciculata* and *Macounii* are forms of a single species, and so stated to Dr. Rydberg some years ago. He did not agree, and I could produce no actual proof, and so the matter has rested. With regard to *R. Woodsii*, it seems necessary to find a plant really agreeing with the original description. Such a plant has not come under my observation. (For notes on the discrepancies between the different descriptions, see *Proc. Phila. Acad.* 115. 1904.)

THE BEARD-TONGUE

BY A. A. HELLER

PENTSTEMON DAVIDSONII Greene, Pittonia **2**: 241. 1892.
and

PENTSTEMON GENICULATUS Greene, Pittonia **3**: 310. 1898.

Rarely is one so fortunate as to encounter two very distinct species of *Pentstemon* growing side by side, but such was the experience of Dr. Kennedy and myself on a recent trip to Mt. Rose, the highest peak in western Nevada, with an elevation of 10800 feet.

The larger flowered plant on the left is *P. Davidsonii*, with beautiful large lilac-purple flowers an inch or more in length clustered in few flowered heads. This species is common on Mt. Rose, ranging from 9500 feet in the gravelly and sandy granite of the forests of alpine white pine, to the very summit of the mountain in the shale and slate far above timber line, chiefly on northerly slopes, occurring in clumps of few individuals near the summit, but at the lower elevations often forming mats a foot or more in extent.

As described by Greene, it is "a low semiherbaceous creeping undershrub, the proper stem subterranean mainly and horizontal, rooting at the joints." And, as he furthermore remarks, "it is a very beautiful alpine dwarf, the flowers usually exceeding in size all the rest of the plant that is above ground." The type was collected on Mt. Conness near Mono Lake, California, "at an altitude of 12,300 feet, 15 Aug., 1890, by Mr. George Davidson." Other and more southern stations in California are "high mountains at the head of King's River," and "at 10,000 feet in Tuolumne County," reported by Mrs. Brandegee in *Zoe* **4**: 97. I can find no other records concerning the occurrence of this species in California or Nevada, but it should be found on other peaks about Lake Tahoe which have an elevation of 9000 feet and more. Piper, in *Cont. U. S. Nat. Herb.* **11**: 499, reports it from four localities in Washington, namely, Olympic mountains, Mt. Rainier, Mt. Adams, and from Loomis. I have not seen any of the specimens he cites.

Pentstemon geniculatus, the smaller flowered plant on the right, while of the same general habit, has entirely different characters. The leaves are ovate-lanceolate, acute, instead of rounded and obtuse, and the plant is more loosely branched. While the stem and leaves are smooth, the calyx and outside of the flower is clammy pubescent. The flowers are "in a single dense subcapitate terminal cluster which is twice as broad as high." The corolla is a half inch or more long, "of a dark lurid purple, narrow, slightly ventricose." In addition, it has a characteristic downward curve. The throat and upper part of the corolla is not at all constricted, but open, and in certain forms having but four lobes, is tubular.

Abnormal flowers are common in this species, the corolla divisions ranging in number from four to ten. One four-lobed flower had four stamens, all perfect; another had the stamens normal—four perfect, one sterile; still another had three perfect ones and one sterile. One with five divisions had three perfect stamens and two sterile ones. One with six regular divisions had five stamens, four perfect, one sterile. One with the lower lip four instead of three-lobed had normal stamens. A double flower had seven perfect stamens, three sterile ones, and two styles.

No definite type locality is given, only "common on alpine slopes, below retreating snow banks, in wet clayey or gravelly soil, in the Sierra Nevada of California." On Mt. Rose it ranges from 9600 to 10000 feet, and while not abundant at any one place, is found here and there, commonly in dense mats of a half foot to a foot in diameter. Here it hardly occurs in wet places, but in gravel and sand. The ground is fairly moist, however, owing to the fact that the time between the disappearance of the snow and the flowering of the plant is comparatively short. The photograph was taken at an elevation of 9600 feet, in an open forest of *Pinus albicaulis*. It was also encountered a few days since (September 24th) at 10000 feet, growing on a bare northeasterly slope below one of the two permanent snow banks, the ground where it was found having been covered deep with snow when the photograph at the lower elevation was

taken on August 2d. So far it has been detected on Mt. Rose on the granite formation only.

The genus *Pentstemon*, with the exception of one species said to occur in northeastern Asia, is American, and confined chiefly to the region west of the Mississippi river. About two hundred and forty named forms have been recognized as occurring north of Mexico, and of this large number only thirty-nine according to the Cyclopaedia of American Horticulture, have been introduced into cultivation.

Practically all of the species have showy flowers ranging in color from white to violet-blue, deep rose color and scarlet, and also exhibit quite a variety of structure, some of them having a long, almost cylindrical tube and short lobes, while others are more or less funnel-form with broad spreading lobes, and one small group has the narrow upper lip merely emarginate, the lower one pendulous and recurved. There is also great diversity in the make-up of the throat of the corolla, in some instances that part being channeled or pleated and partly closed, while again it may be open and unobstructed.

The flowers have five stamens, hence the name of the genus, as opposed to the four stamens of related genera, but the fifth one is normally sterile. It is commonly spatulate in shape at the apex, and this is either naked or densely bearded on the lower side. In some species the fertile stamens are also bearded. The fertile stamens are unequal, two of them longer than the other two. The short ones are inserted at the base of the lower lip but free from it while the long ones are affixed to the tube for its whole length. The sterile filament is adnate to the upper lobe up to a point a little above the tube, when it abruptly curves inward. The characters concerning the stamen insertion are generic, at least for the species with more or less inflated corollas, and should be given a place in the generic description, but so far I have not found them mentioned in any of our floras.

The species of *Pentstemon* are mostly herbaceous perennials, but a few of them are decidedly woody at base, and several Californian ones, notably the crimson flowered *P. cordifolius*, have long vine-like branches.

NEW COMBINATIONS—I

BY A. A. HELLER

While preparing the manuscript for the third edition of the Catalog of North American Plants, it was found necessary to make a number of new combinations, due to changes in the delimitation of genera in most cases, and in a few instances new names had to be coined to replace homonyms. It was my intention to publish these in the Catalog itself, but since part of that work has already been distributed to subscribers with the changes appearing therein and the end of the volume not yet in sight, it is deemed best to publish them in this journal whenever space may permit.

Sabina flaccida (Schlecht.)

Juniperus flaccida Schlecht. Linnaea **12**: 495. 1838.

Sabina pachyphloea (Torr.)

Juniperus pachyphloea Torr. Pac. R. R. Rep. **4**: 142. 1857.

Merathrepta compressa (Austin)

Danthonia compressa Austin, Bull. Torr. Club, **3**: 21. 1872.

Merathrepta Parryi (Scribn.)

Danthonia Parryi Scribn. Bot. Gaz. **21**: 133. 1896.

Merathrepta sericea (Nutt.)

Danthonia sericea Nutt. Gen. **1**: 71. 1818.

Merathrepta thermale (Scribn.)

Danthonia thermale Scribn. Circ. U. S. Depart. Agric. Div. Agrost. **30**: 5. 1901.

Danthonia spicata pinctorum Piper, Erythea **7**: 103. 1899,

Merathrepta pinctorum Piper, Cont. U. S. Nat. Herb. **11**: 122. 1906.

Chloris Nashii

Chloris Texana Nash, Bull. Torr. Club, **25**: 441. 1898.

Not *C. Texensis* Nash, Bull. Torr. Club **23**: 151. 1896.

Chloris ciliata var. *Texana* Vasey, Bull. U. S. Depart. Agric. Div. Bot. **12**: part 1, 30. 1890.

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A new edition of the Catalog of North American Plants is in preparation. Thus far 68 pages have been printed, and other parts will follow as fast as possible. In all there will be about 300 pages. Since a considerable time must elapse before the work can be completed, the 68 pages and other parts as soon as issued, will be sent to those who wish to have them in that form, for \$1.25, payment to be sent with the order.

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SEPTEMBER, 1909

Editors: A. A. HELLER and P. BEVERIDGE KENNEDY

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Mule Ears (*Wyethia mollis* Gray)

CONTENTS:

Notes on some Introduced Plants of Southern California—H. S. B. Parish	121
Certain Californian <i>Thalictra</i> : Edward L. Greene	128
Mule Ears: A. A. Heller	131

University of Nevada,
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MUHLENBERGIA

NOTES ON SOME INTRODUCED PLANTS
OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—II

By S. B. PARISH

PRICKLY LETTUCE

Lactuca Scariola L. var. *integrata* Gren. and Godr. Fl. France 2: 230. 1850. Only this variety has been found on the Pacific coast, and it is the plant which has become so widely spread throughout the United States. It is distinguished by its spinulose toothed leaves. The species, which has runcinate or pinnately lobed leaves, is common only in the region about Cincinnati. The correct identification of these plants was first pointed out by Dewey, Rhodora 7: 9-12. 1902. This is a striking example of the rapidity with which an introduced weed may overspread a continent. Its first appearance was in 1835, when a few plants were found near Cambridge, Mass., (14) and its early progress must have been slow, for thirteen years later, according to the 5th edition of Gray's Manual (1876), it was still known only from Cambridge, where it was "adventive; in waste grounds and by roadsides." By 1884, however, it was "becoming common in the Atlantic states, in waste grounds near towns and habitations," (15) and in the same year it appears in a list of recent additions to the flora of Richmond county, N. Y. (16). In the next decade it made a rapid conquest of the middle west, and the botanical journals contain frequent records of its appearance at places in those states. Usually it is reported as growing in some particular spot, along railways or roads, indicating that its introduction had been too recent for much diffusion. Thus

(14) L. H. Dewey, Bot. Gaz. 20: 501. 1895.

(15) Gray, Syn. Fl. 1: Part 2, 442.

(16) Hollick and Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, 13: 83. 1884.

David F. Day had collected it "near the cattle-yards at East Buffalo; along the railroad tracks at Toledo, and by a roadside, 40 miles west of Milwaukee." (17) In a paper on "Recently introduced plants in and about Rockford, Ill.," M. S. Bebb states that "*Lactuca Scariola* was limited with us, for a few years, to a single patch on the embankment near the station house." (18) Aug. E. Foerste reports it as "quite abundant at Dayton, O.: already a pest at Put-in-bay; 3-5 specimens at Lincoln, Ill." (19) Other notices are: Cleveland, O., in 1882 (20); railway at Painsville, O. (21); Union county, Ind. (22).

Yet as late as 1889 it was still rare in places. In that year E. J. Hill reports: "I first noticed this plant in the summer of 1895, in the corner of an abandoned vegetable garden, and in the adjacent street, at Englewood, Ill. It has since spread along the street for a couple of blocks, and is well established. I have not seen it elsewhere in the vicinity of Chicago." (23)

Its westward progress still continued, and it soon reached Minnesota. Here, according to E. P. Sheldon, Minn. Bot. Studies 1: 80, "the first plants were noted and collected in 1892, on the river bank, near the University, Minneapolis. During the summer of 1893 it spread so as to become a common weed in the neighborhood of Minneapolis and St. Paul." Notices of its appearance elsewhere in Minnesota may be found in *ib.* 1: 409; 1: 626; 2: 192; 2: 574. In Iowa in 1895 it was sufficiently common to be one of the "two common weeds" which supplied the subject for a paper by L. H. Pammel in Bull. 28, Iowa Agr. Exp. Station. It is also mentioned by Fitzpatrick, Fl. Iowa 100. 1899.

In the Rocky mountain states it appears to be less common. Only a single locality in each is reported from Montana

(17) Bot. Gaz. 8: 159. 1883.

(18) Bot. Gaz. 7: 136. 1882.

(19) Bot. Gaz. 7: 69.

(20) Bot. Gaz. 8: 159.

(21) Bot. Gaz. 8: 203.

(22) Bot. Gaz. 11: 219. 1886.

(23) Bot. Gaz. 13: 153. 1889.

(24) and North Dakota (25), and it does not find a place in Rydberg's Flora of Colorado (1906).

Its advance southward appears to have been slow. In Millspaugh's Descriptive List of West Virginia Weeds (26) it does not have a place, but a year later he reports a single locality (27). About the same time Harper finds that "this weed seems to be obtaining a foothold in Georgia. I collected it in Athens, and saw it in Floyd and Whitfield counties. So far I have seen it only along railroad tracks." (28) Gattinger gives two locations in Kentucky (29). It is significantly absent from Mohr's exhaustive Plant Life of Alabama (30) and Coulter's Flora of Western Texas (31).

The first notice of the appearance of this weed on the Pacific coast was in 1891, when Mrs. Brandegee reported it as "becoming established," and as having been abundant the previous year on the grounds of the State University at Berkeley (32). Two years later it was "becoming common about Lake and upper Napa counties, and about the Sacramento river," (33) and at "landings and roadsides" on Bouldin Island (34). In all this region it is now very common (35). Its introduction into California, therefore, was not later than 1890, and probably but little earlier. There is nothing definite to indicate the date of its appearance northward, but ten years after it was first noticed in California it had a good foothold in Oregon and Washington, and was "becoming common." (36)

(24) Rydb. Fl. Mont. App. 484. 1900.

(25) Bolley and Waldron, Prelim. List Spermaphyta N. Dak. 639. 1900.

(26) Bull. W. Va. Agr. Ex. Sta. 23. 1901.

(27) *Ib.* 24: 396. 1902.

(28) Bull. Torr. Club 28: 484. 1901.

(29) Tenn. Fl. 161. 1901.

(30) Cont. U. S. Nat. Herb. 6: 1901.

(31) *Ib.* 2: 1892.

(32) Zoe 2: 77. 1891.

(33) *Ib.* 4: 154. 1893.

(34) *Ib.* 4: 215.

(35) Jepson, Fl. W. Mid. Cal. 501. 1901.

(36) Howell, Fl. N. W. Am. 404. 1901; Piper and Beattie, Fl. Palouse Reg. 180. 1901.

In southern California it was first reported by McClatchie in 1895 from Pasadena (37), and in the same year I collected it along a street in San Bernardino, where its sparsity indicated that it had probably first appeared the previous year. In a recent interesting paper (38) Dr. A. Davidson relates finding, "in the autumn of 1896, two plants in Los Angeles," and that the same season Braunton had found it at Compton. Dr. Davidson regards it as now "the most troublesome weed in the district, and rivalling the mustard in luxuriance and density of growth." At San Bernardino it has spread all over the valley, in waste places and by roadsides, and in cultivated grounds and pastures, but not on the dry mesas and foothills. It does not here exhibit the extremely objectionable character attributed to it by Dr. Davidson. While widely disseminated I have never seen it growing densely, and seldom with luxuriance. The same remark applies to the black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), to which Dr. Davidson makes it a rival, and which is so dominating and rank about Los Angeles, while with us it is but occasional and produces little inconvenience. Evidently both weeds find more congenial ecological conditions near the coast than in the drier interior.

When the prickly lettuce became fully established in the prairie states it came to be recognized as the most aggressive pest with which the farmer had to contend. In some places it seemed that valuable farms would have to be abandoned because of it. But according to Dewey (39) the danger period has passed. It "has either found natural enemies which keep it in check, or for some reason it has lost much of its aggressive character. It is becoming much less abundant in regions where it formerly occupied nearly all the waste land and many of the cultivated fields, and the individual plants are generally less robust and less prolific than they were six to ten years ago."

(37) Fl. Pasad. 646.

(38) Bull. S. Cal. Acad. 6: 17. 1907.

(39) Rhodora 7: 10. 1905.

SOME OTHER COMPOSITES

There is little to indicate when the common dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*) first appeared in California. The authors of the Botany of the State Survey (1876) were only able to say that there were "some indications" of its presence. Rattan reported it as common about Humboldt Bay in 1879 (40), and it was well established in the San Francisco region (41). Probably it is to be found at the present time in most parts of the state. In southern California it had already made its appearance at Los Angeles as early as 1892 (42), but was still rare three years later (43). It was in the latter year (1895) that I first saw a few plants in a lawn at San Bernardino. It is now frequent in that town and in the surrounding country, in lawns and by roadsides, and in damp meadows.

Twenty years ago the milk thistle (*Silybum Marianum*), although still infrequent, was increasing at a rate that threatened to make it a serious pest. The event, however, proved otherwise, and while it is now commoner it is for the most part confined to waste places and neglected roadsides. *Xanthium spinosum*, on the other hand, found in similar situations, is now much less frequent.

THE RUSSIAN THISTLE

No weed that has ever reached the United States, unless it be the Canada thistle, has excited more alarm, has proved more pernicious, or has provoked more warning bulletins and more repressive laws than has *Salsola Kali* var. *tennifolia*, the mis-called "Russian thistle." Introduced about 1873, in flax seed brought from Russia, and sown near Scotland, South Dakota, (44) it spread with great rapidity, and proved a most serious pest, which is, indeed, its character in its native land, the steppes of southeastern Russia. The climatic conditions of that region

(40) California Hort. 9: 333. 1879.

(41) Greene, Man. Bay Region 227. 1894.

(42) Davidson, List 10. 1892.

(43) Davidson, Pl. Los Ang. Co. 18. 1895; McClatchie, Fl. Pasad. 646. 1895.

(44) Dewey, Bull. Div. Bot. U. S. Dept. Agr. 15: 12. 1894.

are not unlike those of our own Great Plains, and it is in that part of our country that this intruder has given the most trouble. While it has now spread quite generally over the whole United States, it has caused much less damage in other sections.

In carrying it from place to place, and thus establishing new centers of dispersion, the railways, especially by cattle cars, are thought to be the agents, as they are of the introduction of many other weeds. It was thus, very evidently, that the Russian thistle reached California. It first appeared at Lancaster, Los Angeles county, in Antelope Valley, a region presenting ecological conditions not altogether unlike those of Dakota. Although not brought to notice until 1895, when it had already spread to places ten miles distant in two directions, it was believed to have first appeared only four years before (45). While some efforts have been made to repress it, this weed has now become quite generally diffused throughout southern California. It has not, however, here proved so pestiferous a plant as was anticipated from the ill repute it has acquired elsewhere.

At San Bernardino I first observed it in 1901, in a stubble-field, where it had probably grown from foul seed grain. It is now to be found throughout the cultivated parts of the valley, mostly by roadsides and in waste places, and to some extent in grain fields. Even there it is not seriously injurious, as the grain is mostly cut for hay before the thistle has developed its rigidity. Indeed were it not for this objectionable quality it might serve as a forage plant, as it has a protein content of 17 per cent., indicating a good feeding value.

SOME OTHER WEEDS

In recent years wild radish (*Raphanus sativus*) has become a very common weed in grain fields, often quite detrimental to the crop. *R. Raphanistrum* is just making its appearance, and is as yet rare. Dr. Davidson has observed it at Los Angeles (46), and a few plants have recently been seen at San Bernardino.

(45) Davidson, *Erythra* 3: 158. 1895; Shinn, Univ. Cal. Agr. Ex. Station Bull. 107: 10-13. 1895.

(46) Bull. S. Cal. Acad. 2: 29. 1903.

The relative abundance or rarity of the two species seems to be the reverse here of what it is in the Atlantic states.

A noteworthy recent arrival is *Tribulus terrestris*. This was first noticed in 1903, growing along a railway bank at Port Los Angeles (47). During the present summer (1908), a few plants were collected near San Bernardino by Mr. W. G. Wright, and it was found in abundance in the Southern Pacific yards at Colton. The numerous prostrate stems attain a length of eight feet, producing at each short node a single fruit, which when ripe readily breaks up into five one-seeded indehiscent carpels, the edges of which are margined with prickles. With such efficient means for self dissemination it is probably destined to become common and troublesome. It is only within recent years that this European weed has made its appearance in the United States, but it has already been reported from widely separated localities. The most recent authority (48) reports it as occasional in the Atlantic States, and also from Illinois, Nebraska and Kansas.

Medicago lupulina, a very recent introduction, is rapidly becoming common in damp soils. *Melilotus alba* has become a frequent weed by roadsides and along fences. *Plantago lanceolata* has now become very common.

On the other hand, a few weeds which are very aggressive and wide-spread on the other side of the continent, have obtained a foothold here, have maintained it for a number of years, but eventually have disappeared. Of these is *Daucus Carota*, which in 1890 appeared in a suburb of San Bernardino. For a few years it slowly increased its area of occupation, but at length ceased to reproduce itself.

Another such is *Datura Tatula*. In 1890 I made a note of the occurrence of this plant at San Bernardino (49), where it had there maintained itself, in a limited way, for twenty years and was then scattered over a few acres. For some ten years

(47) Davidson, Bull. S. Cal. Acad. 2: 43.

(48) Gray's Man. 7th ed. 536. 1908.

(49) Zoe 1: 123.

more it about held its own, when it began to rapidly diminish, and is now no longer to be found. A few plants have appeared sporadically at two other points, but have not reappeared in the second season. No effort was made to eradicate either of these plants, nor was there a change in the condition of the places in which they grew. It simply appeared that, triumphant as they have proved elsewhere, they here found themselves unsufficiently adapted to the environment to succeed in the struggle for existence.

San Bernardino, California

CERTAIN CALIFORNIAN THALICTRA

BY EDWARD L. GREENE

A subject of some earlier and much recent study on my part has been that *Thalictrum* aggregate which began to figure as a published species thirty years since under the name *T. polycarpum* (S. Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. **14**: 288. 1879). The original description is loose enough to cover a rather wide diversity of species, and accordingly within the thirty years that have passed a number of things notably different among themselves have been referred to it; this partly because of the insufficiency of Mr. Watson's diagnosis.

In 1892 (*Flora Franciscana*, 309) I was able, partly through what Mr. Watson had never attained to, a field knowledge of these plants, to effect a better definition and delimitation of the species, one element of it, as it then existed in herbaria, appearing as new, under the name *T. caesium*. More lately, having surveyed a very great amount of dried material labeled *T. polycarpum*, I perceive that at this date further segregation is necessary. It is also now apparent that the name *T. polycarpum* is untenable. It had been chosen to designate an Old World member of the genus twenty years before Mr. Watson attempted to employ it. Since, then, the Watsonian type must be named anew, I shall take this occasion to give it a fuller description.

Thalictrum ametrum

Stout, rather rigid, 3 to 5 feet high, the stem striate, purplish, glaucescent: cauline leaves sessile, compact, the leaflets overlapping one another, barely dark bluish-green above, glaucescent beneath, of rather firm texture; terminal leaflet usually broader than long, 3-lobed to the middle, the lobes acutely 3 to 5-toothed, lateral leaflets not very dissimilar, but smaller, less definitely 3-lobed: panicle of fertile plant rather contracted but large, often more than a foot long, naked except at base: sepals in male plant round-ovate, very obtuse, now and then truncate, and erose across the summit, thin-membranous and purple tinged, not obviously venulose; sepals of female plant truly ovate, at summit acutish, smaller, much more herbaceous, less purplish, not veiny: anthers short, only cuspidate-acute, or perhaps sometimes long pointed: fruit sessile, forming an exactly spherical head about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, each achene obliquely round-obovate, compressed, turgid, not ribbed, the sides marked by low sinuous veins running more or less obliquely and occasionally coming together to form meshes, the surface otherwise glabrous, glaucescent.

The range of *T. ametrum* was correctly given by me, under the name of *T. polycarpum*, in my *Manual* fourteen years ago, as that of the outer or true Coast Range; the completely distinct *T. caesium* occupying the foothills of the interior, either those of the inner Coast Range, or still farther eastward, and this as to middle California only, I am now constrained to say.

Thalictrum mendocinum sp. nov.

✓ Evidently a yard or two in height, the stem stout, very erect, terete, faintly striate, as faintly glaucescent, beset with compact sessile leaves, and ending in an ample panicle: leaves of a dark livid green above, quite pale with bloom beneath: leaflets small for the plant, the terminal and lateral more than usually alike, longer than wide, narrowest at the obtuse base, mostly only 3-lobed and not deeply so, the lobes longer than broad, the median one mucronately acute: anthers long, softly aristate-pointed: fruit forming a spherical head less than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch

thick (about 1 cm.), each achene sessile, obliquely somewhat rhombic-ovoid, compressed, the sides without ribs or even elevated veins, almost perfectly smooth, not turgid, faintly glaucescent,

The only specimens seen are from that large and isolated depression amid the mountains of the interior of Mendocino county that is known as Round Valley. They were gathered in the month of May, 1898, by Mr. V. K. Chesnut, and are preserved in the U. S. Herbarium on sheets 430474 and 430475. As unquestionably a member of the *T. ametrum* alliance it is distinguished from the type species and the rest by its smooth, almost veinless carpels. In view of this strong character I had wished to name it *T. leiocarpum*; but there is such a name, or at least synonym, already published.

***Thalictrum magarum* sp. nov.**

Also allied to *T. ametrum*, as tall, more slender, the stem finely yet rather strongly striate, the whole plant very distinctly glaucescent, blackening in drying: cauline leaves all sessile, their leaflets in general cuneate-obovate, deeply as well as acutely and doubly lobed: head of fruit depressed-globose or somewhat so, the achenes being few and substipitate and those uppermost and central diverging from the center instead of standing erect; outline of achene subfalcate-ovate, its sides only few veined and faintly so, the veins tortuous merely, hardly sinuous, seldom or never running together to form meshes.

Inhabitant of mountains well towards the interior of San Diego county, California, collected in April, 1894, by R. D. Anderson; the special locality a place called Witch Creek. The type specimens are in my own herbarium, and I have seen no others.

***Thalictrum latiusculum* sp. nov.**

Tall and very robust, glabrous throughout, the striate-angled stout stem glaucous, as also the fruit, the foliage much less so: leaflets dark bluish-green above, pale and glaucescent beneath, large, the terminals rather deeply 3-lobed, the laterals often similar, sometimes but lightly 2-3-lobed, or even almost

entire, all the lobes broad, abruptly acute: achenes among the largest, cuneately gibbous-obovate and very broadly so, 7-8 mm. long, 5 mm. wide above the middle, much flattened, glaucescent, variously subreticulate-veiny: seed large, oblong-ovoid.

Known only as collected on Mt. Sanhedrin, Lake county, California, 14 July, 1902, by Mr. Heller; also distributed by him under no. 5855, as "*Thalictrum caesium*," but that species has achenes barely half as large, and white with bloom; not to name other good characters.

MULE EARS

BY A. A. HELLER

✓ WYETHIA MOLLIS Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **6**: 544. 1865.

So far I have not found the name "mule ears" applied to this plant in any of our books, but have heard it used locally, and a very appropriate name it is, for the large grey leaves look remarkably like the ears of a mule.

The plant was first collected near Carson City, Nevada, by Dr. C. L. Anderson, and it is not uncommon in our foothills and mountains leading up to the Sierra Nevada, often covering large areas in open, gravelly places. It is most abundant at elevations of from 6000 to 8000 feet. The roots are thick and woody, and the stem, from one to two feet high, bears several large leaves and one or more large yellow flowers, as shown in the illustration, which is from a photograph taken at Webber Lake, California, in July, 1901, by Professor S. B. Doten, of the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station. The range of the species is given in the Synoptical Flora as "Sierra Nevada, especially on the eastern side, from Sierra Valley to Virginia City, Nevada, and westward to the Yosemite."

It is of considerable importance as a forage plant for sheep at least, as the writer can testify from personal observation. The following is taken from Bulletin **51**: 28, of the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station:

"When a band of sheep comes to a patch of this sunflower the leaders rapidly eat off all the flowers; those following them pick out the young, tender leaves in the center of the plant, while those in the rear bite off the old leaves, eat the stem and then trample on the blade, leaving a very dejected-looking patch. Mr. Van Buren told us that during the month of August, when forage is not so abundant and some of the ranges are being grazed for the third or fourth time, sheep will eat a considerable quantity of the leaves. The herders also said that in the autumn when feed is scarce the sheep eat the dead dry leaves."

Wyethia commemorates the name of Nathaniel J. Wyeth, an enthusiastic explorer who twice crossed the continent between 1832 and 1836, and made a determined effort to settle Oregon, recognizing the vast possibilities of that rich country. He himself did not accomplish his purpose, but blazed the way for others. He built Fort Hall in southern Idaho while on his second expedition, and during the outward journey was accompanied by Thomas Nuttall, who previously, in Journ. Acad. Phila. 7: 38. 1834, described the genus *Wyethia* naming as the type *W. helianthoides*, which Wyeth had collected on his first journey on "the Kamas plains, near Flat-Head River, towards the sources of the Columbia and in the plains near the Blue Mountains of Oregon."

All told there are about fifteen species of *Wyethia*, nearly all of them natives of the Pacific slope, and at least seven of these confined to California. So far only two species have been found in Nevada *W. mollis* in the western part, and *W. amplexicaulis* from the middle part of the state eastward. One species, *W. lanceolata* Howell, is apparently local in the Blue mountains of Oregon. *W. arizonica* and *W. scabra* are found in the southern Rocky mountains, while *W. amplexicaulis* and *W. helianthoides* are of the northern Rocky mountains and the Great Basin.

There is no reference to *Wyethia* in the National Standard Dispensatory, so the plant is apparently not used medicinally, but Gray in the Synoptical Flora says the "thick roots and seeds were food of the Indians."

MUHLENBERGIA

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Entered as second-class matter November 24, 1908, at the post office at Reno, Nevada, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

ANNOUNCEMENT

A new edition of the Catalog of North American Plants is in preparation. Thus far 68 pages have been printed, and other parts will follow as fast as possible. In all there will be about 300 pages. Since a considerable time must elapse before the work can be completed, the 68 pages and other parts as soon as issued, will be sent to those who wish to have them in that form, for \$1.25, payment to be sent with the order.

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A. A. Heller,
539 West 5th street, Reno, Nevada

MUHLENBERGIA

OCTOBER, 1909

Editors: A. A. HELLER and P. BEVERIDGE KENNEDY



Lupinus pusillus Pursh. The small Nevada form

CONTENTS:

The Nevada Lupines—I: A. A. Heller	133
Ferns of Paradise Park: A. S. Foster	144

University of Nevada,
Reno, Nevada

MUHLENBERGIA

THE NEVADA LUPINES—I

BY A. A. HELLER

The only connected account of the Nevada members of this interesting genus is that by Watson in the Botany of the King Report 53-58. 1871. He enumerated seventeen different forms as occurring in Nevada, four of which were described as new species and one as a new variety. One was designated as an unnamed species from the East Humboldt mountains, and one as an unnamed variety. Some of the names used by him clearly do not belong to any of our Nevada plants, but these will be mentioned in their proper places during the course of this study.

Since 1871 three Nevadan species have been described, *L. Shockleyi* Wats., *L. malacophyllus* Greene, and *L. micensis* Jones, and two others appear in this paper.

All three of the sections treated by Watson in Proc. Am. Acad. 8: 517-548. 1873, are represented in Nevada, as are also the minor groups.

Only the sections *Lupinellus* and *Platycarpus* will be treated in this first paper. It seems best to me to study the annuals first and arrange them all in sequence, rather than divide them as Watson did. *L. micensis* Jones is excluded from this paper, since it proves to be not a member of the *Platycarpus* group.

A number of years experience in the field has convinced me that the principal characters are to be found in the flowers and calyx. True, there are often important characters in the pods and seeds, but a fruiting specimen alone is very hard to determine unless one has a very good idea of what it ought to be. In certain groups the seeds of a number of species appear to be practically the same in shape and coloring, but the pods are more apt to vary in the kind and degree of pubescence.

The genus has been considered a difficult one, but as a whole there is much less individual variation than in some other genera. The trouble has been here as elsewhere, that descriptions are imperfect, some of the most important characters being left out, and the descriptions are not uniform, even by the same author, so that it is impossible to compare the parts of one species with the same parts of another species.

Even when the descriptions are fairly good and complete, there has been a most unaccountable jumbling of totally different things under one name. *L. brevicaulis*, for instance, is a species that has been much misunderstood. Watson himself apparently confused several distinct species, but his description and the illustration of the floral parts clearly point to one well marked form. One finds all sorts of things under this name, from the nearly glabrous large violet flowered *L. odoratus* with well developed green calyx lobes and rather fleshy leaves, to *L. malacophyllus* with verticillate large white flowers and copious soft pubescence. There is absolutely no excuse for such laxity, except that we get into the habit of naming things by comparing them with other specimens which may or may not be rightly determined, instead of going to the original.

During the course of these studies I shall endeavor to see the types of all the species. The descriptions will be made uniform, and the floral parts at least of each species will be illustrated. The shape of the banner in the living plant is usually very characteristic, but as that organ is difficult to draw, especially in those species that have the edges turned back and the face strongly grooved, no attempt will be made to figure it in most cases.

The genus is of considerable economic importance on account of its value as a forage plant for all kinds of animals, but the seeds are known to be poisonous to stock. Very little has been done in the way of studying this poison and its properties in connection with our American species; whether it is equally present in all species or only in certain ones to any extent. Before the study of the genus is completed I hope to be able to make some definite statement on this point.

My thanks are due to the following gentlemen, who have generously granted me the privilege of examining certain species of the section *Platycarpus*: Dr. F. L. Greene; Mr. S. B. Parish; Dr. J. N. Rose, of the U. S. National Museum; Dr. Wm. Trelease, of the Missouri Botanical Garden; Professor Aven Nelson, of the University of Wyoming; Professor L. R. Abrams, of Stanford University, and Dr. H. M. Hall, of the University of California.

LUPINELLUS

Annual; flowers axillary, solitary, keel nearly straight: pods ovate, 2-seeded.

LUPINUS UNCLIALIS Wats. Bot. King Rep. 54. *pl.* 7. *f.* 5-10. 1871.

"Annual, dwarf, villous, diffusely branched, leafy; leaflets 5, oblong-spatulate, obtuse; flowers small, axillary, solitary; the peduncles equaling the leaves or shorter; legumes 2-seeded.—Very small, but 1 inch high; leaves on $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ inch petioles, leaflets 2 lines long; stipules adnate, obtuse; bracts short, oval; the upper lip of the calyx deeply 2-cleft, the lower larger, 3-toothed, the middle tooth small; vexillum obovate, shorter than the wings and keel, the sides scarcely at all reflexed; wings free or but slightly united; keel rather obtuse; flowers ochroleucous, the keel tipped with purple. Found on the dry foot-hills of the Truckee and Pah-Ute Ranges, Western Nevada; 5,000 feet altitude; May, June. Plate VII. Fig. 5. An entire plant; twice the natural size. Fig. 6. A flower. Fig. 7. Calyx opened out. Fig. 8. The petals. Fig. 9. The staminal column, opened. Fig. 10. Ovary; all enlarged four diameters. (224.)"

To the best of my knowledge this species has never been found since Watson collected it in 1868. It is evidently a plant of rather restricted range, as indeed are many of the lupine species, and that it has not been encountered again is probably due to the fact that no botanist has visited the region where it was originally collected. In the Botany of California the type locality is more definitely stated as "on rocky hillsides near the Big Bend of the Truckee in Northwestern Nevada."

PLATYCARPOS

Annuals, often with decumbent branches from the base: cotyledons not petioled, broad and clasping, usually persistent: petioles with a membranous, stipular dilated, strongly 3-nerved base, the stipules proper lanceolate or subulate, usually situated near the summit of the dilated part: flowers either scattered or verticillate; keel glabrous, moderately curved dorsally, almost straight along the inner edges: pods ovate, about 1 cm. long, usually 2-seeded.

Flowers in terminal racemes, sides of the banner more or less reflexed

Racemes equalling or shorter than the leaves

Flowers blue or purple, little exceeding the nearly equal calyx lobes

L. Shockleyi

Flowers violet, fading pale

Upper calyx lobe 2-parted, lower entire, much shorter than the flowers

L. pusillus

Upper calyx lobe 2-divided, with a broad sinus, the lower 2-toothed

L. dispersus

Flowers violet even in age

Upper calyx lobe obsolete, represented by a bractlet at the sinus, lower entire, nearly as long as the flower

L. brevicaulis

Racemes commonly overtopping the leaves

Flowers verticillate, at least below

Flowers white or purple tinged; upper calyx lobe scarious, notched, lower green, much longer, 3-toothed

L. malacophyllus

Flowers not verticillate

Flowers deep violet-purple; banner with a yellow spot

Calyx pubescent, the upper lobe green, 2-parted, lower twice as long, 2-toothed

L. flavoculatus

Calyx glabrous, the upper lobe green, entire, lower twice as long, entire or slightly 3-toothed

L. odoratus

LUPINUS SHOCKLEYI Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. 22: 470. 1887.

Nearly acaulescent, 5 to 10 cm. high with a spread twice as wide, the lowermost petioles and peduncles horizontal or nearly so, densely silky villous throughout except the upper surface of the leaves, the hairs more spreading on the petioles, peduncles and pedicels: petiole three or four times longer than the blade; leaflets 9 to 12, rather thick, broadly spatulate or oblanceolate, about 8 mm. long, 3 or 4 mm. wide, glabrous above: peduncles

2cm. long or less, the raceme equal to or a little longer than the peduncle, the whole barely as long as the leaves: pedicels 2 mm. long: bracts subulate, membranous, a little shorter than the pedicel: flowers not verticillate, probably violet-blue, said to be "blue or purple:" calyx with nearly equal lobes, the upper 3mm. long, 2-cleft into lanceolate bearded divisions, the lower 4 mm. long, minutely 3-toothed, the teeth obscured by the long hairs; the sinus bractless: banner probably little if at all reflexed, broadly ovate when spread out, 5 mm. long, 4 mm. deep; wings moderately inflated, about 3 mm. wide, well rounded on the dorsal edge; keel blunt and rounded; pods about 12 mm. long, 7 or 8 mm. wide, papillose, villous only on the margins, 2-seeded: the seeds large, about 4 mm. across.

According to Watson the type was collected "near Soda Spring, Candelaria County, Nevada (*W. H. Shockley*, May, 1886)." A later collection by Shockley (no. 367) is labeled "Sodaville, April and June, 1888, in open sand." Soda Spring and Sodaville are no doubt one and the same place. These two collections by Shockley are the only known ones from Nevada.

Watson also cites specimens from "the Mohave Desert, San Bernardino County, California (*Parish Brothers*, May, 1882)." But the specimens in Mr. Parish's herbarium from the Mojave desert appear to have much larger flowers than the Nevadan type. However, he has a specimen that is more nearly typical. It is no. 96, collected on the "borders of the Colorado Desert, Whitewater, San Diego Co., April, 1882." The plant is of the same habit as the type and pubescent like it, but the lower calyx lobe is 2-cleft like the upper one instead of merely minutely 3-toothed. Field study may prove these plants to be distinct.

LUPINUS PUSILLUS Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. 2: 468. 1814.

Since this species is but scantily represented in Nevada and our specimens but doubtfully referred to it at first, I took occasion to look up all the available literature concerning it. The type is apparently in England in the Lambert Herbarium. Pursh described it as follows:

pusillus. 5. *L. biennis*, *pusillus*, undique pilis albidis hirsutissimus; foliis digitatis: foliolis (7) lineari-ellipticis supra glabris, calycibus alternis inappendiculatis: labio superiore bipartito; inferiore integro, leguminibus sub-dispermis.

On the banks of the Missouri. [Biennial sign.] June.
v. s. in Herb. Lewis. Flowers small, a fine blue mixed with red.

The next mention of the plant is by Nuttall, *Gen.* 2: 93. 1818. His description is somewhat fuller and differs a little: "Annual, small and very hairy; leaves digitate, leaflets (5 to 7) cuneate-oblong, above smooth and somewhat glaucous; flowers alternate, calix inappendiculate, upper lip short and bidentate, lower ovate-lanceolate, entire; legume 2-seeded, hirsute. HAB. On the barren argillaceous plains of the Missouri, near the confluence of White River. OBS. From 4 to 6 inches high, growing in considerable quantities together; flowers bright blue, appearing in May; bractes nearly as long as the calix, the lower lip of which is twice the length of the upper; wings of the corolla adnate at the summit; carina resupinate, attenuated; stamina united into a cylinder, anthers alternately minute; style smooth, rigidly persistent; legume extremely pilose-hirsute."

Hooker, *Fl. Bor. Am.* 1: 163. 1830, records it from "the barren grounds of the Columbia. *Douglas*. This is a very singular species, with short, sessile, many-flowered racemes. The membrane of the filaments is very large, five of the stamens are elongated and barren, five shorter with linear orange-colored anthers. Legumes about an inch long, each with two flat seeds."

Agardh, *Syn. Gen. Lup.* 15. 1835, has evidently taken his description from Douglas' specimen "ad confluentes rivulos Columbiae et "Levis Clarkes river" lectum, vidi in Hb. Lindl." He described it as much branched from the base, the basal branches horizontal. The flowers are said to be few and remote, the bracts sub-obovate, equalling the calyx tube, and the lower calyx lobe sub-3-dentate, the middle tooth longer.

Eaton, Manual ed. 7, 380. 1836, makes the surprising statement "banner 2-parted," a character not yet observed in any species of lupine, so far as I am aware.

Torrey and Gray, Fl. N. A. 1: 374. 1840, placed it not in what was afterward designated the *Platycarpus* section, but in *Lupinus* proper, with the cotyledons petioled after germination. They described the calyx as having "the upper lip 2-cleft, shorter than the obscurely 3-toothed lower one." They also say "raceme scarcely longer than the leaves, 8-12-flowered. Corolla bright blue," and the leaflets are "obtuse, narrowed at the base." They had examined specimens from "barren argillaceous plains of the Missouri," collected by Lewis, Nuttall, and Dr. James, thereby indicating that they had seen the type material collected by Lewis.

Watson, Proc. Am. Acad. 8: 539. 1873, adds the new character "bractlets minute," and says the leaflets are "acute or obtuse," the first definite mention that they are other than obtuse. In Britton and Brown, Illustrated Flora 2: 270. 1897, they are also given as "obtuse or acute at the apex," and the figure represents them as acute.

The following description is drawn from my no. 9599, collected at Wadsworth, Churchhill county, May 7, 1909:

About 1 dm. high, with an equal spread, or sometimes one and a half times the height, caulescent, the stem proper about 2 cm. long, the branches at first ascending, finally spreading, whole plant except the upper surface of the leaflets hirsute with spreading white hairs: petioles two or three times the length of the blade, with a prominent yellow midrib; leaflets usually 5, oblanceolate-oblong, rounded at the apex, 2 cm. or less in length, up to 7 mm. wide, appressed hirsute beneath, glabrous above, margins ciliate: peduncles very short, rarely as much as 1 cm. long, the inflorescence up to 4 or 5 cm., but the whole shorter than the leaves: flowers bright violet-blue fading white or pinkish, 6 mm. long, 5 mm. deep, distance between apices of banner and wings about 2 mm.: bracts membranous, oblong-lanceolate, 5 mm. long, over 1 mm. wide at base, bearded with long hirsute hairs: pedicel barely 2 mm. long, glabrous: calyx tube nearly

glabrous; lobes green, hirsute like the rest of the plant, the upper about 1.5 mm. long, cleft to the base into lanceolate divisions, lower 3 mm. long, entire: banner with the edges turned back, appearing as if shorter than the wings, when spread out 6 mm. long, 5 mm. wide; wings moderately inflated, open and exposing the keel to a point a little above the lower calyx lobe: keel moderately curved dorsally.

I have not been able to definitely locate the place where Lewis collected the type, but the date was June, 1804, and Nuttall's "plains of the Missouri, near the confluence of White river," is probably not far from the original locality. The White river empties into the Missouri in southern South Dakota.

Numerous specimens from Wyoming, Nebraska and South Dakota differ from the Nevada plant in being stouter, more branching, with more numerous racemes and larger flowers, the shape of the parts being the same. So far I have seen no plants with acute leaflets. Frequently they are doubled so that only the lower surface is exposed, and this half of a leaflet may be responsible for the statement by some writers that they are acute.

In the middle of sheet 20947 in the U. S. National Herbarium is a plant of our small flowered Nevada form of *L. pusillus* collected by Watson in "Unionville Vall. June, 1868." To the right of it is an entirely different plant but apparently included under Watson's label. The latter seems to be *L. rubens* Rydb. On the left hand side of the same sheet is a somewhat smoother plant, collected by Captain Bishop in southern Utah in 1872, and marked *L. rubens* by Rydberg. Whether the *rubens* plant under Watson's label really belongs there or should go with Bishop's specimen I do not know. Owing to the dubious status of this specimen I shall make no further mention of it at present. The following specimens from Nevada of *L. pusillus* have been examined:

CHURCHILL COUNTY: Wadsworth, *Heller* 9599.

ESMERALDA COUNTY: Candelaria, *Shockley* 270.

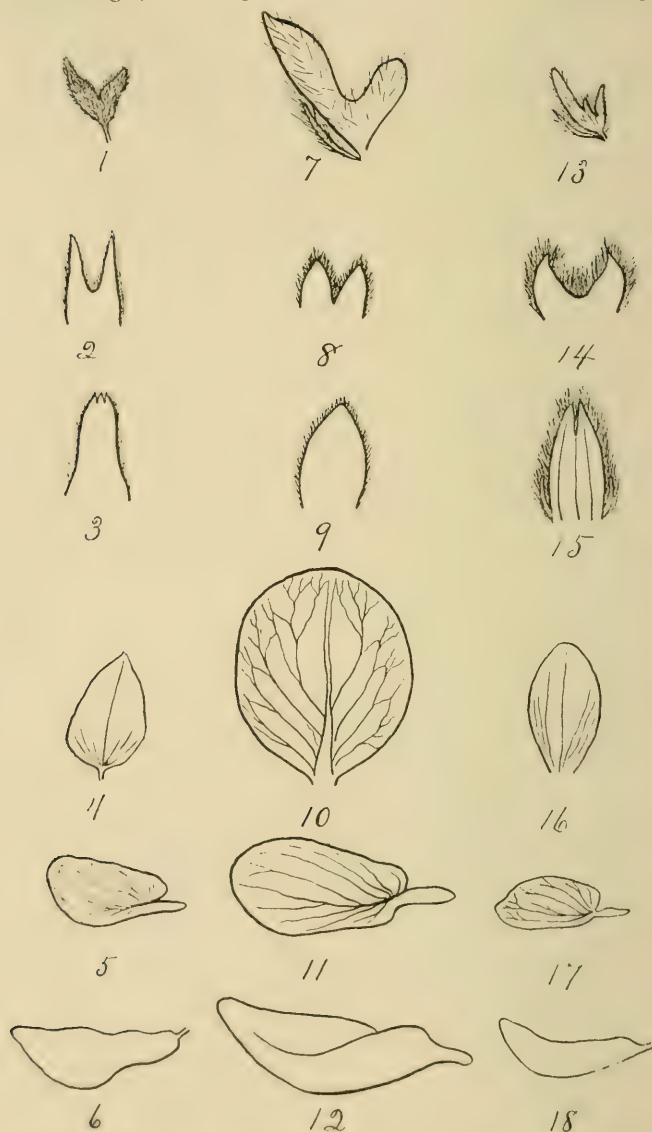
HUMBOLDT COUNTY: Unionville valley, *Watson* 221 in part.

Lupinus dispersus

Annual (section *Platycarpus*), nearly acaulescent, depressed or prostrate, only the early petioles and peduncles erect, the plant with a spread of 3 to 10 cm., densely white villous throughout except the glabrous upper surface of the leaflets: petioles often purple, up to 3 cm. long; stipules green, somewhat ascending, 4 or 5 mm. long in larger plants: leaflets 7 or 8, oblanceolate, rounded and obtuse at the apex, 1 cm. long, 4 mm. wide at the top: peduncles and inflorescence rarely equalling the leaves, the former only a little longer than the short and dense racemes: bracts linear-lanceolate, purplish, about 3 mm. long: pedicels very short and stout, barely 1 mm. long: upper calyx lobe less than 2 mm. long, 2-parted almost to the base, the divisions with a broad somewhat U-shaped sinus; lower lobe nearly 4 mm. long, prominently 2-toothed, the sinus narrow; the lobes with a bractlet in each sinus; flowers violet blue when fresh, fading yellowish, 6 mm. long, about 4 mm. deep; banner with the edges reflexed in the upper half only, the face grooved, oblong-ovate when spread out, 4 mm. wide; wings moderately inflated, nearly oblong, 2 mm. wide, slightly obliquely rounded below the apex; keel moderately curved dorsally from elbow to apex, the inner edges nearly straight: pods ovate, 1 cm. long, 6 mm. wide, more or less white-villous, 2-seeded, the seeds somewhat lenticular in shape, 2 mm. across, whitish, smooth.

The type, deposited in the herbarium of the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, is my no. 9643, collected May 17, 1909, at Rhyolite, Nye county, Nevada, at the northeastern base of Ladd mountain growing in sand, elevation 3575 feet. It is apparently scarce there, as only a few plants were found. The species is evidently related to *L. brevicaulis*. It is distinguished by the very characteristic calyx, with the green upper lobe parted to the base and the sinus broad. The upper calyx lobe is so obscured by the dense white pubescence that a hasty glance will not reveal its true shape.

Besides the type only one other specimen from Nevada has been examined. It is *Goodding* 942 in part, collected in Meadow Valley Wash at Caliente, Lincoln county, mixed on sheet



Lupinus Shockleyi: 1. Calyx; 2. upper calyx lobe; 3. lower calyx lobe; 4. banner; 5. wing; 6. keel.

Lupinus pusillus: 7. Calyx; 8. upper calyx lobe; 9. lower calyx lobe; 10. banner; 11. wing; 12. keel.

Lupinus dispersus: 13. Calyx; 14. upper calyx lobe; 15. lower calyx lobe; 16. banner; 17. wing; 18. keel.

41536 in the Rocky Mountain Herbarium with *L. flavoculatus*, distributed under no. 942 as *L. brevicaulis*.

Four collections from Colorado have come to hand. The first is *C. F. Baker* 437, collected at Arboles, June, 1899, distributed as *L. brevicaulis* and listed as such by Rydberg in the Flora of Colorado. The second is by *C. S. Crandall*, collected in the vicinity of Durango, June 26-27, 1898, distributed as *L. Kingii*. I can find no record of this in the Flora of Colorado. The third is *Osterhout*, Glenwood Springs, June 17, 1899, in part. This is the type collection of *L. scaposus* Rydb. Bull. Torr. Club 34: 45. 1907. But on sheet 16950 in the Rocky Mountain Herbarium there is one plant of *L. scaposus*, and another that is plainly *L. dispersus*. The fourth is *Purpus* 175, collected May, 1892, at Surface Creek, and it also is not listed in the Flora of Colorado. It was apparently distributed without specific name, but sheet 128176 in the herbarium of the University of California (Brandege Herbarium) has "*micensis* Jones" written in. This specimen is less compact than any of the others, and the peduncles on two plants slightly exceed the leaves.

From New Mexico we have a specimen collected by *Wootton*, May 28, 1905, in the Organ mountains, Dona Ana county. Some of these plants are large, having a spread of 2 dm. It was apparently distributed as *L. Sileri*. There is another collection from the same place by the same collector, April 30, 1893, distributed as *L. Kingii*.

Jones 5273, collected at Kanab, Utah, May 22, 1894, is also this species. It was distributed from the U. S. National Herbarium as *Lupinus brevicaulis*. One plant, apparently abnormal, shows greatly elongated peduncles which were prostrate when growing.

A specimen collected by *Norman C. Wilson* near Kingman, Arizona, June, 1893, is also referred here. It is sheet 126959 in the herbarium of the University of California.

There is a specimen of this species in the herbarium of Dr. Greene labeled *L. brevicaulis*, collected by *Lemmon* in "N. E. Cal. and Nevada." Since all of the other specimens are from the southern part of the country, it is just possible that this was collected in Arizona. It is one of the largest plants seen, having a spread of 2 dm.

FERNS OF PARADISE PARK

BY A. S. FOSTER

The following is a transcript of the collector's notes of the ferns collected in the Mt. Rainier National Park, Washington, August 3-12, 1909:

1. *POLYPODIUM HESPERIUM* Maxon. On the face of a cliff by the roadside, northern exposure, altitude 4000 feet(?). Rare.

2. *PHEGopteris dryopteris* (L.) Fee. In humus on the trail opposite Narada Falls. Very rank in mist of the fall; altitude 5000 feet (?). Common down to Ashford.

3. *Cheilanthes Feei* Moore. In crevices of rocks, Cross Trail, south side of Pinnacle Peak just below the summit; 7000 feet. Rare and small.

4. *Cryptogramma acrostichoides* R. Br. Among rocks summit of Pinnacle Peak, 7200 feet; (U. S. Eng. Corps). Rare and immature.

5. *Struthiopteris spicant* (L.) Weiss. In humus; sporadic at 5000 feet in the forest along the trail below Narada Falls.

6. *Polystichum lonchitis* (L.) Roth, Among rocks, bluffs of the Kautz glacier, 7500-8000 feet. Rare; fruiting fairly well.

7. *Woodsia oregana* D. C. Eaton. In small holes in rocks, Alta Vista; also bluff a half mile east, altitude 7000 feet. Rare; immature at the time. Altitude of Paradise Camp 5862 feet (U. S. Geological Survey).

Goldendale, Wash.

MUHLENBERCIA

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ANNOUNCEMENT

A new edition of the Catalog of North American Plants is in preparation. Thus far 68 pages have been printed, and other parts will follow as fast as possible. In all there will be about 300 pages. Since a considerable time must elapse before the work can be completed, the 68 pages and other parts as soon as issued, will be sent to those who wish to have them in that form, for \$1.25, payment to be sent with the order.

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Volume 5

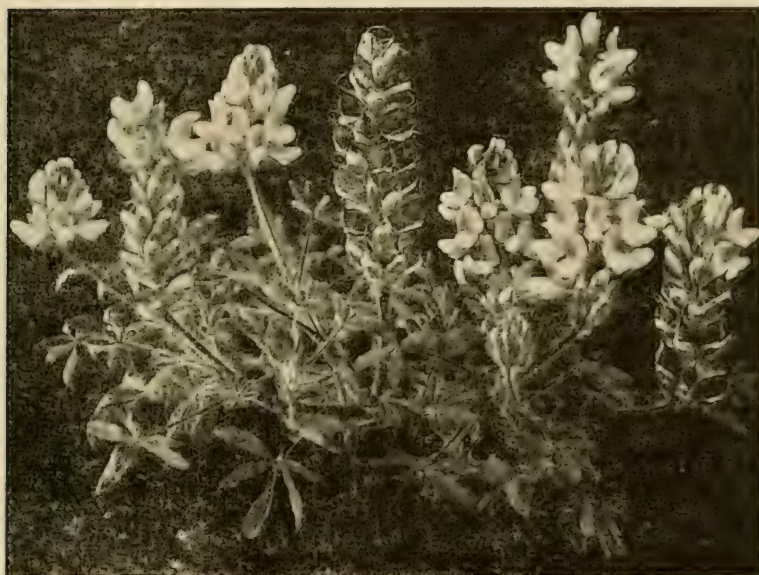
Number 11

MUHLENBERGIA

NOVEMBER, 1909

LIBRARY
NEW YORK
BOTANICAL
GARDEN

Editors: A. A. HELLER and P. BEVERIDGE KENNEDY



Lupinus malacophyllus Greene

CONTENTS:

The Nevada Lupines—II: A. A. Heller	145
Mule Ears: Willis L. Jepson	153
Recent Literature—Laboratory Botany by Clute: A. A. Heller	154

University of Nevada,
Reno, Nevada

MUHLENBERGIA

THE NEVADA LUPINES—II

BY A. A. HELLER

Before taking up the remaining species of the section, I wish to call attention to two errors that were allowed to creep into the preceding number. The first is the statement that Wadsworth is located in Churchill county. This occurs on pages 139 and 140. Wadsworth is really situated in Washoe county, near the boundary line of Lyon county, which here runs up into a sharp point only a few miles across, intruded between Washoe and Churchill counties.

The second error is on page 137, where Watson is made to say near "Soda Spring, Candelaria County." The frequent association of Shockley's name with specimens collected at Candelaria, led me to unthinkingly put down this name. Instead of "Candelaria" it should read Esmeralda county.

LUPINUS BREVICAULIS Wats. Bot. King Rep. 53. *pl.* 7. *f.* 1-4.
1871.

From about 2 cm. to 1 dm. high, widely spreading, the width usually about one and a half times the height: main stem practically none, but several to many secondary branches about 1 cm. long, from which spring the petioles and peduncles, or sometimes other short branches; stems pale, glabrous or nearly so: petioles up to 5 cm. long, somewhat villous-hirsute, about 2 mm. wide at the dilated base; stipules barely 2 mm. long, bearded; leaflets 5 to 8, broadly oblanceolate, up to 15 mm. long, 5 mm. wide, obtuse, glabrous above, somewhat villous-hirsute beneath in age, decidedly so when young: peduncles pubescent like the petioles, usually about three times longer than the short

racemes, the whole barely equalling the leaves: racemes 2 cm. long or less, dense: flowers bright violet-blue, 7 mm. long, 4 mm. deep: bracts green, lanceolate-linear, slightly over 2 mm. long, villous-hirsute, as are the pedicels and calyx: pedicels about 2 mm. long when in fruit: calyx with very unequal lobes, the upper practically obsolete, represented by a bractlet on either side; the lower lobe entire, 1 or 2 mm. shorter than the flower: banner somewhat rhombic-elliptic when spread out, 7 mm. long, 3 mm. wide across the middle, in nature the edges apparently somewhat turned back but not parallel; wings probably only moderately inflated, open on the lower side and exposing the keel for nearly its whole length, narrow, only 2 mm. wide; keel 8 mm. long, protruding a little from the wings: pods about 1 cm. long, 2 mm. wide, somewhat villous, reticulate-veined: seeds somewhat lenticular, 2 mm. across, pinkish, smooth and shining.

The above description is drawn from *Kennedy 1333*, collected at Truckee Pass, Washoe county, and since it answers well to the essential points in Watson's description, I take it to be true *L. brevicaulis*. The calyx is like his *f. 2. pl. 7*, and the banner and keel correspond to *f. 3*, except that the banner in his figure looks rather diagrammatic. His *f. 1*, however, does not look altogether like our plant, and may possibly represent *L. dispersus*. He does not indicate any particular type locality, but says "in the valleys and lower canyons of Western Nevada to the East Humboldt Mountains, (more frequent than the last) [*L. pusillus*] and on the islands of Salt Lake; 5-8,000 feet altitude; May-July. Also collected by Dr. Anderson (84) near Carson City."

Anderson's 84, at least the one on sheet 16008 in the herbarium of the University of California, is *L. malacophyllus*, a totally different plant.

On sheet 41363 in the U. S. National Herbarium, is a specimen collected by Watson in the Coyote mountains in the southeastern part of what is now Humboldt county, in June, 1868. It is labeled "*Lupinus brevicaulis* S. Watson, form," and differs slightly from the plant described above. Some of the peduncles are more elongated, and the lower calyx lobe is not

much more than half as long as the flower. The corolla does not differ.

I have made an effort to see the type of this species, but so far have not been able to do so. The following specimens have been examined:

ESMERALDA COUNTY: Candelaria, *Shockley* 51.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY: Coyote mountains, *Watson* 223.

WASHOE COUNTY: Truckee Pass, *Kennedy* 1333; *Heller* 8646.

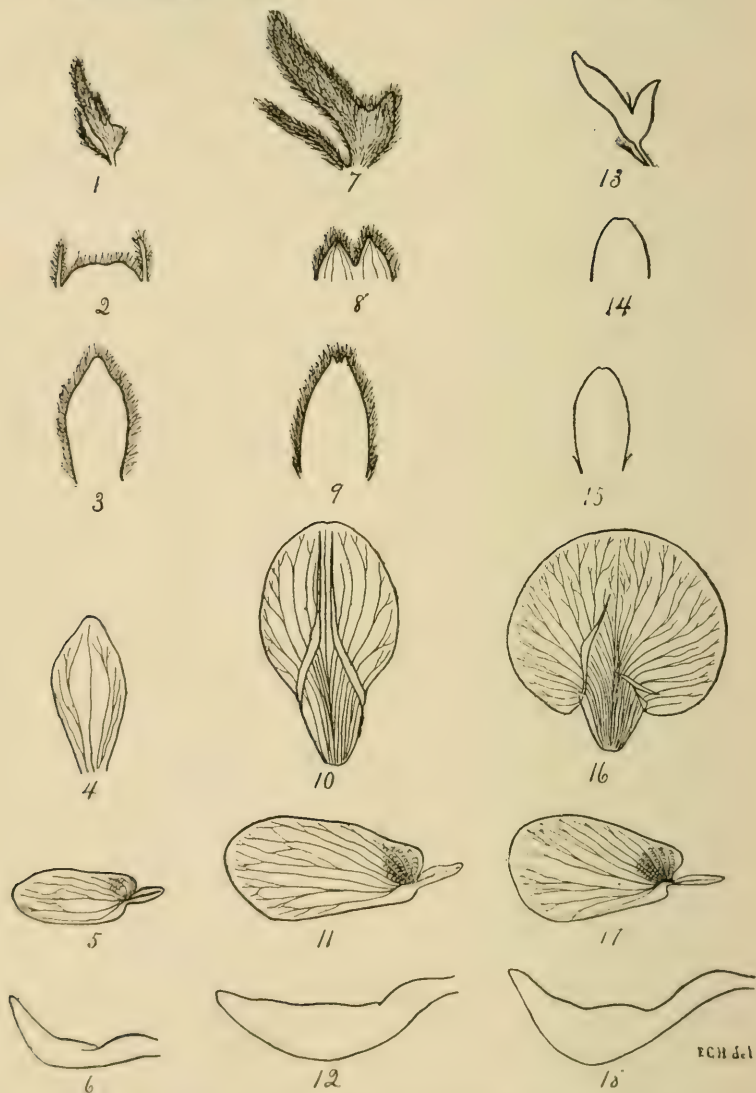
LUPINUS MALACOPHYLLUS Greene, *Pittonia* 1: 215. 1888.

Plate 4. f. 7-12

Plant 1 to 1.5 dm. high, at first with a single flowering stem, at length sending out several horizontal branches which are decumbent at base, as long as the ascending ones, giving the plant a spread of twice the height; pubescent throughout except the upper surface of the leaflets with long and soft spreading white hairs about 2 mm. long: leaves up to 6 cm. long, two-thirds of which is petiole; leaflets 5 to 7, obovate-lanceolate, obtuse, the largest 15 mm. long, 7 mm. wide, equally green on both surfaces: racemes commonly exceeding the leaves from the first, 6 or 7 cm. long when mature, verticillate, at least below; peduncles about equalling the racemes: pedicels 2 mm. long: bracts green, subulate, 5 to 7 mm. long: upper calyx lobe barely 2 mm. long, scarious except at the greenish, 2-toothed apex: lower calyx lobe 8 or 9 mm. long, shortly 3-toothed; a subulate green bractlet 1 mm. long in the sinus: flowers white tinged with purple, often drying bluish, about 13 mm. long and as deep, 5 mm. broad, a space of 8 mm. between apices of banner and wings; banner yellowish on the face, marked with purple dots in the groove, apex very shallowly notched, sides reflexed and the edges almost parallel except at the slightly flaring base, where they are 5 mm. apart; wings moderately inflated, 5 mm. wide across the middle, oblique below the apex and exposing the keel, closed along the upper edges: keel a little over 2 mm. wide across the elbow, glabrous: pods about 15 mm. long, 5 to 6 mm. wide, villous like the stem and leaves, 2-seeded: seeds pale brown or reddish when mature, or sometimes whitish, somewhat lenticular-ovoid, about 3 mm. wide and slightly longer.

Muhlenbergia, Volume 5

Plate 4



Lupinus brevicaulis: 1. Calyx; 2. upper calyx lobe; 3. lower calyx lobe; 4. banner; 5. wing; 6. keel.

Lupinus malacophyllus: 7. Calyx; 8. upper calyx lobe; 9. lower calyx lobe; 10. banner; 11. wing; 12. keel.

Lupinus odoratus: 13. Calyx; 14. upper calyx lobe; 15. lower calyx lobe; 16. banner; 17. wing; 18. keel.

The type was collected by C. F. Sonne on "dry hills near Verdi, Nevada, 2 May, 1888." Verdi is situated about ten miles west of Reno on the Truckee river. The plant is plentiful on gravelly hills about Reno, beginning to bloom in the latter part of April and usually lasting well into June. It is probably of local distribution, for with one exception all of the specimens examined have been collected within ten miles of Reno. The exception is Anderson's 84, collected near Carson.

In Bulletin 24 of the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, entitled Early Flora of the Truckee Valley, by F. H. Hillman, this species is described under the name of *L. pusillus*, and is given as "common, often in patches." It is apparently the only species of this section found in the Great Basin which has a more or less verticillate inflorescence. It is a handsome little plant, well worthy of cultivation. The following specimens have been examined:

ORMSBY COUNTY: Carson, *C. L. Anderson 84* (labeled *L. pusillus*).

WASHOE COUNTY: Verdi, *Sonne 27* (type); Reno, *Jones*, 1882 (as *L. pusillus*); June 10, 1897 (as *L. "breviflorus* Wats.;" *Miss Stokes*, June 21, 1900 (as *L. pusillus*); *Brandegee*, May, 1883 (as *L. brevicaulis*); *Hillman*, September, 1890 (labeled *L. Kingii*, and annotated by *Jones* as "*Shockleyi* W." on sheet no. 20976 in the U. S. National Herbarium); *T. W. Cowgill*, May 13, 1901; *Kennedy*, May 4, 1901; *Heller 9696*; hills ten miles north of Reno, *Heller 8659*.

Lupinus flavoculatus

Plate 5

Annual (section Platycarpus), depressed, usually only 5 or 6 cm. high, nearly acaulescent, the leaves and flowering stems decumbent for about half their length, the latter averaging about 1 dm. in length (some of them occasionally runner-like, 2 or 3 dm. long): petioles yellowish, the largest 5 to 8 cm. long, villous with stiffish white spreading hairs about 2 mm. long: leaflets about 8, obovate-oblongate, up to 15 mm. long, 7 mm. wide, yellow at base, the whole forming a yellow eye to the leaf,



glabrous above, villous below like the petioles, but less so, the margins ciliate: peduncles purplish, commonly equalling the leaves when mature, villous: racemes 6 cm. long or less: flowers not verticillate, rather dense, of a rich deep violet-purple, 1 cm. long and as deep, 7 mm. between apices of banner and wings: bracts 3 mm. long, subulate, purplish at first, fading brown, bearded with stiffish hairs: pedicels 2 mm. long, pubescent: calyx tube glabrous, bright green as are both lobes at blossoming time, but the upper turning paler with age, 2 mm. or a little more in length, 2-parted, ciliate on the edges, the body glabrous; lower lobe 5 or 6 mm. long, 2-toothed, the teeth 1 mm. long, a tuft of hairs in the sinus, pubescent externally as well as ciliate on the edges: banner marked on the face with a quadrate spot of bright yellow 2 mm. across, this fading brownish in age, apex notched, 3 mm. wide, sides reflexed but the edges not parallel, the space across the flaring base 6 mm. wide; wings much inflated, the edges 4 mm. apart at base, exposing the keel to a little above the point of curvature, the blade rhombic-obovate when spread out, 7 mm. long, 4 mm. wide; keel glabrous, somewhat bow shaped dorsally, but little curved ventrally: pods ovate, 12 mm. long, 7 or 8 mm. wide, pubescent, but not densely so, 2-seeded: seeds pinkish, about 2 mm. across, somewhat lenticular in shape, dull and corrugated.

Plate 5. Fig. 1. calyx; fig. 2. upper calyx lobe; fig. 3. lower calyx lobe; fig. 4. wing; fig. 5. keel.

The type, deposited in the herbarium of the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, is my no. 9669, collected May 17, 1909, at Rhyolite, Nye county, Nevada, along the northern base of Ladd mountain, growing in sand, the elevation 3575 feet. It is plentiful at a point just beyond the Tonopah & Tidewater station, and extends northward across the level space to and beyond the tracks of the Las Vegas & Tonopah Railroad.

In habit it is much like *L. brevicaulis* and *L. Shockleyi*, but as may be seen from the descriptions and key, differs considerably from both. The deep violet-purple corollas, marked on the banner with a quadrate yellow spot, reminds one of the flower of *L. odoratus*, but in nothing else, for outside of color none of the characters are identical.

Besides the type collection I have seen one other from Nevada. *Goodding* 942, collected at Caliente in the Meadow Valley Wash, Clark county, labeled *L. brevicaulis*, is this species. In some cases, however, plants of *L. dispersus* have been included under this number, but may be easily recognized by the denser pubescence, and much smaller, pale flowers.

Two collections from California have been noted. The first is *Coville and Funston* 977, labeled *L. brevicaulis*, from Boundary canyon Grapevine mountains, Inyo county, just over the line from Nevada, and not many miles southwest of Rhyolite. The second, also labeled *L. brevicaulis*, is *Purpus* 5714, from "sandy plains, South Fork of Kern River, Calif., alt. 2-3000 f." This locality is on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada, and is a rather remarkable extension of the range. The specimen examined is no. 82241, herbarium of the University of California. On the same sheet (Brandeggee Herbarium) are two more specimens, one of them an undeveloped state of *L. odoratus*, while the other may be undescribed.

Still another collection is *Jones* 1657 from St. George, Utah, April 13, 1880. The plants are young and not well developed, but are undoubtedly this species.

LUPINUS ODORATUS Heller, Muhlenbergia 2: 71. 1905.

Plate 4. f. 13-18

Somewhat fleshy, 1.5-2.5 dm. high: leaves basal; petioles 8 cm. long or less, stout, somewhat villous; leaflets commonly 9, oblanceolate, 2 cm. long or less, 7 mm. wide below the rounded but acutish apex, bright green, at first villous but becoming glabrous except for the few tufts of hairs at the apex: scape-like peduncle yellowish: inflorescence 5 or 6 cm. long: bracts linear-lanceolate, 2 or 3 mm. long, with a tuft of long hairs at the apex: pedicels slender, 6 mm. long, ascending, glabrous, readily disarticulating from the stem: flowers pleasantly scented, deep violet-purple except for a yellow quadrate spot on the face of the banner, about 1 cm. long, 8 mm. deep: calyx dull green, the lobes entire, the upper 2 mm. long, the lower 4 mm. long; a small bractlet 1 mm. long in the sinus between the lobes: banner broad (1 cm.), the edges only slightly turned back, presenting a scoop-

like appearance viewed from the back; wings inflated and open below, the opening ovate, nearly 3 mm. wide, the upper edges meeting; keel not protruded from the open wings, rather strongly curved, 3 mm. wide for about two-thirds its length, then tapering to the acute apex: pods yellowish, 1 cm. long, 6 mm. wide, oblique at either end, ventral margin with a fringe of long hairs: seeds grey, wrinkled, about 2 mm. in diameter.

Sheet 20973 in the U. S. National Herbarium bears a specimen of this species. On the label is the legend "*Lupinus brevicaulis* fide S. W. Locality, Great Basin, Nevada. Collector, J. G. Lemmon, 1875." Written above the label is "*Shockleyi* W. M. E. J."

The species has nothing in common with either *L. brevicaulis* or *L. Shockleyi*, being equally far removed from both, as may be seen from the descriptions, key, and illustrations, differing totally in appearance and having no characters in common with them other than that it is a lupine of the *Platycarpus* section.

Mr. Lemmon's locality is rather vague, and it is quite probable that he really collected the plant on the Mojave desert, California, where the type was collected, and where it has been found at a number of stations. But it should be looked for in southwestern Nevada. I have seen it at the upper end of Owen's valley near Benton, not far from the Nevada line, and it may occur in the region adjacent to Death valley.

MULE EARS

This common name for *Wyethia mollis* Gray, as used by the Editor of *MUHLENBERGIA* in the issue for September (5: 131) is, it seems to me, a better form than that which is cited in the writer's *Flora of Western Middle California*, 541. 1901, where the form Mule's Ears is indicated as the common name equivalent of *Wyethia glabra* Gray. Both forms are doubtless used by the folk and applied indifferently to any *Wyethia* species with broad, pointed leaves, including the species *Wyethia hebenioides* Nutt.—WILLIS L. JEPSON.

RECENT LITERATURE

LABORATORY BOTANY by Willard N. Clute. Ginn and Company, Boston. 1909.

This neat little book of 177 pages is designed primarily for use in high schools. I can probably give no better idea of its usefulness than by quoting freely from the preface and introduction, and by enumerating the subjects listed under the head of contents.

"The object in issuing this little manual is to furnish high-school teachers and students with a set of definite questions covering a year's work in botany that will at once direct the student to the structures he is to investigate and relieve the teacher of much of the labor of directing such investigations. No apology, therefore, is offered for the many and detailed questions, somewhat extended experience with high-school pupils having demonstrated that without specific questions the average pupil is likely to omit many points which should be studied.

"By the use of this or a similar list of questions, a great deal of laboratory botany "teaches itself," leaving the teacher with time to prepare such materials as are needed, to set up and take down apparatus, and to assist such pupils as may be in need of help. If desired, it is quite possible for any student, with this book in hand, to work through the course for himself, taking as much or as little time each day as he can spare from other studies. In class work also, the questions will be found to conduce to a certain independence of the pupil, and prevent to a considerable extent the copying of one from another.

"In preparing the questions an effort has been made to word them so that the pupil will be obliged to carefully examine for himself the structures studied in order to obtain the answers. Instead of requiring him to verify a set of statements (which he is usually willing to accept without question), he is obliged to observe, compare, and reason. No question is asked that can not be answered from a study of easily obtained material. The questions have been so arranged that if answered in their order, the written work should make a fairly clear and logical presentation of each subject."

"In the author's opinion everything in the course in botany that can be studied in the field or laboratory should be so studied. In no other science is there less need for extended recitations, or in the high-school course at least; for reference work of any kind. The permanent notebook should be entirely a record of what the student has observed in the laboratory, and the recitations, held after the laboratory work is completed, should aim to bring this knowledge into proper relation with such facts as must of necessity be obtained from the text-book.

"The course is designed to cover a year's work in the laboratory, and falls naturally into two divisions—one devoted to the structure and life processes of angiosperms, the other to the structure and evolution of the whole plant kingdom."

The book is divided into three parts. Part one deals with "the structure and life processes of angiosperms," under twelve headings: To the student; exercises with the microscope; cells; seeds; roots; bulbs; stems; leaves; flowers; fruits and seeds; the study of trees—a key to our common trees; ecology of the flower—some plant adaptations. This part ends on page 88, and contains many questions relating to the structure, mode of growth, uses, and adaptation of the different parts of a plant.

The second part, pages 89 to 157, deals with "the structure and evolution of the plant kingdom." Beginning with the algae some of the simpler forms in the great groups of thallophytes, bryophytes, pteridophytes and spermatophytes are studied in such a way that the most instructive and interesting facts concerning them are fully brought out.

The third part consists of thirty-six experiments as follows: To discover some of the properties of protoplasm; whether chlorophyll is a pigment; the effect of sunlight upon the production of chlorophyll; how much water a given seed will absorb in germination; where the water enters the seed and the path it takes within; whether seeds exert force in absorbing water; whether seeds need light in order to germinate; whether seeds make use of any part of the air in germination; whether seeds give off heat in germinating; whether seedlings are able to exert force in growth; what guides the young shoot upward and the root

downward; whether moisture or gravity has the greater influence upon the direction of growth in roots; to illustrate the law of osmosis; to discover whether water will readily pass through the epidermis of roots; whether water will readily pass through the walls of the root hairs; through what part of the root the moisture travels upward; where roots increase in length; what part of the root is able to turn; whether roots excrete acids; where the stem grows in length; in what part of the stem the sap passes upward; the path of the elaborated plant food in the stem; whether cell turgor aids in keeping the leaves expanded; whether tissue tension aids in holding petioles erect; whether the absorption of water can cause change of position in parts of plants; whether leaves transpire; whether water is given off by the stomata; whether leaves can control transpiration; whether more moisture is ever sent to the leaves than they can transpire; whether plants respire; whether plants give off gases in sunlight; to test the gas given off by plants in sunlight; where the gas given off by plants in sunlight is obtained; whether sunlight has any effect upon the formation of starch; whether chlorophyll has any effect upon the formation of starch; whether plants withdraw the starch made in the leaves.

The book should have a wide field of usefulness in high school work, and no doubt will do much toward creating a lasting interest in the study of plant life.—A. A. HELLER.

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539 West 5th street, Reno, Nevada

MUHLENBERGIA

DECEMBER, 1909

Editors: A. A. HELLER and P. BEVERIDGE KENNEDY



Feather Grass (*Stipa Thurberiana* Piper)

CONTENTS:

Studies in Trifolium—V. P. Beveridge Kennedy	157
Feather Grass: A. A. Heller	162
Index	164

University of Nevada,
Reno, Nevada

MUHLENBERGIA

STUDIES IN TRIFOLIUM V.

BY P. BEVERIDGE KENNEDY

NOTES ON *T. LONGIPES* NUTT.

A photograph of the type sheet of *Trifolium longipes* from Kew reveals some interesting botanical history.

For a number of years the writer in his studies of the clovers has been troubled with the apparent discrepancies between the plants generally considered *T. longipes* and the original description. There are three plants on the type sheet marked *longipes*. One a short one from the Rocky mountains, and two others, one with a very long peduncle and slender flower head from the Columbia plains.

The original description cites "valleys of the central chain of the Rocky Mountain range, and on the moist plains of the Oregon as low as the Wahlamet." The description also indicates that it includes both the Rocky mountain plant and that of the Columbia plains. The flowers are said to be "ochroleucous."

The fact that the smaller plant comes from the Rocky mountain range and that the flowers are yellowish would indicate that it is *T. Rydbergii*. The flowers are evidently too young to be reflexed, a strong character distinguishing *T. Rydbergii* from *T. longipes*. A great many of the plants collected in the central chain of the Rocky mountains through Colorado, Utah and Wyoming, although usually marked *longipes*, on examination prove to be *T. Rydbergii*.

Hooker, in London Journal of Botany 6: 209, while reporting on Geyer's collection, places a *Trifolium* from the stony banks of Flathead River [Montana] with white flowers under *longipes*. It is probably *T. Rydbergii*.

Plate 6



Type sheet of *Trifolium longipes* in the Kew Herbarium, London

The impression seems to prevail in literature that *T. longipes* has rather slender running roots and rootstocks only, and that all plants in the herbaria with long stout tap roots must belong to some other species. We have given considerable attention to the root characters of this species in the field, and are convinced that it has numerous slender running rootstocks and descending from these at irregular intervals long stout tap roots. The collector, unless especially studying the root characters, will dig down a few inches and bring up the small roots and rootstocks only.

The species also varies very greatly in regard to the form of the leaflets and other characters, depending upon the conditions under which it is growing:

1. (See *pl.* 7. *f.* 1-2.) If the soil is sandy and sterile and the plant in the shade, the leaflets, stems and peduncles are very slender.

2. (See *pl.* 7. *f.* 3.) If growing in irrigated meadows, cut for hay along with native blue grasses and sedges, the lower elliptical and semi-orbicular leaflets are smothered and the upper ovate-lanceolate, either acute or obtuse ones are well developed.

3. (See *pl.* 7. *f.* 4.) If in gravelly soil with plenty of room and exposed to conditions of drought during the hot summer months, the plants are strongly pubescent and the upper leaves narrower, but an abundance of short petioled semi-orbicular leaflets at the base. This form has been mistaken for *T. Rusbyi*, but the flowers have very short pedicels and do not reflex in age.

4. (See *pl.* 7. *f.* 5-6.) These plants were collected and studied within a few yards of one another, and undoubtedly represent the same species. The smaller ones (*f.* 5.) were dug out of sod in a meadow which is grazed severely by sheep every season, and where the water level is close to the surface for the greater part of the year, preventing the descent of the long tap root, as we find it here short and thick. The leaflets in some of the plants were narrow and some broad, apparently under the same conditions. Likewise the flowers varied from white, white shaded with light purple, to purple and red.

Plate 7

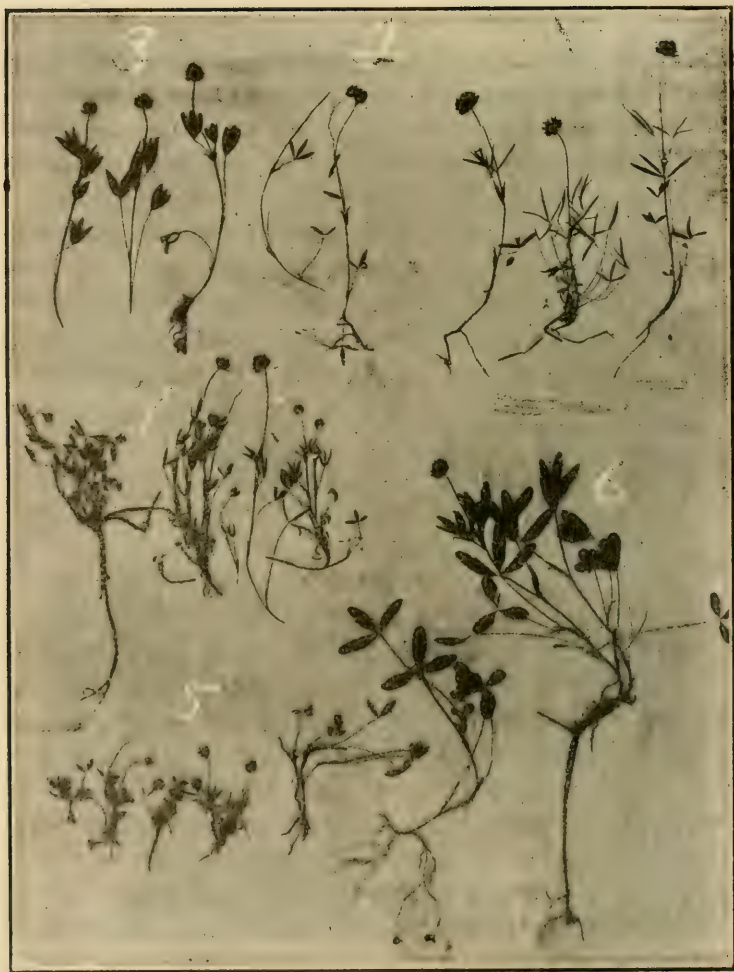
Variations of *Trifolium longipes*

Figure 6 represents the typically developed plant with long lower petioles and elliptical leaflets, upper leaves with short petioles and linear-lanceolate leaflets. The plant also shows the slender roots and rootstocks, and the long tap root which is usually broken or cut off in herbarium specimens. This plant was growing among rocks on a bank at the edge of the meadow in good soil, protected from grazing, and with plenty of room and good drainage.

The distribution of the species, so far as we have been able to trace it, would seem to be from Washington, Oregon and Idaho to northern California, thence down the Coast Range to the northern part of Lake county, passing through California by the Sierra Nevada ranges only, and extending along the mountains in western Nevada. Some specimens not *T. Rusbyi* or *T. atrorubens* would indicate that it also occurs in the San Bernardino mountains in southern California.

The plants referred to in Synopsis of the Flora of Colorado, by Porter and Coulter, page 20, under *T. longipes* are undoubtedly *T. Rydbergii*.

An examination of the type collection of *T. Rusbyi* shows that previous writers are mistaken in extending its range to the Sierra Nevada mountains in California and Nevada. Typical *T. Rusbyi* from Arizona is quite distinct from the others, especially in regard to the reflexed flowers.

Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station.

FEATHER GRASS

BY A. A. HELLER

STIPA THURBERIANA Piper, U. S. Dept. Agric. Div. Agrost. Circ. 27: 10. 1900.

Stipa occidentalis Thurber, U. S. Expl. Exped. 17: 483. 1874. Not *Stipa occidentalis* Thurber, Bot. King Rep. 380. 1871.

This is the species to which the manuscript name of *occidentalis* was originally applied, the specimen upon which it was based having been collected by the botanists of the Exploring Expedition under Captain Wilkes on the "North Branch of the Columbia and Okanogan," but its publication was delayed for a number of years. In the meantime the botanical report of the King Expedition was published, and going on the supposition that the same species was at hand, Watson printed the name *occidentalis*, crediting it to Thurber, but citing first a plant collected by Bolander in the Yosemite Valley, California, this thereby becoming the type. Unfortunately, though, it proved to be different, as pointed out by Piper in the place cited above. The two species may be readily separated by the difference in the awn, that of *occidentalis* being pilose below and scabrous above, while that of *Thurberiana* is strongly plumose both below and above.

As shown in the cover illustration, taken by Dr. P. B. Kennedy in December, 1904, in the Rock Springs Range several miles north of Reno, it forms extensive clumps, and this in connection with the fact that it persists through the greater part of the winter, makes it a valuable winter forage plant, particularly for sheep.

In Bulletin 33: 9, of the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, F. H. Hillman, speaking of its occurrence in the vicinity of Reno, says it "is the commonest of our species of this genus in this region. Nowhere does it grow thickly, but its very general distribution over the ranges on a variety of soils makes it a grass of considerable importance. Its small bunches of leaves, six inches or more high, surround several stems, rising

to a height of one or two feet, their rather woody structure permitting them to mark the locality of the plants until late in winter."

On page 8 he further remarks concerning several species of the genus:

"*Stipa* is the generic name applied to several kinds of grass closely related to those of *Oryzopsis*, and commonly called feather grass. Various kinds of these feather grasses are found growing spontaneously over a great portion of the western country, where they contribute much to the native forage.

"Four kinds of feather grass are found in the immediate neighborhood of the Truckee Valley. The one of these seemingly most valuable is that least generally distributed. This is *Stipa speciosa*. It commonly frequents rocky situations, such as the rocky points crowning the hills. Here it forms dense stools several inches in diameter. Another wholly different situation in which the species has been observed is that of a gravelly hillside.

"The stools show great age, evident in their size and the immediate situations in which they are found. They are often a foot in diameter (large for this genus); and, unlike allied species, the stools are usually closely associated with one or another of the shrubs of the vicinity. This fact, taken in connection with that of the proximity of these plants to the rocks of the open hills, indicates a dependence upon some fixed object having power to retain a certain amount of moisture while the stools are becoming established. An indication of the plant's ability for self-support, when once established, is exhibited by strong stools occurring in open spaces. An examination of such stools, however, shows, in almost every instance, the decayed remains of some former shrub, long survived by the grass once protected by it.

"The large stools produce a dense tuft of fine, moderately stiff leaves, standing a foot or more high. These are slightly exceeded by the rather fine stems, which produce narrow flower clusters. The quantity of seed produced is not large."

INDEX

- Abies concolor 19
 Pattoniana 105
 Williamsonii 105
 Acer glabrum 10
 Achillea alpicola 30
 Actaea viridiflora 25
 Alnus tenuifolia 19
 Amaranthus viscidulus 24
 Amarella strictiflora 27
 Amygdalus *Andersonii* 89
 Androcera **heterodoxa** 27
 Aneisia *aurea* 68
 Arabis Holboellii 92
 Aragallus oreophilus 26
 Richardsonii 21
 Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi 19
 Argyreia *tiliaefolia* 72
 Arnica cordifolia 30
 Aster nova-angliae 28
 Astragalus oreophilus 26
 Athyrium filix-foemina 20
 Besseyia alpina 28
 Bistorta vivipara 24
 Brodiaea gracilis 91
 ixioides 91
 Bromus arenarius 113
 asper 113
 hordeaceus 110
 madridentis 113
 maximus 109
 racemosus 113
 rubens 109
 secalinus 113
 sterilis 113
 tectorum 113
 Cactus californicus 74
 Calliprora (c) *aurantea* 91
 scabra 91
 Caltha leptosepala 25
 Calychnion *grandiflorum* 69
 Campanula Parryi 28
 Carex albida 55
 alpina 23
 athrostachya 53
 aurea 23, 53
 bella 23
 Bolanderi 57
 capillaris 23
 ebenea 23
 festiva 23, 53
 fissuricola 53
 Hassei 57
 herbariorum 55
 heteroneura 55
 Hoodii 55
 interior 23
 Jonesii 58
 lanuginosa 55
 laxiflora 57
 luzulina 55
 marcida 55
 microptera 56
 mirabilis 58
 nebrascensis 57
 nova 23
 obtusa 23
 occidentalis 23
 pseudo-japonica 55
 rostrata 57
 siccata 23

- Carex straminea* 57
 usta 23
 variabilis 23
Castilleja affinis 84
 Blumeri 46
 confusa 83
 cruena 82
 inconstans 83
 integra 81
 lauta 85
 laxa 82
 linariaefolia 81
 minor 81
 organorum 86
 patriotica 47
 retrorsa 81
 Wootonii 84
Cenchrus tribuloides 116
Cereus californicus 74
 Emoryi 74
Cercocarpus betuloides 63
 fothergilloides 63
 ledifolius 62
 parvifolius 63
 Traskiae 63
Chaetochloa imberbis 114
Cheilanthes Feei 20, 144
 Fendleri 20
Chenopodium Botrys 24
Chloris Nashii 120
 texana 120
 texensis 120
 verticillata 23
Chondrophylla Fremontii 27
Coeloglossum bracteatum 24
Convolvulus campanulatus 72
 gangeticus 72
 grandiflorus 69
 melanestictus 72
Convolvulus minutiflorus 71
 Nashii 66
 ochraceus 71
 platypeltis 72
 secundiflorus 65
 tenuifolius 70
 tiliaefolius 72
 ventricosus 69
Corallorhiza multiflora 24
Coreopsis lanceolata 30
Crunocallis Chamissonis 25
Cryptogramma acrostichoides 144
Cypripedium veganum 24
Danthonia compressa 120
 Parryi 120
 sericea 120
 thermalis 120
Dasiophora fruticosa 19
Datura Tatula 127
Daucus Carota 127
Delphinium Andersonii 52
Distegia involucrata 19
Echinocereus coccineus 20
Edwinia americana 19
Elephantella groenlandica 28
Emplectocladus Andersonii 89
 fasciculatus 90
Epipactis decipiens 24
 ophioides 24
Erigeron melanocephalus 28
 pecosensis 29
 pinnatisectis 28
 superbus 28
Festuca arizonica 21
Filix fragilis 20
Gastridium lendigerum 115
Gaertneria tomentosa 28
Helianthus aridus 29
Helonias paniculata 50

- Heracleum lanatum* 19
Hesperonia glutinosa 104
limosa 104
Hesperopeuce Pattoniana 105
Homalobus macrocarpus 26
Hypopitys Hypopitys 19
Ipomoea alata 68
aurea 68
laevigata 71
perfoliata 71
pinnatifida 71
racemosa 70
filipes 70
gangetica 72
hirtiflora 70
iostemma 71
latiflora 69
melanosticta 72
minutiflora 71
ochracea 71
tenuifolia 70
tiliaefolia 72
ventricosa 69
villifera 70
Jacquemontia apiculata 66
 confusa 67
 macrocephala 68
 Nelsoni 67
Juncoides parviflorum 24
 spicatum 24
Juncus balticus 23
 Drummondii 23
 triglumis 23
Juniperus flaccida 128
 pachyphloea 120
 sibirica 23
Koeleria cristata 21
Lactuca scariola 121
Lamarckia aurea 115
Lathyrus oreophilus 87
Lepargyrea canadensis 26
Lewisia rediviva 15
Linnaea americana 28
Lloydia serotina 24
Lupinus brevicaulis 134, 145
 dispersus 141
 flavoculatus 149
 malacophyllus 133, 147
 micensis 133
 odoratus 152
 pusillus 137
 Shockleyi 136
 Sileri 143
 uncialis 135
Machaeranthera humilis 48
 varians 28
Mamillaria elegans 75
 fasciculata 75
 Thornberi 74
Medicago lupulina 26, 127
Melilotus alba 127
Merathrepta compressa 120
 Parryi 120
 pinetorum 120
 sericea 120
 thermalis 120
Micranthes rhomboidea 25
Mirabilis glutinosa 104
 limosa 104
 retrorsa 104
Moehringia lateriflora 25
Moneses uniflora 26
Operculina aurea 68
 codonantha 69

- Oper'lina discoidesperma* 68
 grandiflora 69
 lancifolia 68
 ornithopoda 69
 pectinata 69
 rubicunda 68
 ventricosa 69
Ophrys nephrophylla 24
Opulaster monogynus 19
Opuntia arborescens 20
 serpentina 74
 tuna 75
Oryzopsis asperifolia 20
Oxyria digyna 22
Parnassia fimbriata 25
 parviflora 26
Pedicularis Parryi 28
 racemosa 38
Pentstemon cordifolius 119
 Davidsonii 117
 geniculatus 117
Phegopteris Dryopteris 144
Phlox canescens 80
 condensata 80
 Douglasii 80
 longituba 79
 maculata 79
 paniculata 79
 Stansburyi 78
 superba 79
Picea Engelmannii 64
 Parryana 19
Pinus albicaulis 64
 aristata 22
 cembroides 35
 edulis 35
 monophylla 31
 quadrifolia 35
 scopulorum 19
Plantago lanceolata 127
 Tweedyi 28
Polemonium confertum 27
Polypodium hesperium 144
Polystichum lonchites 144
 scopulinum 27
Populus angustifolia 19
 tremuloides 19
Primula angustifolia 27
Prunus Andersonii 89
 melanocarpa 19
Pseudotsuga mucronata 19
Pyrola asarifolia 27
 chlorantha 27
 picta 27
 secunda 27
Ranunculus Macauleyi 25
Raphanus Raphanistrum 126
 sativus 126
Ratibida tagetes 30
Rhus ovata 73
Rivea campanulata 72
 tiliaefolia 72
Rosa Woodsii 116
Rumex acetosella 24
Sabina flaccida 120
 pachyphloea 120
Salix Bebbiana 19
Salsola Kali 125
Sambucus microbotrys 19
Selaginella densa 22
Senecio blitoides 22
Setaria caudata 114
 gracilis 114
Sibbaldia procumbens 26
Silybum Marianum 125
Silene acaulis 25
Sisymbrium reflexum 92
Sorbus scopulina 26

- Sorghum halepense* 114
Solanum heterodoxum 27
Stanleya collina 76
 viridiflora 76
Stictocardia tiliaefolia 72
Streptopus amplexifolius 24
Struthiopteris spicant 144
Styphonia integrifolia 73
 serrata 72
Swertia palustris 27
Taraxacum officinale 125
Thalictrum alpinum 25
 ametrum 129
 caesium 128
 latiusculum 130
 magarum 130
 mendocinum 129
 polycarpum 128
Thyella macrocephala 68
Tonestus pygmaeus 28
Tragopogon porrifolius 30
Tribulus terrestris 127
Trantvetteria grandis 25
Trifolium Aitonii 59, 100
 amphianthum 42
 bifidum 4
 bejariense 45
 Breweri 7
 carolinianum 43
 ciliatum 11
 ciliolatum 11
 Covillei 59, 104
 denudatum 8
 exile 20
 gracilentum 8
 Greenei 4
 Hallii 4
 Haydeni 59, 103
 hybridum 26, 46
 inconspicuum 9
 latifolium 59, 100
 multipedunculatum 59
 orbiculatum 59, 100
 oreganum 59, 104
 Palmeri 10
 reflexum 38
 repens 46, 100
 Roemerianum 42
 saxicola 45
 shastense 59, 104
 subterraneum 42
 virginicum 41
Toxicoscordion acutum 51
 arenicola 51
 falcatum 51
 Freimontii 51
 gramineum 51
 intermedium 51
 Nuttallii 51
 paniculatum 50
 venenosum 51
Trisetum majus 23
Tsuga Mertensiana 64, 105
 Pattoniana 105
Vaccinium oreophilum 27
Valeriana acutiloba 28
Verbascum Thapsus 27
Veratrum tenuipetalum 19
Veronica serpyllifolia 28
Viola retroscabra 26
Woodsia mexicana 20
 oregana 144
Wyethia amplexicaulis 132
 arizonica 132
 glabra 153
 helenioides 153
 lanceolata 132
 mollis 131, 153
 scabra 132
Xanthium spinosum 28

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MUHLENBERGIA

An Illustrated Monthly Journal of Botany

Editors: A. A. HELLER and P. BEVERIDGE KENNEDY

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1910

CONTENTS

GREENE, EDWARD L.

Three new *Eriogonums* 1

HELLER, A. A.

The First Spring Flower 5

New Combinations II. III. IV. 12, 83, 96

The Nevada Lupines III. IV. V. VI. 13, 25, 97, 109

Recent Literature—New Manual of Botany of the

Central Rocky Mountains 33

Some Nevada Violets 39

Notes on the Flora of Nevada I. II. III. 49, 77, 91

The North American Lupines I. II. 67, 81

The Limber Pine 128

HOUSE, HOMER DOLLIVER

Notes on a Collection of Plants from Western North
Carolina 73

KENNEDY, P. BEVERIDGE

Getting Acquainted with *Anulocaulis leiosolenus* 75

Plant Distribution on the Truckee-Carson Project,
Fallon, Nevada 85

OSTERHOUT, GEORGE E.

Colorado Notes 46

Two Colorado Umbelliferae 59

Colorado in the New Rocky Mountain Botany 67

A New Study of *Carduus* 142

PARISH, S. B.

Recent Literature—Distribution and Movements of
Desert Plants; Landmarks of Botanical History 4, 53

What is a Subspecies? 32

The Southern California Juncaceae I. II. 113, 121

SMITH, C. P.

Notes from Northern Utah I. II. 37, 61

Notes upon some Annual Lupines of the *Micranthus*
Group 133

MUHLENBERGIA

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Ranunculus glaberrimus Hook. (Illustrating The First Spring Flower.)

CONTENTS:

Three new Eriogonums: Edward L. Greene	1
Recent Literature—Distribution and Movements of Desert Plants: S. B. Parish	4
The First Spring Flower: A. A. Heller	5
New Combinations—II: A. A. Heller	12

University of Nevada,
Reno, Nevada

MUHLENBERGIA

THREE NEW ERIOGONUMS

BY EDWARD L. GREENE

Eriogonum cyclosepalum sp. nov.

Annual, allied to *E. Abertianum*, as stout and woody at base, but low, commonly no more than 5 or 6 inches high, erect-spreading, the bushy width of the mature plant nearly or quite equal to its height, floriferous throughout almost from the very base, dull-green by a thin villous pubescence, but young plants rather heavily villous-tomentulose: basal leaves on long slender petioles, the blades about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, nearly as broad below the middle, broadly ovate, or cordate-ovate, acute; those verticillate on the stem successively smaller, narrow, the distinction of blade and petiole obsolete in those of the upper verticils: segments of the involucre elongated greatly, several times longer than the body, equalling the flowers or surpassing them: outer sepals seemingly orbicular, the basal sinus closed, in maturity dull crimson, though in anthesis only cream-colored with a tinge of red.

A common species of open plains and table lands in New Mexico, and from an early period confused with *E. Abertianum*. The oldest specimens before me were collected in western Texas by Charles Wright as long ago as 1849; and next these, in point of time, are two sheets of Charles Wright's number 1761, gathered in New Mexico in 1851 or 1852; and all these specimens of Wright's gathering are in the U. S. Herbarium labelled in Dr. Torrey's handwriting *Eriogonum Abertianum*. The one sheet of these three which exhibits young and hoary specimens is noted in the same hand, "*forma tomentosa*," but, as I have said above, the young plants are always tomentulose, the old, or even the well matured, are never so.

Almost thirty years ago I noted the striking differences of habit and general aspect, between this low plant and *E. Abertianum*; which latter is a tall plant, with stem simple below, paniculate above, whereas *E. cyclosepalum* is invariably low, branched from the very base, in no part paniculate, but with every branch from base to apex leafy and floriferous, and the leafage and flowering withal rather dense. The perianths are larger in the species here proposed as new; but a better mark, over and above the totally different habit, is the great length of the oblong and leaf-like segments of the involucre.

Excellent recent specimens of *E. cyclosepalum* are those of E. O. Wooton, from the mesa west of the Organ Mountains, New Mexico, May, 1905; also those of Wooton and Standley from the same station, August, 1906. From the Black Range in Sierra county, New Mexico, specimens were distributed by O. B. Metcalf, under his number 1276, in I think 1904. It was upon an examination of these that I decided to no longer defer naming what I had for so many years seen to be an undescribed member of this genus.

***Eriogonum lappulaceum* sp. nov.**

Small annual ally of *E. Abertianum* about 6 inches high and rather strict, the few and alternate branches in no degree cymose or paniculate, ascending or suberect, the involucre racemously or subspicately arranged: lower leaves of the undivided stem rhombic-ovate to elliptic, short petioled, softly somewhat villous but not hoary: involucre few-flowered, the oblong segments longer than the body and often equalling the flowers: outer sepals not orbicular, manifestly broader above the middle than at the base, the summit almost truncately obtuse, the basal lobes gradually rounded and obvious as such.

Species of remarkable appearance as to habit; in fruit recalling some of the western forms of the genus *Lappula*, that is, annual species like *L. occidentalis*. The only specimens are from Camp Charlotte, Texas, by Nealley, collected in 1889. One specimen of *E. Abertianum* is mounted with these on the type sheet in the U. S. Herbarium.

Eriogonum pinetorum sp. nov.

Annual, related to *E. Abertianum*, quite as tall, comparatively slender, the foliage thin, not hoary: stem simple and very leafy for a few inches above the base with ovate, lance-ovate and elliptic sparingly villous short-petioled leaves; thence parted into a very large and loose cymose panicle, the nodes marked by verticils of oblong and oblong-linear sessile leaves or bracts: segments of the involucre subulate-lanceolate, little longer than the body and much shorter than the depressed-globose flower cluster: outer sepals orbicular, but with manifest linear sinus at base, smaller than in allied species, flesh-colored.

Species common enough in open pine woods of the higher mountains of New Mexico and Arizona, entirely above and beyond the range of *E. Abertianum* of the open plains below; the type specimen is O. B. Metcalf's number 1327 from the Black Range, Sierra county, New Mexico; but it is in the U. S. Herbarium from the Organ Mountains, G. R. Vasey, 1881, also from mesa west of the Organ Mountains, Wootton and Standley, 1906. I also refer here certain specimens collected by Dr. E. A. Mearns at Dog Springs, New Mexico, in 1883, others by the same from along the Mexican boundary near Whitewater, in the same year, besides one sheet from Monument no. 82.

True *E. Abertianum*, when as large as *E. pinetorum*, is still a stout coarse sparingly branched and sparingly flowering plant, with a firmer and hoary foliage, most of the younger leaves being crisped on the margins, and rather strongly so. Its involucre are different, and its outer sepals not quite orbicular.

RECENT LITERATURE

DISTRIBUTION AND MOVEMENTS OF DESERT PLANTS. By Volney M. Spalding. Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C. 1909. Pp. 144. Plates 1-31.

This able paper is concerned, primarily, with an investigation of the edaphic and ecological relations of the plant covering of the domain of the Desert Botanical Laboratory, an area of some four square miles near Tucson, Arizona. The tract includes Tumamoc Hill, on whose northern slope the Laboratory buildings are situated, and which rears its flattened summit 3092 feet above sea level, and 742 feet above the flood plain of the Santa Cruz river, as well as a part of that plain, and of the intervening mesa-like slopes. The hill is cut, and in a limited sense drained, by a characteristic desert wash, with its tributary gullies. The Santa Cruz is a typical "river" of the arid west; in flood a raging and eroding torrent, soon becoming a feeble stream, and for much of the time a bed of bare sand, whose only moisture is beneath the surface. The domain also shares in the dual annual vegetation which twice each year clothes the scorched plains and hills of Arizona with a brief but luxuriant growth of fundamentally different plants, responsive respectively to the winter and to the summer rains.

It will be seen therefore, that limited as is this area, it is fairly representative of the topography of the whole region, with the exception of the higher mountains. Within its bounds grow the few hydrophytes of the river pools and the irrigation ditches, the equally scanty mesophytes of the river banks, the halophytes of the alkaline "salt spots," and above all the abundant and varied xerophytic vegetation of the mesa and hill slopes.

Long and careful study has been given to these various plant associations; both over the general area, and of small tracts especially marked out for comparative observation; and the whole has been supplemented by work in other desert localities. To a description of these researches, and to an account of some of the interesting and instructive deductions drawn from them the paper is devoted. Five typical plants, as representatives of

marked classes, are selected for minute investigation; and an important section is devoted to the dispersal, and to the topographical advance or retrocession of species. In this connection interesting remarks are included touching the agency of animals in aiding, or in restricting, the multiplication of plants. Soil conditions, as to moisture, temperature and aeration, as well as to mechanical and chemical constitution, are shown to be the determining factors in the distribution of some species, while others are mainly influenced by aspect, which is but another name for temperature and evaporation. The conclusion reached is, that "desert plants are governed by the same general laws in their relation to environmental conditions as are those of other regions," but acting under different limitations.

Besides Dr. Spalding's own work there are included in the paper contributions from several other naturalists. Dr. Bruce Fink discusses the lichens of the domain, and Dr. W. A. Cannon contributes a study of the root system of the saluaro. The geology of the area is described by Professor Talman, and the soils by Dr. B. E. Livingston. Professor Thornber reports on the vegetative groups, and lists the plants of each distinctive subarea, dividing them with reference to form and duration. The origin of desert floras is ably treated by Dr. MacDougal. In fine, Dr. Spalding may be said to have given us the most important contribution yet made to the knowledge of the plant life of the arid west.—S. B. PARISH.

THE FIRST SPRING FLOWER

BY A. A. HELLER

(With cover illustration)

By studying the records of plant collections, one may discover much concerning the advances made in the study of botany, and the progress of knowledge in general.

Only a few years ago it was a common practice to record the name of the state where the plant was collected, and sometimes the year was added and sometimes it was not. A few examples are: "Oregon: coll. Elihu Hall, ann. 1871;" "Southern

Utah, northern Arizona, &c., coll. Dr. E. Palmer, 1877;" "California, Douglas."

There is some excuse for the earlier imperfect data, when the country was less known than now, but there were always some towns, mountains, or rivers, near enough to approximately designate the place of collection. Among the more recent collections are labels reading "Kootenai county, Idaho," with the year and month of collection, which is quite an improvement over some of the older ones, but Kootenai county, Idaho, could swallow the whole of the state of Rhode Island and feel very empty indeed; so there is still much lacking in this record.

At the present time a fairly complete record indicates the state, the county, the precise place in the county as near as one can get at it, the year, month, day of the month, and altitude above sea level. All these things are necessary, and can be put upon a label of neat and convenient size. But even such information, complete as it may seem as compared with early records, is far from perfection. In some cases it is important to know the time of day when a given species is found in bloom. And since the study of ecology has assumed such important proportions, one must needs know the character of the soil, the exposure, the various plants which grow in company, and other things which our forefathers never considered at all.

In former days it was considered sufficient when describing a plant, if more than one specimen of a supposedly single species was at hand, to merely give the range. Now the record is not complete unless a certain definite specimen is cited as the type.

All this may seem far removed from the subject, "The first Spring Flower," but is introduced to show the value of accurate and complete records. Indeed, the weather man could acquire much valuable information by studying a carefully kept record of the plants of any given locality.

The very first plant to come into bloom in the vicinity of Reno is *Ranunculus glaberrimus* Hook. The earliest date upon which it has been found in bloom is January 5th, when it was brought in by Miss Lewers, a member of the faculty of the Uni-

versity of Nevada. However, there was no possibility of finding it on January 5, 1910, for on that date we had a temperature of from six to ten degrees below zero, with six inches of snow on the ground. Last year plants in bloom were brought in on either the 12th or 22d of February, from the hills two or three miles north of Reno, where they were found on a moist flat. The plant used for the cover illustration was collected at Verdi on March 30, 1902, by J. C. Bray. The flowers are apparently white, but may have faded. Two other collections are: Verdi, February 10, 1896, F. H. Hillman; Washoe, March 10, 1895, F. H. Hillman.

Douglas first collected this species, and Hooker, who published it in *Fl. Bor. Am.* **1**: 12. *pl.* 5. *A.* 1829, gave it as "common on the mountains around the Kettle Falls [Washington], and on the Rocky Mountains, near the limits of perpetual snow." The root leaves were described as roundish, entire, or obtusely three-lobed at the apex; the stem leaves cuneate, three-lobed nearly to the middle: His illustration shows all of the basal leaves entire. Our plant is young, and accordingly the long slender petioles of the basal leaves are not so well developed as they would be in a more mature specimen, such as the one collected at Verdi by Hillman. This specimen, unfortunately, is not suitable for an illustration. The specimen from Washoe corresponds rather to *R. ellipticus* Greene, *Pittonia* **2**: 110. 1890. It too is a young plant, with all the leaves, both root and stem, elliptical and entire.

Hooker states that "the whole plant has a succulent appearance, and turns almost black in drying." The fact that it became black in drying was no doubt due to the treatment it got, and not to any inherent characteristic of the plant. Very few plants blacken if properly cared for.' Even *Baptisia tinctoria* of the eastern states, which invariably blackens under the ordinary treatment, can be kept green if the branches and leaves are not allowed to overlap, and an undue amount of moisture prevented from accumulating in the driers.

The genus *Ranunculus* is sparingly represented in Nevada, but several species are found in favorable situations. They are moisture loving plants, and are always found in permanently damp places or come up and bloom in early spring while there is an abundance of moisture.

A near relative of *R. glaberrimus* is *R. oxynotus* Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **10**: 68. 1874, which was originally collected in "California near the summit of Castle Peak, Sierra County, at 9,000 feet, J. G. Lemmon." Castle Peak, however, is not in Sierra county, but in Nevada county, and lies due north of Summit station on the Central Pacific railroad, distant some four or five miles. This species has been found in Nevada on Mt. Rose near Reno, at elevations of 9000 to 10800 feet, and in bloom from June to October. It is partial to northerly slopes, and may be looked for in the moist gravel or sand immediately below a snow bank. A short distance below the snow may be found well developed plants with open flowers and perhaps well developed heads of fruit, while on the very edge of the snow are plants just appearing above ground, and others with opening buds. It grows in a region where laggards have no place in the economy of nature. Here the growing season is short, for spring comes during either the midsummer or autumn time of the lowlands, and the plants make the most of their few short weeks of life. This species, like *R. glaberrimus*, has roundish root leaves, but they are crenate rather than lobed, and the stem leaves have more numerous and deeper lobes.

R. digitatus Hook. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 12. *pl.* 5. 1829, according to Watson originally collected by Burke near Fort Hall in southeastern Idaho, was found by Watson "on Mt. Tobin Range, above Cumberland, Nevada." This place is not given on recent maps, but is situated in Humboldt county southeast of Winnemucca. This species, according to the Synoptical Flora is distinguished from the ones mentioned above by the "radical leaves either entire and lanceolate or, like the few sessile cauline, 2-parted into oblong-lanceolate or almost linear lobes." It is also an alpine or subalpine species, the elevation of the Nevada station being given as 9000 feet.

R. alismellus (Gray) Greene, Fl. Fran. 297. 1891. This also, if our plants are rightly referred, is subalpine or nearly so with us. The originals from "Lake Tenayo and on Mt. Dana, Sierra Nevada, to the height of 12,000 feet" (Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. 7: 327. 1867), had subovate or oblong leaves an inch long, on usually slender petioles. Our specimens, collected on Slide Mountain, a massive granite peak elevation 10000 feet, and just south of Mt. Rose, have leaves with lanceolate acute blades about three inches long, and rather broad petioles two inches long. The flowers are over an inch in diameter, bright glossy yellow. I have seen similar plants at an elevation of over 8000 feet, growing below snow banks in Placer county, California, near Summit station.

On the Ruby mountains in Elko county, eastern Nevada, I collected a *Ranunculus* which is probably referable to *R. Eschscholtzii* Schlecht. Ranunc. 2: 16. 1820, the type of which was collected by Chamisso "in insulis Unalaschka et St. Georgii." It was found at the head of a canyon, on the South Fork of the Humboldt river, above Lee post office, at an elevation of 9900 feet, growing in wet places along streamlets where snow had recently melted. The plants have the roundish 3-5-parted or deeply cleft leaves of this species, with purplish glabrous sepals. On the Clover mountains, as the northern part of the Ruby mountains is called, was collected a very similar plant, growing on wet slopes below snow banks, the elevation 9150 feet. It differs in having a more conspicuous ciliate and scarious stipular dilation of the leaf, and the calyx is hirsute. Except for the size of the flowers, which considerably exceed the calyx, it agrees fairly well with the description of *R. ocreatus* Greene, Pittonia 4: 15. 1899, the type of which was collected on Mt. Hesperus, Colorado.

Ranunculus alpeophilus A. Nelson, Bull. Torr. Club 26: 350. 1899. Specimens collected above Lee post office in the Ruby mountains, elevation 9900 feet, were found sparingly in moist places where snow had recently melted. This agrees very well with Professor Nelson's no. 7880, collected at Telephone Mines, Albany county, Wyoming, except that it is taller and

more slender, and has fewer leaves. Although originally compared with *R. Eschscholtzii*, it is a taller plant, with flowers not much more than half as large, the petals and sepals much narrower.

According to Watson, Proc. Am. Acad. **14**: 289. 1879, the plant described in the Botany of the Ring Report 7, as *R. alismaefolius* var. *montanus* "is the typical subalpine form as found by Geyer," while in the Synoptical Flora it is said to be "one of the intermediate forms." So far this plant has not been found in our collections.

The above are the alpine and subalpine species thus far recorded from Nevada. In addition the following species occur at lower elevations:

R. Purshii Rich. App. Frankl. Journ. ed. 2, 751. 1823, is said to have come originally from "wooded country from latitude 54° to 64° north. It is a creeping plant, found in wet, usually muddy places, growing in tangled masses, the leaves all deeply lobed and cleft, the flowers rather small, less than a half inch in diameter. We have it from two stations in Elko county, Little Lakes canyon, and at the Humboldt Wells, where it grows in more or less alkaline soil, the elevation 5630 feet. Nuttall, in Torrey and Gray's Flora gives this species the very appropriate name of *R. limosus*. Its range is quite extensive, as it occurs from Alaska on the north to Nova Scotia on the east, and south in the Rocky mountains to New Mexico.

R. eremogenes Greene, Erythea **4**: 121. 1896, has been collected in Elko county near the ruins of Fort Halleck, where it was growing in mud and water in a roadside ditch, the elevation 5800 feet. This is closely related to *R. scleratus*, an European plant extensively naturalized in the eastern states.

R. Macounii Britton, Trans. N. Y. Acad. **12**: 3. 1892, is probably common in the northern part of the state. It has been collected at various places near Reno, in Paradise valley, Humboldt county, and at Deeth, Elko county. Though related to *R. pennsylvanicus*, it may easily be distinguished by its globose instead of oblong heads of achenes, petals longer than the sepals, and the less sharply lobed leaves. The lower elongated branches are often prostrate and rooting at the nodes.

Ranunculus ultramontanus (Greene)

Ranunculus occidentalis var. *ultramontanus* Greene, Pittonia 3: 13. 1896.

This was originally described from material obtained on "banks of streams and lakes, or in moist meadow lands along the Truckee river, at the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada, Calif." It is not uncommon along the Truckee in the vicinity of Reno, and has been found in Washoe valley between Reno and Carson, and on the slopes of the Sierra southwest of Reno, at an elevation of 6500 feet, in a wet mountain meadow. The type of *R. occidentalis* was collected on "plains of the Oregon River, near woods," by Nuttall, and the type, or a co-type is in the Torrey Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. It was described as "hirsute with shining spreading hairs; leaves trifid or 3-parted; segments cuneate and trifid, or incisely toothed, the lateral ones often subdivided; the uppermost leaves trifid, with linear acute segments; stem divaricate, many flowered; sepals reflexed, half as long as the elliptical-oblong petals; carpels smooth, much compressed, with the revolute style nearly their own length." Mr. E. P. Sheldon has distributed specimens of fairly typical *R. occidentalis*, no. 10104, from the Dalles, Oregon. As described by Dr. Greene, our plant is distinct from *R. occidentalis*, differing in having leaves of another shape cut into long and narrow segments; is obviously pubescent only below instead of strongly so even to the sepals; has a much smaller flower, and much smaller achenes with shorter, less curved style.

Besides true *Ranunculus*, several of the segregates also occur in Nevada, among them one or more species of *Batrachium*, with white flowers and finely dissected leaves. *Halerpestes Cymbalaria* is fairly common, usually in alkaline soil. *Beckwithia Andersonii* is found on the slopes of the Sierra near Reno.

NEW COMBINATIONS—II

BY A. A. HELLER

(Continued from volume 5, page 120)

Sphenopholis annua (Suksd.)*Eatonia annua* Suksd. West. Am. Sci. **15**: 50. 1906.**Sphenopholis aristata** (Scribn. & Merrill)*Eatonia aristata* Scribn. & Merrill, U. S. Dept. Agric. Div.
Agrost. Circ. **27**: 7. 1900.**Sphenopholis glabra** (Nash)*Eatonia glabra* Nash, in Britton, Man. 1043. 1901.**Sphenopholis pubescens** (Scribn. & Merrill)*Eatonia pubescens* Scribn. & Merrill, U. S. Dept. Agric.
Div. Agrost. Circ. **27**: 6. 1900.**Sphenopholis robusta** (Vasey)*Eatonia obtusata* var. *robusta* Vasey; Beal, Grasses N. A. **2**:
493. 1896.*Eatonia robusta* Rydb. Bull. Torr. Club **32**: 602. 1905.**Poa lacustris***Poa flexuosa* var. *occidentalis* Vasey; Rothrock, Rep. U. S.
Geol. Surv. **6**: 290. 1878.*Poa occidentalis* Rydb. Mem. N. Y. Bot. Gard. **1**: 50. 1900.
Not *P. occidentalis* Vasey, 1893.**Cyperus Nortoni***Cyperus longispicatus* Norton, Trans. Acad. St. Louis **12**:
37. pl. 5. 1902. Not Boeckl. Allg. Bot. Zeit. **2**: 18. 1896.**Juncoides saltuense** (Fernald)*Luzula saltuensis* Fernald, Rhodora **5**: 195. 1903.**Anticlea alpina** (Blankinship)*Zygadenus alpinus* Blankinship, Mont. Ag. Coll. Sci. Stud.
Bot. **1**: 44. 1905.**Anticlea longa** (Greene)*Zygadenus longus* Greene, Pittonia **4**: 240. 1901.

MUHLENBERGIA

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Entered as second-class matter November 24, 1908, at the post office at Reno, Nevada, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

ANNOUNCEMENT

A new edition of the Catalog of North American Plants is in preparation. Thus far 84 pages have been printed, and other parts will follow as fast as possible. In all there will be about 300 pages. Since a considerable time must elapse before the work can be completed, the 84 pages and other parts as soon as issued, will be sent to those who wish to have them in that form, for \$1.25, payment to be sent with the order.

When completed the Catalog may be had in neat green cloth binding for \$1.50 postpaid. Orders for the cloth bound book may be sent in now, payment to be sent when the book is delivered.

A. A. Heller,
539 West 5th street, Reno, Nevada

Volume 6

Number 2

MUHLENBERGIA

FEBRUARY, 1910

Editors: A. A. HELLER and P. BEVERIDGE KENNEDY



Lupinus alpinus Heller

CONTENTS:

The Nevada Lupines—III: A. A. Heller

13

University of Nevada,
Reno, Nevada

MUHLENBERGIA

THE NEVADA LUPINES—III

BY A. A. HELLER

(Continued from volume 5, page 153)

Before taking up the subgenus *Lupinus*, I wish to thank Dr. B. L. Robinson, of the Gray Herbarium, who has kindly sent me fragments of several types, by means of which I have been able to determine the flower structure of the species they represent. In all cases they have proved to be distinct from our Nevada plants, but without this confirmation it would be unwise to form any definite opinion. I am also greatly indebted to Miss Alice Eastwood, now working at the Gray Herbarium, who has made critical examination of a number of types and compared specimens sent by me with them, and has generously aided me in every way possible. To Dr. H. M. Hall, of the University of California, I am also indebted for the loan of extensive suites of specimens from their herbarium, and which have been consulted in the preparation of this paper.

The annual lupines are comparatively easy to define in a satisfactory way, but when one takes up the perennials he encounters a much more complicated problem. In the treatment of these there will probably be considerable difference of opinion, for there is here an opportunity for either much "lumping" or much "splitting." Environment seems to play an important part in their development. I use the word "seems" advisedly, for little is known about the subject, and only an opinion can be given, unsupported by actual knowledge.

After a number of years have been spent in experimenting with plants that have been transposed from low to high altitu-

des, from dry to comparatively moist conditions, and to every other combination of changed habitat, we will be in a position to begin to say something definite. Such experiments I am preparing to make, and in the meantime in these preliminary studies will thoroughly describe as new, as well as figure, all forms that seem to differ from recognized species sufficiently to deserve a name. Later and better knowledge may cause a reversal of opinion in some cases.

As previously mentioned, there are excellent characters in the flowers, but by most writers the flower is hardly mentioned except to give its color when known, and its length. One who has observed lupine flowers in the field can very readily discern the original shape and peculiarities even in the dried state when he carefully dissects it. And those who do not know the genus in the field could do much better with them if they would.

The size of the flower is fairly constant in most species, and the shape of the parts seems to be uniform, but there is some variability in the toothing of the calyx and the amount of pubescence on the keel.

The expression "calyx spurred" is commonly used in speaking of certain species, but in reality the calyx is never spurred. On the contrary it is the claw of the banner that bears the spur, and the calyx being on the outside of this, must necessarily accommodate itself to the shape of whatever is inside of it. The calyx is not affixed to the claw of the banner, but fits over it like a glove, and when carefully peeled off shows the pouch-like depression where the claw fitted into it.

The fully developed pods, while varying in length even on the same plant, are fairly uniform in width for any given species. The number of seeds in the pod seems to be pretty uniform.

Since the Nevadan perennial species are as yet imperfectly known, I shall not here attempt a key for all of them, but will arrange them in groups.

Subgenus II. LUPINUS.

Annual or perennial: cotyledons fleshy, distinctly petioled and somewhat persistent in some annual species: stems either

entirely herbaceous or in a few species shrubby and persistent: flowers white, yellow, or some shade of blue or violet, the banner nearly plane in the very small flowered species, its sides reflexed in the large flowered ones, the claw in some species produced into a blunt spur: pods oblong to linear, containing three or more seeds.

Annuals

Plants low, diffusely branched from the base, densely canescent with fine and long spreading hairs: inflorescence usually not exceeding the leaves: flowers narrow, purple *Concinni*

Perennials

Tall plants growing in wet places, with herbaceous, succulent and thick hollow stems: basal leaves long petioled: herbage commonly light green, its pubescence scanty: flowers usually violet *Polyphylli*

Low plants with many short stems from a deep-seated taproot: inflorescence exceeding the leaves: flowers usually bluish or violet-purple *Cespitosi*

Prostrate plants the stout stems from a spreading, branched woody caudex: flowers small, violet-blue *Prostrati*

Medium sized to tall plants, the stems rather slender, not succulent

Flowers conspicuously spurred or saccate at base *Calcarati*

Flowers subsymmetrical at base *Ecalcarati*

CONCINNI

LUPINUS MICENSIS Jones, Proc. Cal. Acad. II. 5: 630. 1895.

Caulescent, "two to six inches high, branching from the base and lateral stems decumbent; whole plant even to the calyx and pods sparsely long- and silky-villous or in some cases quite densely so, the hairs always spreading and soft:" petiole of cotyledon 4 mm. long, the blade orbicular, 4 mm. across: "petioles usually 3 to 4 times the leaflets:" stipules subulate, about 4 mm. long: leaflets about 8, oblanceolate or spatulate, 15 mm. long or less, 5 mm. wide, rounded and obtuse at the apex: peduncle very short, it and the inflorescence not exceeding the leaves: bracts subulate-lanceolate, 2.5 mm. long, only slightly exceeding the pedicel: entire calyx 5 mm. long, the upper lobe 2 mm. long, 2-parted to the base into lanceolate teeth; lower lobe 3 mm. long, 2-toothed; sinus bractless: flowers "reddish-purple," 7 mm. long, 5 mm. deep; banner with the sides somewhat reflexed, or-

bicular-ovate when spread out; wings moderately inflated, obliquely obovate when spread out; keel moderately curved, glabrous: pods 1 cm. long, 5 mm. wide, 3 or 4-seeded: seeds (Rhyolite plant) oblique-rounded, 3 mm. across, not flattened, brownish marbled as well as covered with innumerable black dots.

The above description is partly quoted from the original and partly drawn from the type, which is *Jones 50640*, collected at Mica Springs, Nevada, April 14, 1894. The type itself is in the U. S. National Herbarium, on sheet 365876. Just where Mica Springs is located I do not know, as no county is given, and the name is not found on any of our maps, but it is presumably somewhere in southern Nevada. Besides the type I have seen specimens from but one other place in Nevada, namely, at Rhyolite, Nye county, where I collected it in fruit May 18, 1909, under no. 9681.

L. micensis was originally compared with *L. brevicaulis*, a species belonging to the subgenus *Platycarpus*, and in no wise related; also in a lesser degree with *L. arizonicus*, which is indeed in the subgenus *Lupinus*, but bears little or no resemblance

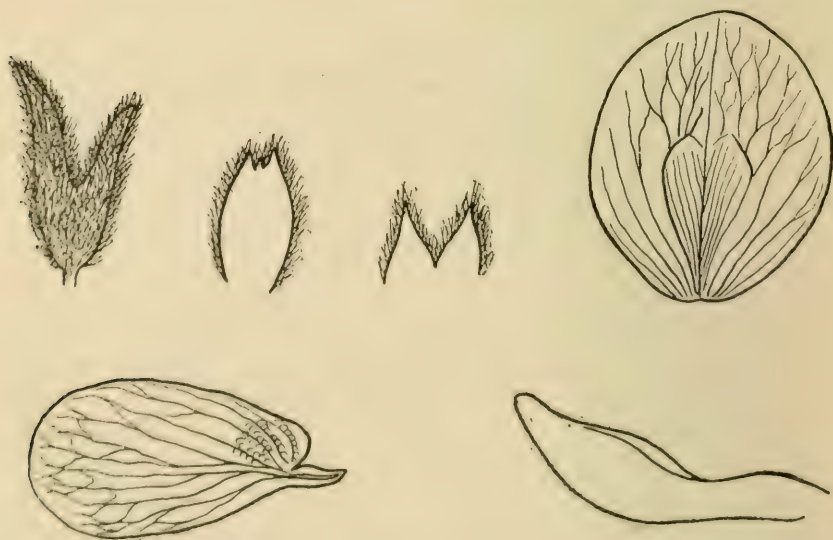


Figure 1. Floral parts of *L. micensis*, enlarged.

to *L. micensis* in either general appearance or described characters. Its true relationship is with *L. concinnus*, and it was my intention, for a time, to put it down as a synonym of that species. But until I have an opportunity to examine typical material of *L. concinnus*, which, Miss Eastwood informs me, was undoubtedly collected in southern Monterey county, California, in the Santa Lucia mountains, I shall treat it as distinct.

A careful examination of abundant material from California, Arizona and New Mexico, labeled *L. concinnus*, shows several marked forms. The plants all agree fairly well in habit and pubescence, but there is a noticeable difference in the size and color of the flowers, and in their arrangement. Dissection reveals the fact that there is also a marked difference in the shape of the floral parts. There likewise seems to be a corresponding diversity in the seeds. I should esteem it a great favor if both specimens and seeds of what is supposed to be *L. concinnus* be sent to me from as many sources as possible.

POLYPHYLLI

Both of the species included under this section were originally distributed by Professor C. F. Baker, under the names here proposed, with Dr. E. L. Greene as authority. They have stood as herbarium names for the past eight years, and are now published with Dr. Greene's consent. *L. longipes* might be expected to occur in Nevada, but whether it descends to the eastern side of the Sierra is doubtful. One distinguishing feature of that species is a brown seed with a dark diagonal line.

Lupinus elongatus Greene, n. sp.

Herbaceous perennial: stems numerous from a thick root-stock, 9 dm. high or less, stout, often 1 cm. across near the base, hollow and somewhat succulent, glabrous to the naked eye, but sparingly pubescent with short appressed hairs, especially above, greenish-yellow or purplish: petioles of the lower leaves very long, often 2 dm. or more, dilated at base, those of the other leaves successively shorter; stipules of the lower leaves 2 to 3 cm. long, a little more than 1 mm. wide, adnate to the petiole for three-fourths their length, the free portion lance-subulate, some-



Figure 2. Floral parts of *Lupinus elongatus*, enlarged.

what pubescent; leaflets variable in number, but usually 7 to 9, elliptical-lanceolate, 4 to 7 cm. long, 13 mm. wide or less, rather bright green above, somewhat glaucous and appressed pubescent beneath, the acute apex apiculate: peduncles exceeding the leaves, usually about 7 cm. long: inflorescence elongated, frequently 3 dm. long, verticillate or sub-verticillate, the lower internodes longer than the flowers: bracts exceeding the calyx, subulate-acuminate, 12 mm. long, densely villous, caducous: pedicels slender, 4 or 5 mm. long, appressed pubescent: flowers bright violet-blue, 12 mm. long, 10 mm. deep, distance between apices of banner and wings 4 mm. calyx white-silky, the pubescence both appressed and spreading, the lobes nearly equal, the upper 6 mm. long, prominently 2-toothed, the lower 7 mm. long, narrow and pointed, strongly convex dorsally when fresh, slightly 3 toothed, the middle tooth longest: banner with sides reflexed, the edges meeting and slightly inrolled, the face narrow and deeply grooved, the apex extending on the back into a sharp and rather deep keel-like projection; wings only moderately inflated, the edges meeting except under the calyx, the

upper ones raised into a sharp knife-like line, with a rather deep wrinkle or trough on either side, the pair 5 mm. wide; individual wings 8 mm. broad when spread out, well rounded on the lower side, the upper almost straight, the claw very short, only 1 mm. or a little more in length; keel moderately curved, glabrous, 4 mm. deep across the middle: pods 2.5 cm. long or less, 7 mm. wide, densely tawny pubescent with long spreading hairs, 5 to 7-seeded: seeds chocolate-brown when mature, 4 mm. long, 3 mm. wide, smooth, rather dull.

The type, in the herbarium of A. A. Heller, is *Baker 1135*, collected in July, 1902, at Spooner, Douglas county, Nevada. The description of the pods and seeds is drawn from *Heller 9774*, collected June 28, 1909, in wet meadows at Franktown, Washoe county, Nevada, elevation 5000 feet, where it is plentiful. This specimen is in the herbarium of the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station.

This species is probably referred to under the description of *L. Burkei*: "On the east side of the Sierra; near Carson City (46 Anderson, 262 Stretch)." But Miss Eastwood informs me that the type of *L. Burkei* from the "Snake country" is not the same as our Nevada plant. Dr. Robinson has kindly sent me a fragment of the type, and from this a drawing has been made which shows that *L. elongatus* has very different characters.

Besides the Nevada specimens mentioned, we have *L. elongatus* from Red Clover valley, California, my no. 8715, collected in 1907. This, according to my notes, differs only in having the flowers creamy-white, fading brown. I long ago associated it with the type of *L. elongatus*. The flower characters are identical, color being the only difference. The long bracts on the undeveloped flower-spikes are a prominent feature of this species.

***Lupinus procerus* Greene, n. sp.**

Herbaceous perennial: stems numerous from a thick root-stock, 6 dm. high, stout, 1 cm. in diameter near the base, hollow, more or less purplish, scantily appressed pubescent with short hairs: lowermost leaves on petioles 1 dm. long, with an

enlarged clasping base; stipules of these 3 cm. long, adnate except the upper third, which is subulate-acuminate, those of the upper leaves barely half as long, nearly free; leaflets 6 to 9, the lowermost spatulate, 2 cm. long, 8 mm. wide, the apex blunt and rounded, the others broadly oblanceolate, 7 cm. long, 1.5 cm. wide, acutish and apiculate, all sparingly appressed pubescent on both sides, glaucescent beneath, pale green above: peduncles about 1 dm. long: inflorescence somewhat sub-verticillate, rather lax below: bracts 1 cm. long, subulate-acuminate, pubescent, caducous: pedicels 5 mm. long, pubescent with short, somewhat appressed silky hairs: flowers bright violet-blue, 12 mm. long

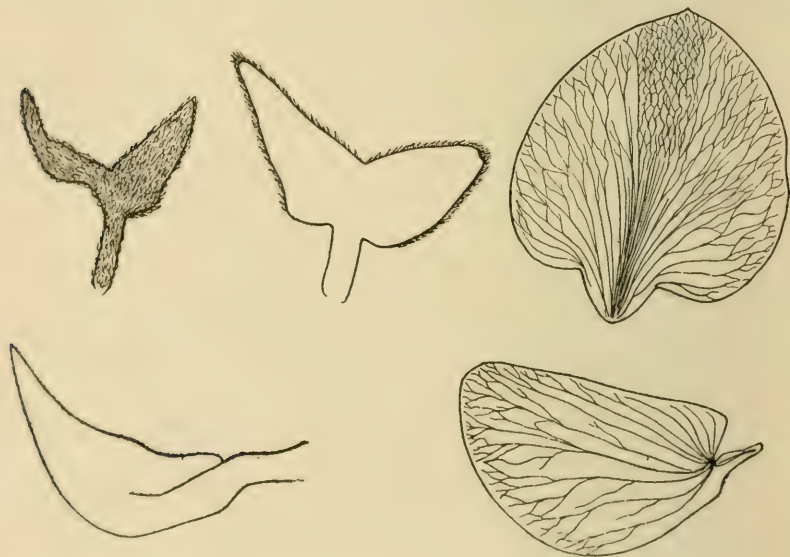


Figure 3. Floral parts of *Lupinus procerus*, enlarged.

and as deep, distance between apices of banner and wings 5 mm.: upper calyx lobe 5 mm. long, almost truncate, with merely a broad shallow notch, the apex nearly 4 mm. broad when spread out, the lower lip entire, 8 mm. long, narrow-convex dorsally and sharp pointed in nature, broadly lanceolate when spread out: banner with sides turned back and nearly meeting, but the edges not inrolled, face narrow, with a deep groove, ending at the apex in a pouch which extends on the back into a point 1 mm. or a

little more in length, but is depressed below the apex, claw somewhat blunt spurred; wings rather widely inflated, 8 mm. deep, united below the apex for 4 mm., from thence open below and exposing the keel, the upper edges with a broad and shallow groove on either side; keel strongly curved, 5 mm. deep at the middle, glabrous, purple tipped: pods 3.5 cm. long or less, 1 cm. wide, white woolly, the hairs short and not remarkably dense: seeds large, 5 mm. long, 4 mm. broad, slightly flattened, gray, mottled and marbled with brown, with a more or less distinctly marked oblique brown line.

The type, in the herbarium of the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, is *Heller 9902a*, collected July 29, 1909, on Mt. Rose, Washoe county, Nevada, at an elevation of 9650 feet. It is abundant at that elevation on the northern flank of the mountain in wet places, growing in company with *Castilleja*, *Elephantella*, *Salix*, and other moisture loving plants.

Other specimens from Nevada are: *Baker 1376* from Snow valley, Ormsby county, and *1349* from Clear Creek canyon, Ormsby county, distributed as "*Lupinus procerus* Greene, n. sp. f." These are both fragmentary, showing only the upper part of the plant, hence neither of them were selected as the type. *Kennedy 1186*, collected August 17, 1905, is from type locality, and is labeled *L. rivularis*. The description of the pods and seeds is taken from *Kennedy 975*, collected at Glenbrook on Lake Tahoe, October 31, 1904.

This species is related to *L. elongatus*, but differs in its thicker, less pointed glaucescent leaves, and especially in the flower, which, although of the same color, is of a different shape and has a much more evident spur. The pubescence of the calyx is more appressed and the lobes entire. The edges of the banner while turned back and parallel do not meet and inroll, and the claw of the wing is very short. The pods are broader, the pubescence much shorter, more appressed, gray instead of tawny, and the larger seeds gray and marbled instead of a uniform chocolate-brown.

CESPITOSI

This section contains four species, which fall into two groups of two species each. Two of them, *L. alpinus* and *L. pinetorum* are low matted plants with decumbent or procumbent stems, the flowering ends raised only slightly above the surface of the ground. The other two, *L. sellulus* and *L. confertus*, while having the outer stems more or less decumbent, are ascending or erect, sometimes almost or quite a foot high. The peduncles, exclusive of the inflorescence, commonly extend beyond the leaves in all these species.

Lupinus alpinus Heller, n. sp.

Low cespitose perennial, with a deep-seated tap-root often 2 dm. long: branches usually many, decumbent, forming mat-like masses 1 dm. or less in diameter: whole plant more or less villous, the peduncles and calyx especially whitened, the pubescence somewhat appressed: leaves numerous, the petioles 4 or 5 cm. long or less; stipules subulate, 4 mm. long, long-villous; leaflets commonly 6, oblanceolate, 1 cm. long, 4 mm. wide, acutish, yellow-green above, pale beneath: peduncles exceeding the leaves, about 7 cm. long: inflorescence dense, capitate or short-cylindrical, not pointed, rarely over 2 cm. in length: bracts subulate, 5 mm. long, drying brown, white bearded but not densely so, persistent: pedicels short, less than 2 mm. long: flowers violet-blue, 8 mm. long, 5 mm. deep, distance between apices of wings and banner 2 mm.: calyx with a small bractlet on the outside *below* the sinus, the lobes nearly equal, 4 mm. long, the upper 2 mm. wide when spread out, 2-toothed, the teeth very slightly incurved at the apex, the sinus fairly wide; lower lobe 1.5 mm. wide, 3-toothed, the middle tooth a little longer: banner with sides turned back and parallel, the face white, fading yellowish, the whole elliptical-obovate when spread out, 6 mm. wide, pointed on the back at the apex; wings oblong, 4 mm. deep, narrowly inflated, united only at the apex, but the edges meeting except under the calyx lobe and just above it, a slight depression on either side of the upper edges, appearing as if longer than the banner; keel moderately curved, nearly straight on the

inside, 3 mm. deep at the middle, shortly bearded and purple on the upper half: pods ovate-oblong, 7 mm. long, 4 mm. wide, 3-seeded: seeds roundish, somewhat flattened, 2 mm. across, whitish, unspotted, smooth.



Figure 4. Floral parts of *Lupinus alpinus*, enlarged.

The type, in the herbarium of the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, is *Heller 9914a*, collected July 29, 1909, on Mt. Rose, Washoe county, at an elevation of 9650 feet, where it is abundant, growing in open forests of *Pinus albicaulis*, in granitic gravel. Its upper limit is at 10100 feet, where it is found at the edge of the timber line on a warm southeasterly exposure. I have some recollection that it is also found above timber line in the depression or saddle on the north side of Mt. Rose proper. This is above the granite, the formation being slate or shale.

This species is near the Californian *L. Lobbii*, a plant that was very imperfectly described, but ours differs from the type of that species in having a smaller and narrower flower, although the calyx is practically the same. Dr. B. L. Robinson, of the Gray Herbarium, has kindly sent me flowers from the type of *L. Lobbii*. *L. alpinus* is peculiar in having a bractlet on the outside of the calyx below the sinus, though so obscured by the pubescence that it is easily overlooked. The species has as yet been found in Nevada only on Mt. Rose.

Although *L. Lobbii* does not properly come under the province of this paper, some interesting facts concerning it have been discovered. Never properly described, it is impossible from literature to determine definitely what the plant may be. Knowing that the species now described as *L. alpinus* belonged to the same group, I felt that it would be unwise to either describe it as new or to call it *L. Lobbii* without obtaining more information about the latter species. Miss Eastwood informed me that Lobb's specimen is in England, and that it is not really the type. Watson drew up the description, such as it is, from *Brewer 2085* in the Gray Herbarium. This, as already noted, differs considerably from our Mt. Rose plant.

Through the kindness of Dr. H. M. Hall, of the University of California, I have been able to examine their specimen of *Brewer 2085*, which is said to occur "over all dry hills" near Ebbett's Pass, California. From the evidence at hand, it seems likely that Brewer included more than one thing under his no. 2085, for the floral parts of the specimen in the herbarium of the University of California are shorter and broader than are those of the type, and resemble very much those of *L. alpinus*. The inflorescence, though, is more elongated than is that of *L. alpinus*. With the possibility that Brewer confused two different plants under one number, one can not be at all sure that Lobb's specimen, which theoretically should be the type of *L. Lobbii*, is of that species. It may be something quite different.

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Entered as second-class matter November 24, 1908, at the post office at
Reno, Nevada, under the Act of Congress of
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A new edition of the Catalog of North American Plants is in preparation. Thus far 100 pages have been printed, and other parts will follow as fast as possible. In all there will be about 300 pages. Since a considerable time must elapse before the work can be completed, the 100 pages and other parts as soon as issued, will be sent to those who wish to have them in that form, for \$1.25, payment to be sent with the order.

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MUHLENBERGIA

MARCH, 1910

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Lupinus sellulus Kellogg

CONTENTS:

The Nevada Lupines—IV: A. A. Heller	25
What is a "Subspecies?" S. B. P.	32
Recent Literature—New Manual of Botany of the Central Rocky Mountains: A. A. Heller	33

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THE NEVADA LUPINES—IV

BY A. A. HELLER

(CESPITOSI—concluded)

***Lupinus pinetorum* Heller, n. sp.**

Cespitose perennial with a stout tap-root: stems numerous, procumbent, 2 dm. long or less, pubescent with spreading white hairs: petioles slender, pubescent like the stems, about 4 cm. long; stipules brownish, subulate, 5 mm. long, densely white bearded; leaflets commonly 5, oblanceolate, 12 or 13 mm. long, 5 mm. wide, acutish and very shortly mucronate, densely pubescent, the hairs rather appressed, silvery on the lower surface,



Figure 5 Floral parts of *Lupinus pinetorum*, enlarged.

but the green showing through on the upper, the edges ciliate: peduncles commonly exceeding the leaves: inflorescence cylindrical, up to 8 cm. long, nearly 2 cm. across, dense, not verticillate: pedicels 2 mm. long, pubescent like the leaves: bracts 3 mm. long, subulate, brownish, caducous, or sometimes semi-persistent: flowers violet-blue, 8 mm. long, 5 mm. deep, distance between apices of banner and wings barely 2 mm.: calyx silky villous,

Plate 1

*Lupinus pincitorum* Heller

the lobes nearly equal, the upper 2 mm. long, 2 mm. wide when spread out, prominently 2-toothed, the lower 3 mm. long and nearly as broad when spread out, shortly 3-toothed: banner round obovate when spread out, 7 mm. long, 5 mm. wide, the sides somewhat reflexed, the face with a whitish spot turning red in age; wings but little inflated, open below and exposing the keel, oblong, 8 mm. long, 3 mm. deep; keel rather strongly curved, 3 mm. deep across the middle, ciliate in the upper half, the purple apex rather bluntly pointed: pods 11 mm. long, 5 mm. wide, white silky, the hairs rather appressed, 3-seeded, the seeds (immature) grayish, smooth.

The type, in the herbarium of the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, is *Heller 9748*, collected June 11, 1909, on the ridge south of Alum creek, Washoe county, Nevada, at an elevation of about 6500 feet. It is plentiful at one place in gravel in open pine woods, the procumbent stems often forming a good sized mat.

This is also related to *L. Lobbiai*, and in general appearance somewhat resembles no. 2085 of Brewer in the herbarium of the University of California. It is also related to *L. alpinus*, but differs in the first place in the greatly elongated cylindrical inflorescence, and has smaller flowers. While the calyx lobes of the two are very similar, the floral parts are different, as may be seen by comparing the illustrations. The bracts at the base of the calyx are much less persistent in *L. pinetorum*, and the bractlet on the outside of the calyx is wanting.

Besides the type we have a specimen collected by Professor S. C. Dinsmore in Hunter creek canyon, at a point two or three miles north of the type station, June 20, 1907, elevation 6000 feet. This is the plant mentioned in Nevada. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 71: 30. *pl. 14*. 1909, having been used in a sheep feeding experiment. It proved to be a good forage plant, and was relished by the sheep.

LUPINUS SELLULUS Kellogg, Proc. Cal. Acad. **5**: 36. 1873.

Perennial from a slender tap-root, up to 2 dm. high, silvery silky pubescent throughout, practically acaulescent, the numerous ascending stems and petioles sub-decumbent at base, finally erect or ascending, spreading: petioles 7 cm. long or less: stipules subulate, 4 or 5 mm. long; leaflets 6 to 8, oblanceolate, 15 mm. long, 5 mm. wide, apiculate and hairy-tufted at the narrowed apex, the pubescence dense, appressed: peduncles commonly 1 to 3 cm. longer than the leaves: inflorescence cylindrical, up to 7 cm. long, 1.5 cm. broad, sub-verticillate, dense: bracts persistent, lance-subulate, nearly as long as the calyx, densely bearded: pedicels very short, but little over 1 mm. long: flowers violet, 8 or 9 mm. long and as deep, distance between apices of banner and wings 4 mm.: calyx densely silky, the lower lobe prominently 2-toothed, 4 mm. long, upper lobe broader, 3 mm. long, 2-cleft, the apices of the divisions slightly



Figure 6. Floral parts of *Lupinus sellulus*, enlarged.

converging: banner with the sides turned back and parallel, forming a scoop shaped body viewed from the rear, the face with a pale spot that turns purple in age; wings oblong, a little longer than the banner, 4 mm. deep, the upper edges raised into a sharp knife-like edge, with a shallow groove on either side, the lower edges open except near the apex, the opening 2 mm. wide; keel not strongly curved, 3 mm. deep for nearly its whole length, bearded, especially near the purple apex: pods silky,

1 cm. long, nearly 4 mm. wide, 3 or 4-seeded, the seeds 3 mm. across, somewhat flattened, whitish or pinkish, smooth.

As described by Kellogg, this has "a very neat, symmetrical stool, of deep lilac blue spikes involved in dense clustered foliage of much beauty, with the aspect of an annual. Found at Donner Lake, summit of Sierra Nevada mountains, California, July 14th, 1870." It is still abundant in low sandy ground at the lower end of Donner Lake, where I collected it last July under no. 9829. My no. 6864, collected at the same place in 1903, distributed as *L. minimus*, is this species. There can be no doubt concerning this determination, for Miss Eastwood has compared my specimens with the type.

Kellogg says the lower calyx lobe is occasionally 3-toothed. His first statement, "stem suffrutescent," is an obvious error, for the plants themselves do not show such a character, and there is no lupine in this region except perhaps *L. Breweri* that might be said to have a suffrutescent stem. His later statement, "with the aspect of an annual," is, however, very appropriate. Dr. Kellogg's descriptions are, as a whole, excellent, and one can usually determine his species from them, but occasionally he made statements that can not be reconciled with the facts.

Lupinus Torreyi Gray, is said to be a synonym of *L. confertus*, and so far as concerns the original, collected by Torrey at Washoe Lake, this is no doubt true, but Torrey's 89 from near Donner Pass is no doubt *L. sellulus*.

L. sellulus is related to *L. confertus*, but may be easily recognized by its lower stature, more compact growth, and smaller more numerous leaves, which although strongly pubescent, are not so silvery, and by the narrower raceme of smaller flowers. It has as yet been found but sparingly in Nevada, and all the specimens except one are from Washoe county. The exception is *C. F. Baker 1374*, collected in Snow Valley, Ormsby county, in 1902, distributed as a new species, but fortunately not described. It differs from material from type locality in having a slightly more open growth, and the lower calyx lobe is minutely 3-toothed instead of prominently 2-toothed. The shape of the calyx is the same, and the floral parts are of the same size and

shape. It was collected at an elevation of 8000 feet or more. The Washoe county specimens are: *Kennedy 1423*, collected at Incline, near Lake Tahoe, elevation 6500 feet, labeled *L. confertus*; a specimen collected at Bijou, Lake Tahoe, by *Hillman* in 1894, and one from Reno in 1890 by *Hillman*.

LUPINUS CONFERTUS Kellogg, Proc. Cal. Acad. **2**: 192. *y.* 59. 1862.

Perennial, densely white silky throughout, the pubescence mostly appressed, but with some spreading hairs: stems several from a stout and deep-seated tap root, 3 dm. high or less, densely leafy below, less so above; lower petioles slender, 5 or 6 cm. long, the upper somewhat reduced; stipules subulate, 5 mm. long; leaflets about 7, elliptical-oblongate, 2 cm. long, 6 or 7 mm. wide, acutish at the apex: peduncles short and rather stout, 2 to 4 cm. long, exceeding the leaves: inflorescence dense, often 1.5 dm. long, 3 cm. across: bracts persistent, 9 mm. long,



Figure 6. Floral parts of *Lupinus confertus*, enlarged.

subulate-acuminate, membranous: pedicels very short, 1 mm. long: flowers sub-verticillate, contiguous, violet-purple 12 mm. long, 8 or 9 mm. deep, distance between apices of banner and

wings 2 mm.: calyx densely white silky, the upper lobe 5 mm. long, shortly 2-toothed, the lower 7 mm. long, obscurely 3-toothed, a tuft of hairs in the sinus in lieu of a bractlet: banner somewhat elliptical-ovate when spread out, 12 mm. long, 9 mm. wide near the middle, the sides reflexed and probably nearly parallel, the face 3 mm. wide below with a deep groove, back glabrous, the base slightly tumid but not spurred; wings moderately inflated, open on the lower half and exposing the keel, obliquely-oblong, 5 mm. wide near the middle; keel moderately curved, short-acuminate, the upper third purple, the hyaline ventral edges more or less ciliate: pods about 13 mm. long, 6 mm. wide, densely white silky villous, 3 or 4-seeded, the seeds 3 mm. long, 2 mm. wide, whitish, smooth, somewhat flattened.

The type locality of this species is not given, but it was probably collected about Washoe Lake, Washoe county, Nevada, where it is common. It is a very handsome species, the dense spikes of bright violet-purple flowers occupying the upper half of the plant, while the stem and leaves are whitened by a silvery, silky pubescence. With us it inhabits moist sandy places both in the woods and in meadows. At Franktown, where I found it in abundance (no. 9772) growing in open damp sandy places in the woods, the plants were rather spreading, but out in the meadows (no. 9778) it was taller and more slender, owing to the fact that it had to contend with the grasses and other plants surrounding it.

In the original description the keel is said to be "silky-ciliate," and the illustration shows it as ciliate except at the very base. This character is subject to some variation, for in some of my Franktown specimens there is a dense tuft of hairs near the apex, gradually thinning out to a little below the middle, the lower third bare, while in other plants there is an evident ciliation almost to the base.

Without having critically examined specimens from outside our range, I may state that the species seems to have a rather wide distribution, occurring from Mt. Pinos in the Tehachapi range in southern California, northward along the Sierra Nevada to western Nevada and adjacent California to at least as far north as Plumas county.

As stated under *L. sellulus*, that species is probably identical with certain specimens mentioned under *L. Torreyi*, and the latter name may have to be adopted. Both are given as synonyms of *L. confertus* in Watson's Bibliographical Index. Knowing that *L. confertus* is common about Washoe Lake, I should infer that Torrey's plant from that place, which is first mentioned, and theoretically should be the type of *L. Torreyi* is truly *L. confertus*. But Watson's description, such as it is, in the Botany of the King Report, rather indicates a plant similar to *L. sellulus*, and Miss Eastwood says in a recent letter that the specimens in the Gray Herbarium "point that way."

The following specimens of *L. confertus* from Nevada have been examined:

ORMSBY COUNTY: Kings canyon, *C. F. Baker* 1110.

WASHOE COUNTY: About Washoe Lake, *C. F. Baker* 1171; Franktown, *Heller* 9772, 9778; Verdi, *Kennedy* 796; near Reno, *Heizer*, July 31, 1901.

WHAT IS A "SUBSPECIES?"

An Illinois botanist, some years ago, finding some differences in pubescence and intranodal separation among the sunflowers referred to *Helianthus occidentalis*, considered these of sufficient importance to require the segregation of a part under the name *H. illinoensis*. Quite recently another student, by careful observation, was able to demonstrate that this segregate was simply a condition, due mainly to a hydrodynamic cause. He "discovered that plants which in spring and early summer were *H. illinoensis*, were at the time of blooming and fruiting simply *H. occidentalis*."

Most botanists, having established this fact, would have contented themselves with reducing the segregate to synonymy, and noting under the species its variations under certain conditions. In the present case, however, the investigator "proposes that these plants should bear the name *Helianthus occidentalis illinoensis* comb. nov." It would be more in accordance with the fact to propose that they should bear that name in "the

spring and early summer," but that in the fall they should be called "simply *H. occidentalis*."

It seems then, that there are botanists who hold that a species and a subspecies may grow from the same root, and on the same stem, at different seasons, may indeed gradually pass from one category to the other as the year rolls by. What boundless possibilities does such a conception open up! What a multitude of plants must be provided with "subspecies!" The case is especially strong for those trees which have very different juvenile and adult foliage. In fact, why is not the bean of early spring, showing only its cotyledons, a good "subspecies" of the very different plant which, *later in the season*, under the stimulus of nutriment, moisture and light, succeeds it at the time of blooming and fruiting?—S. B. P.

RECENT LITERATURE

NEW MANUAL OF BOTANY OF THE CENTRAL ROCKY MOUNTAINS (vascular plants) by John M. Coulter, Ph. D., Professor of Botany, the University of Chicago. Revised by Aven Nelson, Ph. D., Professor of Botany, the University of Wyoming. American Book Company. 1909.

To many of us this book probably came as a surprise, as it did to the writer, who was not aware that it was being prepared. But it was an agreeable surprise. The old "Manual of the Botany of the Rocky Mountain Region" had outlived its usefulness long ago, due to the increased botanical activity, and to the change of ideas concerning plant relationship, and he who would attempt to do any critical work with the plants of the region had to resign himself to the necessity of consulting many volumes in order to identify his plants.

In the old and more thoroughly worked over regions of the eastern states, and where also there is a much wider distribution of any given species, as a rule, than in the regions from the Rocky mountains westward, a manual may be useful for many years without serious need of a revision. Within the past few years this eastern territory has been provided with good modern

manuals, representing the latest advance in taxonomy. But the great western portion of our country, where the larger number of species are found, has never been represented by a descriptive flora. Several good local floras have been published, especially in California, but this is the first and only work covering more than a single state that is provided throughout with serviceable keys to both genera and species, laying stress on some individual character whereby the genus or species is separated from its nearest relative. A good workable key is one of the most important things about a manual, and the old style keys scattered through the text have fallen into disrepute because they are both unwieldy and unsatisfactory.

It is a neat book, remarkably thin for a volume of 646 pages, being printed on thin but strong paper, and is tastefully bound in brown-olive. The territory covered is the northern half of New Mexico and adjacent Arizona, all of Colorado, Wyoming and the Yellowstone Park, the eastern half of Utah, southern Idaho, most of Montana, and the Black Hills of South Dakota.

In addition to the index, in the back part of the book are found a glossary, summary, abbreviation of author's names, and, most important of all from the standpoint of the bibliographer, a list of new names and combinations. It is a very easy matter for the author of a book in which new names are published, to keep a record of such names and print a list of them in the back part of the book, and it saves a vast deal of time to those whose business it is to make a record of new names. But the author should be careful to record all of the new names. So far this is only the third work in which such a list has appeared, but it is to be hoped that all future manuals and floras in which new names are published may contain one.

The summary shows a total of 116 families, 649 genera, 2733 accepted species, 1788 synonyms, 186 varieties, and a total of 4704 names "accounted for in some way."

As stated in the preface by Dr. Coulter, "the manual is intended to represent current knowledge in reference to the flora for the benefit of the ordinary user of a manual. The profes-

sional taxonomist will not find in it all of the subdivisions of genera and species that he might wish, but it is thought that this will make it more serviceable to the general user, and that it presents an adequate account of the flora from the more conservative viewpoint."

Many of our active workers no doubt consider the book too conservative, and when we consider that Professor Nelson's writings heretofore could hardly be classed as conservative, the treatment of the plants found within the range of the book comes as a distinct surprise. To an active field worker, whose experience has been that we usually have more distinct species than our books provide for, the total of 2733 accepted species looks too small and the 1788 synonyms too large for such an extensive area, with its vastly different conditions, as governed by altitude, moisture, and all those things which contribute to the differentiation of plant structure.

The summary in Rydberg's Flora of Colorado gives a total of 2912 species, a greater number by 179 for this one state alone than is found in the whole area covered by the new manual. There are species in New Mexico, in Arizona, in Utah, in Wyoming, in the Yellowstone Park, in Idaho, in Montana and in South Dakota, that are not found in Colorado. Opening the book at random, I find in the genus *Musineon* that three of the five species are not credited to Colorado. Were all of these extralimital species searched out, the comparison would be still more at variance. Granted that Rydberg's Flora contains too many species, it does not seem possible that such a great discrepancy should exist.

Should the book be too conservative, the fact will be brought out by those who have occasion to use it in determining plants which occur within the range, and I leave it for them to give a definite opinion on the subject.

From my own knowledge of the genus *Lupinus*, I can point out one error. *Lupinus aduncus* Greene, is not a synonym of *L. Kingii*, for it is a perennial, while the latter is an annual, belonging to the subgenus *Platycarpus*. Watson, however, described it as a perennial, and is chiefly responsible for any con-

fusion which may have arisen concerning it. Under *L. laxiflorus* Dougl. are given five possible synonyms. The presence of this species within the range may be doubted, for its type was collected on the lower Columbia river, and most of the perennial lupines have a rather limited range. Two of the supposed synonyms, *L. argentinus* Rydb. and *L. Helleri* Greene, are certainly distinct from each other, and I feel equally certain that neither of them is *L. laxiflorus*.

If, as one may infer from the paragraph quoted above, the book has been made conservative in order to "make it more serviceable to the general user," it seems to me that it has been done from a mistaken point of view. The theory is quite generally held that for the amateur or beginner any sort of jumbling and mixing together is sufficient, and that all he needs is an approximate knowledge of things; that anything precise and exact is not necessary. The amateur and the professional should be treated exactly alike when it comes to writing floras. Various "botanies" and "floras" might be cited which contain certain common or widespread species only, selected from the whole because they are representative. As a result, the users of these books often get hold of related species and give them wrong names, or are utterly unable to determine the plant at hand. It is a distinctly bad habit, and the sooner we quit it, the better.

The book is unique, for a manual, in that the place of publication of the species is cited. This is a very valuable feature, and is greatly to be commended. If one wishes to consult the original description of any species found in the book, he has here a ready reference. This manual will certainly prove very useful, and is a welcome addition to our botanical literature.

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ANNOUNCEMENT

A new edition of the Catalog of North American Plants is in preparation. Thus far 100 pages have been printed, and other parts will follow as fast as possible. In all there will be about 300 pages. Since a considerable time must elapse before the work can be completed, the 100 pages and other parts as soon as issued, will be sent to those who wish to have them in that form, for \$1.25, payment to be sent with the order.

When completed the Catalog may be had in neat green cloth binding for \$1.50 postpaid. Orders for the cloth bound book may be sent in now, payment to be sent when the book is delivered.

A. A. Heller,
539 West 5th street, Reno, Nevada

MUHLENBERGIA

APRIL, 1910

Editors: A. A. HELLER and P. BEVERIDGE KENNEDY



Viola aurea Kellogg

CONTENTS:

Notes from Northern Utah: C. P. Smith	37
Some Nevada Violets: A. A. Heller	39
Colorado Notes: George E. Osterhout	46

University of Nevada,
Reno, Nevada

MUHLENBERGIA

NOTES FROM NORTHERN UTAH—I

BY C. P. SMITH

TRIFOLIUM GYMNOCARPON Nutt. While in Parley's Park last summer, I picked up a few scraps of this plant, long past the flowering stage. Upon examination, soon after, the leaflets were found to number four and five, as a rule, and I labored nowhere in my attempt to determine the species, supposing the number of leaflets to be of some importance. Even Watson, who reports it from this same locality (sagebrush foothills, Parley's Park) and illustrates it, gives no suggestion of more than three leaflets. Nor do I find reference to four or five leaflets in this species in any of the literature at hand.

SIDA HEDERACEA (Dougl.) Torr. This species has received my attention, wherever I have met it, because of its apparent lack of frequency in the ripening of its seeds. It is common in the town of Mayfield, College Terrace addition, California, and appears as if native amongst the foothills westward, but many efforts to obtain seed of it there met with no success. It is common along the Southern Pacific railroad near Castroville, California, on the main line to Salinas, where it flowered profusely during the season of my observation; but again my search for seed was not rewarded.

In Utah I have found it well established along the Southern Pacific, out of Ogden three miles, and along the Oregon Short Line, about midway across the valley between Mendon and Logan, Cache county. Along these railroads it certainly appears as if introduced. Last September, however, I at last secured a few seeds, from the locality last mentioned, and think I can say that I obtained not over one seed for each fifty heads of carpels examined—certainly not a very high rate of productivity.

ATRIPLEX HORTENSIS L. I know of no plant, outside of the grass family, that, with abundance of material in flower and fruit, has given me as much trouble to determine to the genus as has this species. It is well established about Logan, appearing as much like a native weed as an introduced one, and certainly not suggesting an escape from gardens. A tall, slender, erect plant, often six feet high, or more, suggesting a dock (*Rumex*) more than an *Atriplex*; and upon my initial notice of it and questioning of others about it, I was informed that it was a dock and supposed to be *Rumex Patientia* L. Upon examination of it, however, I soon saw that it belonged to the Chenopodiaceae; but where? for the two very different kinds of seeds prevented my getting anywhere by using the various published keys to the North American genera. In fact, there are three well defined types of seeds in this plant, but I had observed only the two more conspicuous types then. Later, Messrs. E. H. Favor, H. H. Bartlett, and Aven Nelson, each independently, determined the plant for me.

These three types of seeds in the same plant are well described by G. N. Collins in his paper entitled "Seeds of Commercial Saltbushes," published as Bulletin No. 27, Division of Botany, U. S. Dept. Agric. 1901. However, in order to emphasize these three types further, I will characterize them briefly here. The large seeds are some 4 mm. in diameter, light brown, not convex with rounded edges, but slightly concave with sharp edges, the embryo showing distinctly, vertical between two large, thin, conspicuously veined bracts, 10x15 mm. in size—these the most common and conspicuous. In the type next apt to be noticed, the seeds are black, lenticular, convex on both surfaces, inclosed in a loose or firm transparent pericarp, horizontal, surrounded by the five calyx segments, very much as in certain *Chenopodia*. In the third type, and the one most apt to be overlooked, the seed is as in the last, less than 2 mm. in diameter, black, with loose pericarp, but vertical, between two small bracts, almost, if not quite, nerveless, not over 4x5 mm. in dimensions—a well defined compromise between the other two types, and certainly worthy of more attention in our text books

Even in the latest work out, the New Manual of Rocky Mountain Botany, Professor Nelson's diagnosis of the genus *Atriplex* in general, as well as his description of *A. hortensis* in particular, provides for the large and conspicuous type of seed only. The new Gray's Manual, however, probably had this plant in mind when the diagnosis of this genus, as there given, was drawn up. I hope to see this plant more carefully and satisfactorily described in future works that have occasion to mention it.

Utah Agricultural College, Logan, Utah.

SOME NEVADA VIOLETS

BY A. A. HELLER

The genus *Viola* is represented in both the northern and southern temperate zones, but probably reaches its highest development in America in the regions north of Mexico. It is but sparingly represented in tropical or semitropical places, but the species occurring there are of exceptional interest. As an example: Of the five species found in the Hawaiian Islands, four are shrubs, three of them with flowers of some shade of purple or blue, and one with pure white flowers.

Considering the ornamental character of nearly all the species, it seems strange that so few of them have been introduced into cultivation.

Nevada, with its vast stretches of dry and treeless territory, does not offer a suitable field for the genus, which, as a whole, prefers fairly moist situations. We have in our collection six named species, with a seventh, probably undescribed, sparingly represented. Watson, in King's report, mentions two others, as yet unknown to us. *V. cucullata* is reported from the "Pah-Ute range, Battle Mountains, and Ruby Valley." This, of course, is not *V. cucullata*. *V. canina* is said to occur on the East Humboldt mountains. What present species this may represent, I do not know. In the following account the original descrip-

tion, whenever available, will be reproduced, together with such facts as have come under my observation.

Flowers two-colored, leaves dissected	V. Beckwithii
Flowers violet-blue, leaves broad, not dissected	V. Austinae
Flowers white, small	V. blanda
Flowers yellow	
Leaf blades broad	
Petioles and blades conspicuously woolly	V. aurea
Petioles and blades puberulent, blades purple veined	V. venosa
Leaf blades lanceolate, tapering to a winged petiole	V. Nuttallii

VIOLA BECKWITHII T. & G. Pac. R. R. Rep. **2**: 119. *pl.* 2. 1855.

Viola montana Kellogg, Proc. Cal. Acad. **1**: 56. 1855.

"VIOLA BECKWITHII, (n. sp.): subcaulescent; ascending stems abbreviated; cauline leaves biternately or pedately parted, decurrent on the margined petiole, the lobes or segments oblong-linear, hirsute-puberulent; stipules minute, scarious, entire; sepals linear, obtuse, ciliolate; lower petal barely saccate at the base, purple, with yellow claws, the upper shorter and deep violet. On the slope of a mountain between Great Salt Lake and the Sierra Nevada; June 1. A well-marked species; with the foliage somewhat like that of *V. delphinifolia*, *Nutt.*; but the primary divisions compoundly divided in a ternate or pinnatisect manner; and there is a distinct stem, although it is only an inch long in the specimen. Lobes of the leaves half an inch or less in length. Stipules very small and inconspicuous, except those of the lowest and subradical leaves, which are larger. Peduncles 2 inches, naked. Petals half an inch long. Style short, clavate, minutely bearded at the gibbous summit; the stigma lateral."

In the Botany of the King Report, Watson states that the type was "discovered by Beckwith in Agate Pass of the Quartz Mountains, Nevada." I have not been able to definitely locate this place, but it seems to be somewhere in the region of Reese river, and no doubt is in Eureka county. According to the narrative of the expedition it is located about fifty-five miles westward from the East Humboldt or Ruby mountains.

It is one of our early spring flowers, commonly beginning to bloom in March, and is plentiful on the hillsides among sage

brush, but commonly in shallow ravines or other places where there has been more moisture during the winter. It is one of the bird's foot violets, the upper petals deep purple, the lower ones much paler. The dissected leaves are gray with a short pubescence, and are crowded and pressed together close to the ground, forming mat-like masses. This close habit is not well shown in dried specimens, for in nature fully one-half of the plant is beneath the ground, the whole of the stem and about half of the length of the petioles being concealed, while in the dried state it appears as a rather loose and spreading plant.

The Synoptical Flora gives its range as "from N. W. Nevada (Diamond Mountain, *Beckwith*) and adjacent Sierra Nevada, California to Oregon." The Diamond mountains of our present maps are situated in the eastern part of Eureka and the western part of Elko counties, extending north and south for a distance of about 100 miles. The type locality may well be in this range, but it is not "adjacent" to the Sierra Nevada, being at least 300 miles farther east. I have recently seen specimens of this species collected near Salt Lake City, Utah.

VIOLA AUSTINAE Greene, *Pittonia* 5: 30. 1902.

"V. AUSTINAE. Related to *V. cognata* of the Rocky Mountains, but the slender rootstocks branching and the plants therefore tufted; both shorter as to stature and leaves and flowers larger; herbage light-green and altogether and unvaryingly glabrous: leaves mostly subreniform-cordate, at time of petaliferous flowering 1 to 2 inches broad, the length rarely $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, abruptly tapering to the petiole, obtuse, evenly crenate: peduncles equalling or slightly exceeding the leaves, bibracteolate a little below the middle: sepals lance-oblong and linear-oblong, obtusish; corolla commonly an inch wide, petals blue, spatulate-oblong, obtuse, all nearly equal, the lateral pair only scantily bearded, or apparently sometimes not at all so: fruiting peduncles of the late apetalous flowers erect, shorter than the petioles, their capsules about 5 lines long.

Subalpine in the Californian Sierra, the best specimens of petaliferous plants being from Mrs. Austin, Butterfly Valley,

Plumas Co., 1876. The late summer state, with capsules from apetalous flowers, known only in a sheet collected by my former pupil, Mr. Milo S. Baker, in Big Valley, Lassen Co., 3 July, 1893. At the time of my proposing the *V. cognata* segregates from *V. cucullata* I placed these Californian and some other Pacific coast forms tentatively under *V. cognata*; but in the light of additional material I see cause to separate them."

Specimens collected in the mountains west of Reno, especially in Hunter creek canyon, seem to belong to this large flowered species. It inhabits wet grassy places along and near streams. The species probably has quite an extended range along the eastern base of the Sierra Nevada.

VIOLA BLANDA Willd. Hort. Berol. *pl.* 24. 1806.

We have a specimen from Slide mountain, Washoe county, collected in July, 1907, by C. L. Brown, which is referred to this species for the present. I had supposed that it would prove to be *V. Macloskeyi* Lloyd, *Erythea* 3: 74. 1895, but it does not agree with the description of that species. While having the purple striped petals of *V. blanda*, the base of the leaf is not cordate, as shown in the Illustrated Flora. Future study of this group will probably demonstrate that our plant is undescribed. One should not expect to find *V. blanda* on this side of the continent.

VIOLA AUREA Kellogg, Proc. Cal. Acad. 2: 185. *f.* 54. 1862.

Viola senecta A. Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 17: 92. 1904.

"Stem short, erect, ridged by the decurrent petiole to the leaf below.

Canescent hirsute (but beneath the dense white hairs the hue of the whole plant is yellowish green, more observable on the stems, petioles, veins and peduncles).

Stipules adnate, subscarious, lanceolate acuminate, entire, obscurely nerved.

Leaves ovate, sub-acute; base cucullate, entire, tapering into the petiole and thence decurrent, coarsely sub-repand den-

tate, three-nerved, triplinerved above; densely canescent hirsute above and below; petioles one to two inches in length, or about twice the length of the lamina, sub-winged, base and stipules encircling the stem.



Figure 7. *Viola aurea* Kellogg (copied from the original).

Peduncles longer than the leaves; bracts opposite, minute. Sepals ovate, acute, three-nerved, glabrous within; margins ciliate.

Corolla pure brilliant yellow; wings smooth; lower petal simply saccate.

Style capitate, curved, laterally bearded; foramen nearly central.

Capsule (in embryo state) villous at the apex.

Brought by Mr. C. W. Dorr from Nevada Territory. An alpine species, almost woolly in external appearance."

This, a common violet in western Nevada, at least in the vicinity of Reno, has apparently been collected but rarely, and has been much misunderstood. The referring of it to *V. prae-morsa* by Watson, led Professor Nelson to describe it as *V. senecta*, his type coming from near Reno. It is extremely plentiful to the north and west of Reno, appearing on nearly all of the open and treeless hills among the sage brush. With the excellent cover illustration, taken from living plants by Mr. F. L. Peterson, which shows the habit of the plant in nature, the original figure by Kellogg, taken from a dried plant, and the original description, it should be an easy matter hereafter to identify this species. In habit it is much like *V. Beckwithii*, the short stem and lower parts of the petioles being beneath the surface of the ground. The flowers are bright yellow, medium sized, the upper petals somewhat brown tinged on the back. When dry they often turn bluish. Kellogg says that it is an alpine species, but that statement is surely wrong. I have seen it at an elevation of a little over 5500 feet, but it is most abundant between 4500 and 5000 feet. Mr. Dorr probably got the original in the vicinity of Carson or Virginia City. Its exact distribution is not known, but in Pittonia 3: 41, Greene reports it from as far north as Plumas county, California.

I have found a few individuals of a related plant at Truckee Pass, a short distance east of Reno, but this is perfectly smooth, and has thick, glossy green leaves of more elongated outline. It is probably undescribed, but more and better material is needed.

VIOLA VENOSA (Wats.) Rydb. Mem. N. Y. Bot. Gard. 1: 262. 1900.

Viola Nuttallii var. *venosa* Wats. Bot. King Rep. 35. 1871.

Viola aurea var. *venosa* Wats. Bot. Cal. 1: 56. 1876.

Viola prae-morsa var. *venosa* Gray, Syn. Fl. 1: part 1, 200. 1895.

"Var. *VENOSA*. A small subalpine form; more or less pubescent; leaves ovate or sometimes rhomboidal, cordate or truncate at base, conspicuously purple-nerved; flowers purplish-yellow, small.—Low, (2-3 inches high,) showing the same tendency to the elongation of a single pedicel from each stem. It much resembles *V. pedunculata*, but the flowers are only a third as large. Frequent in the mountains from the West Humboldt to the Wahsatch, usually near the snow line; 6-9,000 feet altitude; May-July. (145.)"

The above description has not been improved upon, and the plant is apparently not well known, although it is plentiful on the Sierra Nevada in the Donner Lake region and northward. It has been confused with *V. purpurea* Kellogg, a species whose natural habitat is in the Coast Range of California, and which, in typical form, resembles this species but little. We have two specimens from Nevada that seem to belong here. One is my 9253, collected on the Clover mountains back of Deeth, Elko county, elevation 9000 feet, in the extreme eastern part of the state, while the other is from the extreme western part, from Franktown creek, Washoe county, elevation not given, but presumably near 8000 feet. It was collected in July, 1907, by Mr. C. L. Brown. Watson's statement that this species "much resembles *V. pedunculata*" except for the smaller flowers, is altogether misleading, for there is no likeness whatever. *V. venosa* is a small alpine or subalpine species, dull and gray, with purple veined leaves, while *V. pedunculata* is a species of low elevations, confined more especially to the coast region, is often very large, has conspicuously leafy stems, bright green foliage, and large golden-yellow flowers.

VIOLA NUTTALLII Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. 1: 174. 1814.

At present we have no specimens in our herbarium from Nevada that may with certainty be referred to this species. Watson, in the Botany of the King Report, cites specimens from the East Humboldt mountains, and my 9252 from that range is labeled as such, but should perhaps rather be referred to *V. venosa*. The leaves are rather strongly purple veined, but most

of them lanceolate, although a few of them, even on the same plant, conform in shape to those of *V. venosa*, and the plants have the same pale color. It was found in company with 9253 referred to above under *V. venosa*, growing below a snow bank, and bore fruit only, while the other was in full flower.

In Pittonia 3: 38, Dr. Greene states that *V. Nuttallii* belongs strictly to the Rocky mountain region. This may very well be true, for most violets have a rather limited distribution.

COLORADO NOTES

BY GEORGE E. OSTERHOUT

***Aulospermum Betheli* sp. nov.**

Leaves and peduncles arising from a strong perennial root, this often clothed at top by old leaf sheaths: the scape leafless, remarkably stout, purplish at base, 6 to 15 cm. long, exceeding the leaves: the leaves from broad, clasping, scarious sheaths, the petiole more slender than the peduncle, 3 cm. or more in length, the blade broadly ovate in outline, ternate and bipinnate, the rachis of the leaflets winged, the leaflets rather broad, coarsely

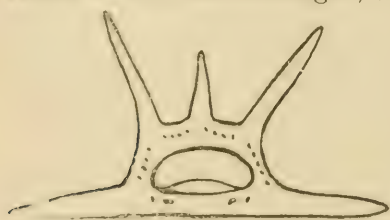


Figure 8. *A. Betheli* x 5 diameters

toothed and the teeth sharp pointed: rays of the umbel 2 to 4 cm. long, the fruiting pedicels 5 to 8 mm. long: involucre none: involucels of several linear, acuminate bracts: flowers purple(?): fruit 7 to 8 mm. long, 6 to 7 mm. wide, with three to five broad wings not thickened at the base: oil tubes 4 on the commissure, 3 to 5 in the intervals: seeds somewhat flattened dorsally, with a broad concavity.

This species somewhat resembles *Aulospermum purpurcum* (Wats.) C. & R., and I suppose is nearest to it, but seems to be somewhat stouter, and has four oil tubes on the commissure instead of eight. Collected at DeBeque, Mesa county, Colorado,

June 29, 1909; and I take pleasure in naming it for its discoverer, the able teacher and enthusiastic collector, Professor Elsworth Bethel, of the East Denver High School.

ASTER LAEVIS strictiflora var. nov.

Strict and upright, 8 to 12 dm. high, all the leaves narrowly linear, the lower about 12 cm. long, 6 to 8 mm. wide, the blade only slightly differing from the winged petiole, and sessile by a broad but scarcely clasping base, the upper similar but smaller and with more clasping bases: the inflorescence slightly panicle, the branches upright and strict: the flower heads 6 to 7 mm. high: the coriaceous bracts green for half their length.

Differing from *Aster laevis* L. in the narrow, linear leaves and the greener bracts of the flower heads. Collected at Glenwood Springs, Garfield county, Colorado, August 18, 1906, no. 3397.

ARNICA PARRYI erinita var. nov.

About 3 dm. high, soft pubescent below, strongly glandular pubescent above: the lowest leaves narrowly ovate; narrowed at base, softly pubescent, denticulate, usually two pairs of linear leaves on the stem: the heads on peduncles 5 to 10 cm. long, with well developed rays: achenes pubescent.

Similar in leaf and stem to *Arnica Parryi* A. Gray, the pubescence notably glandular above, and the achenes seemingly more pubescent, but differing mainly by the well developed rays of the flowering heads. Collected on Mt. Cameron, Larimer county, Colorado, altitude about 12000 feet, August 15, 1908, no. 3814.

New Windsor, Colorado.

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A. A. Heller,
539 West 5th street, Reno, Nevada

MUHLENBERGIA

MAY, 1910

Editors: A. A. HELLER and P. BEVERIDGE KENNEDY

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Sphaerostigma nevadense (Kellogg) Heller

CONTENTS:

Notes on the Flora of Nevada—I: A. A. Heller	49
Recent Literature—Landmarks of Botanical History: S. B. Parish	53
Two Colorado Umbellifera: George E. Osterhout	59

University of Nevada,
Reno, Nevada

MUHLENBERGIA

NOTES ON THE FLORA OF NEVADA—I

BY A. A. HELLER

It was my intention originally to make this particular paper the second in the series on the species, especially the Nevada ones, described by Dr. Kellogg. But Kellogg's species concerning which I wish to write have been so universally misunderstood as well as misrepresented, that it seems best to take them one at a time and reproduce his original figures, or illustrate them anew from fresh material, or give both, as was done in the case of *Viola aurea*.

ERIOGONUM MACULATUM Heller, *Muhlenbergia* 2: 188. 1906.

No. 8644, collected June 28, 1907, at Truckee Pass, Washoe county, some six or seven miles east of Reno, where the Truckee river enters the gorge it has cut through the Virginia mountains. The plant is fairly plentiful in that region and has also been collected near Reno, as well as farther east, about Wadsworth. It ranges over a wide extent of territory, the type having been collected in Owen's valley, California. We have a specimen from Goldfield, and one from Moapa, in the southeastern part of the state, in Clark county. According to specimens in our herbarium, *Eriogonum angulosum* vars. *patens* and *flabellatum* Gandoger, Bull. Soc. Roy. Bot. Belg. 42: 187. 1906, are forms of this species, and no doubt var. *pauciflorum* is the same, for nothing else in the vicinity of Reno, excepting perhaps *E. pusillum*, could be confused with this species. These varieties merely represent individual variations, principally due to difference in age of the specimens, and are not worthy of names. The statement that the flowers are white in two of them is no doubt an error. The flowers of the specimens in the

herbarium are old and discolored, but all show the dark line or blotch on the perianth segments characteristic of this species, and in living plants the yellow is much darker in some than in others.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA MINUTIFLORA Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. **11**: 122.
1876.

Watson originally described this as having "seeds nearly smooth, scarcely half a line broad." He cites no particular locality, but refers to the botany of the King Report, where the plant is listed as "found on the dry foot-hills of the Virginia and Trinity Mountains, Western Nevada." Greene, in *Pittonia* **5**: 280, under his description of *E. minutiflora*, says: "The above diagnosis is from material of Mr. Watson's own collecting at Truckee Pass, May, 1868, and the label bears this number 51." Truckee Pass, therefore, is the type locality. My no. 8651, collected at Truckee Pass, June 28, 1907, shows that Watson was only partially correct in his description of the seeds. On one and the same plant may be found immature seeds, olive-green in color, which are "nearly smooth," while perfectly mature seeds are almost black, strongly pitted. Watson evidently had only immature seeds.

CLEOMELLA HILLMANI A. Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. **18**:
171. 1905.

Cleomella longipes var. (?) *grandiflora* Wats. Bot. King
Rep. 34. 1871.

Nelson describes this as having "seeds subspherical, 2-3mm. long, straw-colored, smooth," and says "I wou'd pronounce this Dr. Watson's *C. longipes grandiflora* if he had not said that the seeds of that were dark colored and rugose or pitted." Professor Nelson was led astray by putting too great reliance upon seed characters. Here too, as in *Eschscholtzia minutiflora*, one may find two apparently distinct seeds on the same plant. Dr. Kennedy first called my attention to this fact, and on July 6, 1909, I collected a quantity of seed on University Heights, Reno, the type locality. Nearly every plant had "straw-colored smooth" seeds, as well as "dark colored, with the surface more

or less rugose or irregularly pitted." The light ones are somewhat more plentiful, but both colors are well represented.

Sphaerostigma nevadense (Kellogg)

Oenothera Nevadensis Kellogg, Proc. Cal. Acad. **2**: 227.
f. 70. 1862.

Sphaerostigma tortuosa A. Nelson, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.
17: 95. 1904.

Oenothera gauraciflora var. *vermiculata* Jones, Cont. West.
Bot. **12**: 16. 1908.

(With cover illustration)

"*Oenothera Nevadensis*.—(Kellogg.) Fig. 70.

Stem robust, sub-decumbent, six to eight inches high, glabrous below, minutely strigulose pubescent above, strongly decurrent angled.

Lower leaves oblong-lanceolate, irregularly and also coarsely crose-repand-dentate, petioles short, sub-winged and expanding at the base, sparingly strigulose throughout, veiny, upper bractoid leaves lance-linear, corneously acute, on very slender petioles, about the same length as the lamina, or three or four times the length of the ovary; slightly scabruose and minutely strigulose throughout.

Flowers small, white, in a dense, obtuse terminal leafy spike, neither circinate nor drooping. Calyx tube linear-funnel-form, somewhat ridged, scarcely shorter than the ovary, segments carinate, (or from a closely reflexed base erect beyond the middle) as long as the tube; petals ovate or obovate on a short claw; stamens somewhat unequal, mostly slightly exsert; anthers oblong, fixed by the middle, versatile; stigma sub-capitate scarcely a little longer.

Capsules sessile, subulate tapering from a broad base, quadrangularly or strongly four-ridged, valves one-nerved, scabruose and strigose puberulent, arcuately tortuose; seeds oblong ascending.

This plant belongs to the subdivision *Sphaerostigma*, and is closely allied to *Oenothera gauraciflora*; but that has linear-lanceolate veinless leaves, and yellow flowers; the bracts, also,

are shorter than the ovary and linear or subulate. The ovary, also, is said to be glabrous.

We have not seen the base of the stem; the leaf only accompanying the spike, as exhibited in the figure."

The above is the original description by Kellogg, and the synonymy gives a partial history of the plant. Watson, in Proc. Am. Acad. 8: 608. 1873, lists it as a synonym of *Oenothera gauracflora*, but evidently had seen no material of it, for none of the collectors cited by him had obtained plants in western Nevada. To Watson, then, apparently sh'uld be given the credit of reducing the species to synonymy without sufficient evidence. So the matter rested until 1885, when Mrs. Curran, Bull. Cal. Acad. 1: 137, has this to say about it:

"*Oe. NEVADENSIS*, Kellogg, l. c. ii. 227. fig. 70. The large leaf accompanying the figure does not belong to it.

Re-collected last year on rocky hills near Reno, Nevada. Quite distinct from *Oe. gauracflora* to which it has been referred."

This is the second recorded collection of the species, for Watson does not mention it in the botany of the King Report. In 1904 it was published as *Sphaerostigma tortuosa* by Nelson, the type collected by Kennedy at Truckee Pass. In 1908, Jones, overlooking Mrs. Curran's note, and Nelson's recent publication, described it as *Oenothera gauracflora* var. *vermiculata*, and his term "prostrate," exactly describes its habit. Of the three who have given names to the plant, he is the only one that saw it growing. Kellogg must have had some information from the collector about its habit, for he says it is "sub-decumbent." His specimen was fragmentary, not even showing the root. Furthermore, the large detached leaf shown in the original figure differs so much from the others, that it very evidently belongs to some other plant, and the part of the description referring to it should be discarded.

Our cover illustration, taken from a plant collected on University Heights, Reno, early in June, 1909, shows exactly the habit of the plant, the branches lying flat upon the ground, the ends only slightly ascending.

RECENT LITERATURE

LANDMARKS OF BOTANICAL HISTORY: A Study of Certain Epochs in the Development of the Science of Botany. Part I.—Prior to 1562 A. D. By Edward Lee Greene. Washington. Published by the Smithsonian Institution. 1909.

Dr. Greene does not undertake, in the present treatise, a formal history of botany. Rather he desires to give an account of certain early botanists who, as is suggested by the felicitous title of his work, loom up like headlands, as one navigates the misty seas of prelinnean science. And for such a voyage there could be desired no better pilot. His predilection for the early botanists is well known. To do justice to them he has heretofore adopted the unconventional expedient of supplanting familiar generic names by their long disused ones. In the present work he honors them in a better way, by recounting their labors in laying the foundations of botanical science.

In a preliminary chapter he considers the character of the science, distinguishing between the philosophic side, which is concerned with the nature and relationships of plants, and its utilitarian aspect, which regards their uses. It was from this side that it was approached by its early cultivators. The author urges that long before the first book on plants was written, there existed a crude recognition of the interrelationship of plants, a designation of their superficial parts, and a vernacular nomenclature.

It is not within the period here embraced that botanists ceased to be primarily herbalists and ruralists. Plants, therefore, were grouped on resemblances of root, stem and leaf. In time some weight was given to fruit character, and toward the end of the period under consideration the importance of the flower came to be dimly perceived. But it was not until the day of Cesalpino that there came the appeal to anthology and carpology as the authentic bases of taxonomy.

Organography was thus the foundation of botany, rudely laid in a past beyond the possibility of measuring. "It did not

begin with the first books of botany, nor with the men who initiated them." Our author holds it to be "the essence and substance of botany proper," and that along the line of the development of organography and its terminology alone can "a coherent and philosophical history of botany" be written.

He begins, then, with a short account of the Rhizotomi, the Root-gatherers of ancient Greece, who have their representatives, equally unentitled to be recognized as botanists, in the diggers of "Sang," and other "cullers of simp'les," in the mountains of our own land. Yet it was probably to their influence that he ascribes the undue attention that writers, even up to the eighteenth century, devoted to the description and figuring of the roots of plants.

It is with Theophrastus, the long acknowledged "Father of Botany," that its authentic history begins. He was born at Eresus, on the island of Lesbos, 376 years before the Christian era, and lived to be more than a centenarian. While yet a youth he studied under Plato, and later became the pupil and friend of Aristotle, and eventually his literary executor and his successor in the Lyceum. The day of the specialist was centuries below the horizon, and the Eresian, like his master the Stagerite, was a philosopher, a professor of the whole round of knowledge, and a botanist only as botany was a part of that round. He traveled little, and the most of his knowledge of plants seems to have been acquired by his studies in what may be called the earliest of botanical gardens wherein he taught. He was an acute observer, and attained to a remarkable knowledge of plant life, while his illuminating and constructive mind deduced therefrom principles that remain among the fundamentals of the science. In contrast with our positive diagnoses, he described plants by comparison, one unknown being likened to another that was familiar. Thus, where we would define a leaf as lanceolate, he would state that it was like that of a willow. This method was universally followed for many centuries, and traces of it yet remain in our present nomenclature, when we confer such specific names as *salicifolia*, or the like.

"The Greeks and Romans after Theophrastus," whose works incidentally touched upon plants in one way or another, were writers on rural topics, as Virgil and Columella; on medicine, as the industrious Dioscorides and the traveled Galen, or that first encyclopedist, the compiler, Pliny the elder. Great as were the productions of these authors, and long as they held their places of authority in the schools, botany received little or no advancement at their hands.

Now comes the decline of decaying Rome, and until the revival of learning in the fifteenth century, botanical knowledge, if botanical knowledge there were, is hidden in the murky darkness that broods over the earth. Priceless parchments of ancient learning are erased to afford a fair page for the engrossment of monastic fables. Perchance even yet Aristotle's lost treatise may exist beneath the miraculous legend of a saint. For thirteen troublous centuries no single Landmark emerges from the gloom.

Light dawns in Germany. Men shake off their torpor and their dreams, and awaken to a new intellectual activity. A group of botanists appear, and it is noteworthy that all are Lutherans, and all are physicians. The first of these "German Fathers" of the revived science was Otto Brunfels, of Mayence. In 1530 he brought out his *Herbarium Vivae Icones*, "to give," as he wrote, "a prop to fallen botany, to bring back to life a science almost extinct." He was a Carthusian monk, who left his monastery to devote himself to the support of the Reformation, and he became a schoolmaster, later a physician, and the voluminous author of long-forgotten books of theology and of medicine. To botany his only contribution were the *Icones*, folios of good plant pictures, accompanied with a text compiled from previous authors. His book, like those of his cotemporaries, was designed to facilitate the identification of the many plants of reported remedial virtues, which were the principal medicines of the period.

The great success of the *Icones* incited Leonhard Fusch to undertake a similar work on a more extensive scale. Born at Memmingen, in Bavaria, in 1501, he received the best educa-

tion the German schools could bestow, and became a celebrated physician, and a popular university lecturer on medicine. His interest in botany appears to have been connected with these professional pursuits. He employed two painters and the best engraver in Strassburg, and by their assistance published a great volume entitled *Historia Stirpium*, containing 512 large plates, whereas Fusch had figured but 135 plants. The text has little that is original, but in the "Explanation of Difficult Terms" we have the first botanical vocabulary. In it appear such familiar terms as "scape," "decussate," and "verticillate," as applied to leaves, and "calyx," which he defines as a "bag within which first the flower, and after that the seeds, are enclosed."

Perhaps Brunfels rendered his greatest service to botany when he visited Jerome Bock at Hornbeck, and encouraged him to publish the results of his botanical studies. Bock is better known under the name of Tragus, but of his life few particulars have reached us. He was born near Heidelberg, in 1498, and became a preacher and a distinguished physician. With him botany was a real love of plants for themselves, and not for their utilities. The others wrote in Latin, he in German; they copied the classic accounts to accompany their pictures, he studied and knew plants, and described them himself, and as he had no aid from figures, his descriptions must needs be as accurate as he could make them. His "*Kneues Kranterbuch*" was, therefore, more original than the fine picture books of the others. He follows the established system of phytography, whereby plants were grouped solely on vegetative characters, a method productive of what are to us very incongruous assemblages. But he investigates the neglected flower, and recognizes seven forms of the corolla; he sees that stamens have two parts, the "*capillamentum*" and the "*apex*;" he counts them, and finds that their number is definite, but different in different species of plants. They are not a mere vague "tuft of hairs," as others had called them. He even had some notion of what he was the first to call the "*pistil*." These were wonderful advances in anthology, only he did not in the least realize their importance, and had no remotest inkling of the significance of these organs. He

was an experimenter, too; as with willows. "Whether this wool of willows be their seed or not I do not know," he writes, "except as regards the fourth species, in the case of which it at least takes the place of seeds; for in this I have caught the floating wool, have sown it, and have seen willows of this same species spring up from the sowing." But he was disposed to think that willows usually originated from mud, for he was a firm believer in abiogenesis, and held that many plants were generated by lifeless matter.

Next in this group of German medical botanists come Emericus and Valerius Cordus, father and son. The contribution to botanical literature of the elder Cordus was a colloquy entitled *Botanicologicon*, in which he exposed, and in part corrected, the wrong identifications which were current of the plants described by the classical authorities.

The son was a young man of brilliant and original genius, with an insight into plant organography far superior to that of any botanist up to his time. His discoveries were many and important, and he seems to have been on the road which would have led him to others of still greater significance. He died at Rome, when but 29 years of age, and his *Historia Plantarum* was not published until 1561, seventeen years after his death. In it he described some 500 species, anew and direct from nature, and after a definite and methodical plan. In organography he made great advancements, distinguishing the corymb from the umbel, defining the bract and the involucre, and establishing the character of the calyx, which no longer need be a "bag" or a "cup," but an organ of any figure situated beneath the "flower," as the corolla was then called—a dependence upon position in place of form. He conceived the term "papilionaceous" to designate the "flowers borne by all leguminous plants." He seems, indeed, instinctively to feel the importance of the flower, and studies it with greater care and comprehension than any of his predecessors. He notices the "dust" shed by the anthers, and calls it "pollen," of course not at all understanding its nature; but he knew that ferns were "propagated by the powder produced on the back of the leaf, and blown away by

the wind." He discovered the flowers of the fig, always before asserted to be flowerless. The ovary he would no longer term a "fruit," but denominates a "tubercle," and so a part of the flower, a distinction of revolutionary import. These and other momentous discoveries were the achievements of a life cut off in its early prime. To what might he not have attained had it been prolonged to its full term!

Thus has our author brought us to the middle of the sixteenth century. We apprehend that few are so versed in the early history of our science as not to find in his interesting and instructive pages something new, at least in the interpretation of the past. The most will there obtain clear and definite ideas of men and their works whereof their knowledge has been slight and vague. He leaves us on the eve of a period of intense interest, of brilliant developments and of master minds. He has so sympathetically elucidated the remotest past that we await with high anticipation his account of the Landmarks just in sight.—S. B. PARISH.

TWO COLORADO UMBELLIFERA

BY GEORGE E. OSTERHOUT

✓ *Phellopterus macrocarpus* sp. nov.

Perennial from a large tuberous root, somewhat caulescent, the stem crowning at the surface of the ground, from which spring the leaves and the flowering stems: the leaves with broad scarious bases, 1 dm. or less long, linear in outline, glaucous, bipinnate: stems several, scapose or usually dividing into a cluster of leaves and the stem, which blossoms near the ground but elongates till it equals the leaves: the flowers purple, the rays of the umbel few, 8 to 15 mm. long at maturity: the involucre small and scarious, usually divided, the involucels about equaling the flowers, of separate bracts, the middle green, the margin white and scarious: the fruit orbicular or somewhat longer than broad, 10 to 14 mm. long, the wings thin and enlarged at the base: oil tubes usually 6 on the commissure and 3 to 5 in the intervals.

This *Phellopterus* is closely related to *P. montanus*, and some may consider it only a variety of that; but it is somewhat larger, with longer fruiting stems, purple flowers, and larger fruit. Collected in fruit June 16, 1908, about four miles east of Las Animas, Bent county, Colorado, no. 3906. Mr. T. B. Osterhout, of Las Animas, sent me flowering specimens of this and the following species in April, 1910.

✓ *Cymopterus lucidus* sp. nov.

Perennial from a large tuberous root, acaulescent, the leaves and flowering scapes from a slender stalk, the leaves narrow in outline, glabrous, light green, 6 cm. or less long, pinnate, of one to two pairs of leaflets, the terminal leaflet largest, the leaflets lobed: peduncles several, about the length of the leaves: the flowers white, in close heads: the rays of the umbel short, about

5 mm. long: involucre none: involucels of several linear pointed bracts united at base: the fruit 7 to 10 mm. long by 6 to 8 mm.



Figure 9. *C. lucidus* x 5 diameters

wide; the carpels with 3 or 4 unusually broad wings which are moderately thickened at the outer portion: oil tubes small and numerous, 8 to 10 on the commissure, 5 to 7 in the lateral intervals, 8 to 12 in the dorsal interval, or if 3 wings, 8 to 12 in all the intervals.

While the flowers of this *Cymopterus* are white, in this respect resembling *C. acaulis*, the leaves have a closer likeness to *C. Fendleri*. The longer and differently lobed leaflets separate it from *C. Parryi*. Collected in good fruit about four miles west of Las Animas, Bent county, Colorado, June 16, 1909, no. 3905. The flowers appear early in April.

When I published *Aulospermum Betheli* on page 46 of this volume, the color of the flowers could not be determined from the material at hand, and I wrote "flowers purple (?)". I collected it on May 26, 1910, at the type locality, DeBeque, Colorado, and found the flowers to be greenish-yellow. It was an unfavorable season for early flowering plants, having been warm and very dry, and I was able to get but little material of it—two or three fruiting specimens and a single plant in flower.

New Windsor, Colorado.

MUHLENBERGIA

A monthly journal devoted to systematic botany of the higher plants in its broadest sense. Articles on cryptogams (ferns excepted) are not accepted for publication.

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Lupinus lacteus Kellogg

CONTENTS:

Notes from Northern Utah—II: C. P. Smith	61
Colorado in the new Rocky Mountain Botany: George E. Osterhout	64
The North American Lupines—I: A. A. Heller	67

University of Nevada,
Reno, Nevada

MUHLENBERGIA

NOTES FROM NORTHERN UTAH—II

By C. P. SMITH

Amongst my collections of 1909 are some introduced plants which perhaps are worthy of record, since I am unable to find any report of their occurrence in North America, at least escaped from cultivation.

GALEGA OFFICINALIS L. This plant is a native of southern Europe, and may be sometimes cultivated in this country, since it, and the other species of the genus, as now limited, are described in Bailey's Encyclopedia of American Horticulture, tho they are not mentioned in Gray's Field, Forest and Garden Botany. None of our text books mention them, and I was unable to determine my collection.

Its nearest affinities are probably with the genus *Cracca*, since Linnaeus, in the second edition of his work, referred his species of *Cracca* to the genus *Galega*. *G. officinalis* is a perennial, and is certainly well established in an alfalfa field, and along a roadside nearby, in the Greenville district, near Logan. Determined by M. L. Fernald.

My only collection of it thus far is: No. 2018, Cache county, Logan, 14 August, 1909.

VERONICA CAMPYLOPODA Boiss. Common in an alfalfa field on the Utah Agricultural College farm. A native of Syria, northern Persia, etc., this plant has evidently been introduced here with alfalfa or other crop seeds; but I have been unable to learn just how or when it made its appearance. Its nearest ally, at least so far as our forms are concerned, is *V. Tournefortii* C. C. Gmel. (*V. Buxbaumii* Tenore; *V. byzantina* B. S. P.), to

which I naturally traced it, using the keys in the old Coulter's Manual and in Britton and Brown's Flora. Not satisfied, however, with calling it such, I finally submitted it to Dr. B. L. Robinson, to whom I am indebted for the correct determination. As it may be established elsewhere and generally taken to be *V. Tournefortii*, I offer the accompanying drawings to point out the main difference between the two species. All are drawn to

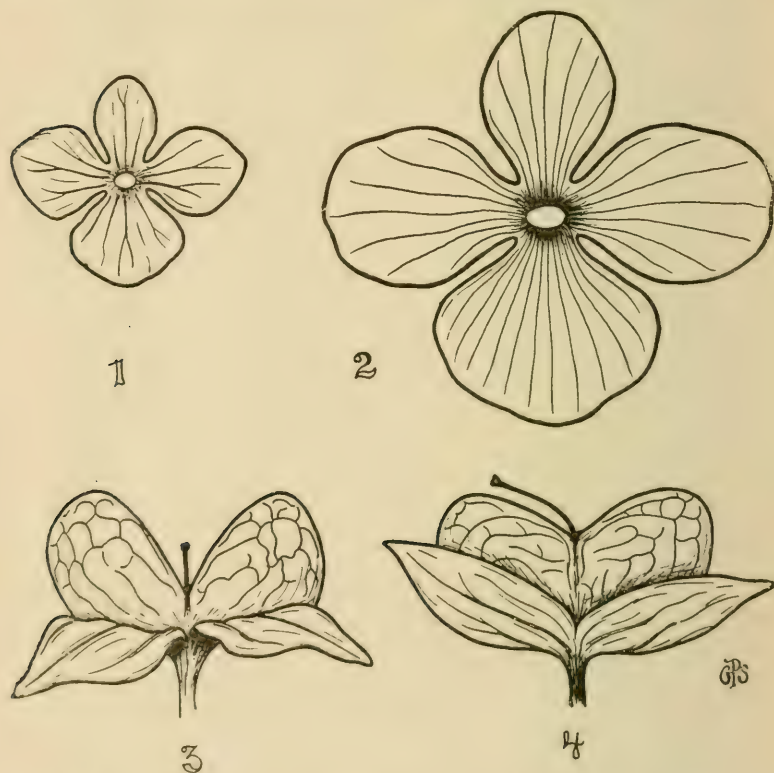


Figure 10. 1 and 3. *V. campylopoda*. 2 and 4. *V. Tournefortii*.

the same scale, and are considerably enlarged. Those of *V. Tournefortii* are from material taken near Cambridge, Mass., and kindly sent to me by Professor Fernald. I have since found this species also here in Logan, and should say that in the plants here the corollas are considerably smaller than in the Cambridge specimens, tho the fruits are of practically the same measurements.

My collections of *V. campylopoda* are: No. 1604, Cache county, Logan, 4 June, 1909; no. 2167, Cache county, Logan, 2 June, 1910.

MALCOMIA AFRICANA (Willd.) R. Br. Another native of the Mediterranean region, determined for me by Professor Fernald. This strange mustard was found on a railroad "fill" in Provo canyon, a short distance below the station known as Falls. The plants were very much flattened out when in packed soil between the ties; but those on the embankment slopes had the main stem erect and some of the branches ascending. The four sided siliques suggested, to me, the genus *Erysimum*; but the small purple petals indicated other affinities, and as all environmental evidences pointed to its being an introduced plant, I sought the help of others for its determination.

Tho I walked some thirteen miles along the railroad in Provo canyon that trip, and noticed it nowhere except on one certain embankment or fill, I have no doubt that it may be found elsewhere about Provo and in the state. My collection is: No. 1923, Utah county, Provo canyon, 23 July, 1909.

BROMUS JAPONICUS Thunb. Taken by Mr. A. O. Garrett and myself, along Red Butte creek, near Salt Lake City, both in the canyon and out on the bench at the base of the mountains, being seen nowhere else. Determined by A. S. Hitchcock. No. 1829, Salt Lake county, 16 July, 1909; no. 1910, Salt Lake county, 21 July, 1909.

Utah Agricultural College, Logan, Utah.

COLORADO IN THE NEW ROCKY MOUNTAIN
BOTANY

BY GEORGE E. OSTERHOUT

Dr. John M. Coulter's "Manual of the Botany of the Rocky Mountain Region" was published in 1885, and the "New Manual of Botany of the Central Rocky Mountains," which is Dr. Coulter's Manual revised by Dr. Aven Nelson, was issued early in 1910. Dr. Coulter has had a deep interest in this revision, as Dr. Nelson tells us in the preface: "The work has gone through the press under his direct supervision, and all the proof sheets have passed through his hands." Dr. Coulter, too, contributed the main preface which defines the territory covered, and states the aim and scope of the book. To Dr. Nelson, however, the real work of the revision fell. "Professor Nelson has completely rewritten the book, and in such a way that it is as far from being a compilation as so general a manual can be. He has checked up the descriptions by an examination of the plants and by his extensive field experience. Descriptions and keys have been tested repeatedly, and are believed to be workable."

The territory embraced is not exactly that of Coulter's Manual, though the difference is not great. "The purpose has been to use Colorado as the center of the flora included in the manual, and to present complete the flora of that state, of Wyoming, of Yellowstone Park, and of the Black Hills of South Dakota; also to include most of Montana, southern Idaho, the eastern half of Utah, and the northern half of New Mexico, and adjacent Arizona."

No statement of territory to the east of Colorado is made, but if Colorado is the center of the territory, there must of necessity be some of western Nebraska and Kansas included; and when we read of a plant "extending into the eastern part of our range," or "extending into our range from the eastern United States," we would not know from this statement that the plant under consideration belongs to the Colorado flora.

Colorado then being the center of this territory, we should expect to find in it a richer flora than in the surrounding terri-

tory. Extending for some distance from the mountains eastward, most of the plants of that part of Nebraska and Kansas which is included in the Manual are found on the plains of eastern Colorado. Its long range of lofty mountains contain about all the alpine flora which is found in the adjoining states. Most of the plants of northern New Mexico probably reach its southern border; and not many of the peculiar desert plants are found in eastern Utah which are not also found in western Colorado. Some plants of the Uinta and Wasatch mountains are not found in Colorado, and there are quite a number in the north and northwestern part of the territory which do not reach Colorado. I suppose the larger part of these plants which are described in the Manual and not found in Colorado are of this section. Several species of *Carex* and *Salix*, some species of *Astragalus* and *Aragallus*, the genera *Comarum*, *Fatsia*, *Bupleurum*, *Oreastrum*, *Ionactis*, and *Tanacetum*, may be mentioned as examples.

Judging from the range as given in the descriptions of species, one can not be quite sure how many of the listed plants are found in Colorado. Many are said to occur in Colorado, many are said to occur "throughout our range," some are said to be found from "Texas to Montana," and some "range across the continent." Counting those which are said to occur in Colorado or are in territory in which Colorado is included, I listed 2169 species and varieties. Since 2919 species and varieties are described, this would leave 750 which are found in the surrounding territory and not in Colorado. However, quite a number of plants are found in Colorado which are not so indicated. In a hasty examination I noticed the following which do not seem to be included in the Colorado flora:

Carex Reynoldsii Dewey; *Heteranthera limosa* (Sw.) Willd.; *Allium sibiricum* L.; *Fritillaria atropurpurea* Nutt.; *Lewisia rediviva* Pursh; *Ceratophyllum demersum* L.; *Amorpha fruticosa* L.; *Amorpha nana* Nutt.; *Polygala alba* Nutt.; *Asclepias incarnata* L.; *Pentstemon Fremontii* T. & G.; *Gilia pharnaceoides* Benth.; *Stenophragma virgata* (Nutt.) Greene; *Horkelia Gordoni* Hook.; *Agastache urticifolia* (Benth.) Rydb.; *Cymopterus Parryi* (C. & R.) Jones; *Lupinus plattensis* Wats.; *Chamaerhodos erecta* (L.) Bunge.

Marsilia vestita Hook. & Grev., "possibly not within our range," is quite plentiful in damp places on the plains near New Windsor; *Gilia Watsoni* Gray, "Utah and probably in western Colorado and Wyoming," may be found on cliffs at Glenwood Springs. If all the plants which belong to Colorado were so indicated, it is probable that another hundred might be added, making the flora of Colorado, according to the new Manual, 2270 or near that number.

The following have been altogether overlooked: *Fimbristylis castanea* (Michx.) Vahl; *Aristida Humboldtiana* Trin. & Rupr.; *Aristida bromoides* H. B. K.; *Carex magellanica* Lam.; *Allionia Carletoni* Standley; *Cardamine umbellata* Greene; *Argemone squarrosa* Greene; *Cristatella Jamesii* T. & G.; *Portulaca pilosa* L.; *Talinum calycinum* Engelm.; *Helianthemum majus* (L.) B. S. P.; *Acuan illinoensis* (Michx.) Kuntze; *Strophostyles pauciflora* (Benth.) Wats.; *Epilobium palustre* L.; *Euphorbia lata* Engelm.; *Piptocalyx circumscissa* Torr.; *Pteryxia foeniculacea* Nutt.; *Hydrophyllum virginicum* L.; *Asclepias uncialis* Greene; *Cilia rigidula acerosa* Gray; *Engelmannia pinnatifida* T. & G.; *Townsendia lepotes* (Gray) Osterhout; *Machaeranthera coloradensis* (Gray) Greene; *Gaillardia pulchella* Foug.; *Laciniaria squarrosa* (L.) Hill; *Laciniaria spicata* (L.) Kuntze.

There are also some introduced plants which are well established in some localities, such as *Sisymbrium officinale* (L.) Scop., *Sisymbrium altissimum* L., and *Arctium minus* L. These are nearly all of the older and generally accepted species, and only those which have come under my observation. Six of them are in Coulter's Manual. Should one look to the literature of Colorado botany the list could be greatly increased, for while the new Manual credits to Colorado something like 2270 species and varieties, Dr. Rydberg's Flora, published by the Colorado Agricultural College in 1906, lists over 2900 species.

Of the species excluded or reduced to synonymy, the greater number of course are the newer described ones, and while some of them will undoubtedly remain under synonymy, many I think will prove to be good species, and will be restored to a permanent place in our flora. In reducing so many species to synon-

ymy—in the Compositae there are more synonyms than accepted species—there are many interpretations with which other students will not agree. I suspect, for example, that *Carduus pulcherrimus* Rydb. is not a close ally of *C. Hookerianus eriocephalus* (Gray) A. Nelson, to which it is referred; that *Arnica gracilis* of the new Manual may not be *Arnica gracilis* Rydb., and that *Artemisia coloradensis* is much nearer to *A. ludoviciana* than to *A. Wrightii*, of which it is made a variety.

When a book like this appears, we first look to see if the rare species which we have stumbled upon are included, and whether some of the newly described species have passed muster and taken their place in the ranks of the veterans—or, perhaps, as Professor Nelson would say, whether they have been taken from the ranks of probationers, and admitted to full membership.

While these observations may be considered as kindly criticisms, there are many excellent features in the book—the good descriptions, the keys to the genera and species, the date and place of publication—representing no light labor, which no one will overlook.

Professor Nelson is the honored teacher of biology in the University of Wyoming, one of the men who has grown with the opportunities of the west, and who has made time to do more than his work of teaching.

New Windsor, Colorado.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LUPINES—I

BY A. A. HELLER

As a preface to this series of papers, it may be well to state that they are offered preparatory to an illustrated monograph of North American species of the genus. This is a task that may not be undertaken lightly. Thus far we have had two revisions of the genus, both by men who knew little of the plants in the field. Of the two, Agardh's "Synopsis Generis Lupini," published in 1835, still remains the one to which we must look for

the most accurate information. It contains an account of the then known species of the world, seventy-six in number, with seven "species inquirendae." Of this number forty-three were from North America north of Mexico.

Watson's "Revision of the extra-tropical North American Species of the Genus *Lupinus*," was published in Proc. Am. Acad. 8: 517-548. 1873. He recognized fifty-six species, eleven of which were described by himself in that paper.

During the past decade especially, the number of described species has wonderfully increased, now numbering 230 north of Mexico. A few of these may have to be put into synonymy, but the most of them will undoubtedly survive, notwithstanding the fact that they have for the most part been described by persons who have very little field knowledge of the genus. To those who consider the above statement the wild and unbridled fancy of a "species maker," I would recommend a careful study of that conservative work, Piper's Flora of Washington, wherein five of the twenty-eight recognized species are described as new.

The genus is universally considered a very difficult one, and an intelligible treatment of it an almost hopeless task. This may well be true if the usual methods are pursued, but if intelligently studied in the field, in connection with the herbarium types, and a better system of classification followed, there is no reason why the effort should not be a success.

It was my good fortune to be able to spend six years in active field work in California, which state alone contains nearly half of the known species, and during that time I made it a point to especially study this genus in the field. During the past two years the Nevadan species have been similarly studied, and this spring it was my privilege to spend nearly a month visiting places along the Columbia river, re-collecting species at Douglas' type localities.

In these papers, at least for the present, I shall not attempt to follow any regular order of procedure, but will merely describe new plants as they come to hand, and print notes of interest concerning old species.

LUPINUS LACTEUS Kellogg, Proc. Cal. Acad. 5: 37. 1873.

Lupinus arenicola Heller, Muhlenbergia 2: 75. 1905.

"Stem annual, fistulous, the elongated central peduncle from a mere depressed crown, mostly solitary, spike 4 to 8 inches long, lateral radicle branches 2 to 6 inches long, with secondary clusters of leaves and (when present) shorter spikes, soft pubescent throughout, with white hairs. Leaves mostly clustered at the base, petioles membranously expanding toward insertion and conspicuously 3-nerved, stipules adnate, subulate; leaflets 6 to 10, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch in length, or about one-third the petiole, complicate-carinate, arcuate, spatulate, obtuse and slightly re-tuse, attenuate at base, sparsely appressed pubescent above near the margins, glabrous toward the midrib, silky-pubescent beneath, colored at the point of insertion. Flowers large, white, somewhat distant, verticillate, chiefly by sixes, pedicels short, rather more than half the length of the persistent, subulate bracts; calyx ebracteolate, hirsute, scarious chiefly above, upper lip 2-cleft (rarely entire), about one-third the length of the lower lip, lower lip straight, herbaceous, 2-toothed, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long; vexillum glabrous on the back, ciliate at the marginal junction of the claw, face marked by a row of dark oblong spots along each side of the central fold, (rarely a few scattering dots,) banner, wings and keel about equal, wings oblong, obtuse, somewhat spatulate, about equal, margins ciliate at the base or origin of the claw; keel ciliate at the upper inside margin toward the base, acute. Legume very hirsute, 2-seeded.

"In habit and general appearance this species resembles *L. brevicaulis*, but is rather more robust, the flowers much larger and not "deep blue," but quite *white*; besides, the truncate upper lip is a peculiar distinguishing feature of that species—that has bracteoles on calyx, this *none*, etc. It is closely allied to *L. Menziesii*, but the relatively shorter pedicels, and much longer petioles, and both lips lacking the "entire" character and relative proportion, would strongly tend to exclude it; admitting *L. densiflorus* to be the same as *L. Menziesii*, "with variations," it would then bring us a "*dense*, subsessile spike," an *emarginate* upper lip, and *3-toothed lower one*, with which to contend.

If these and many more varieties prove ultimately to run into one, it is not our fault; as the literature now stands, we are obliged in self-defence, to set it apart, when called upon for determinations. Specimens collected by Mr. S. Brannan, Jr., on Oak Creek hillsides, Kern county, 14 miles from Tejon Pass."

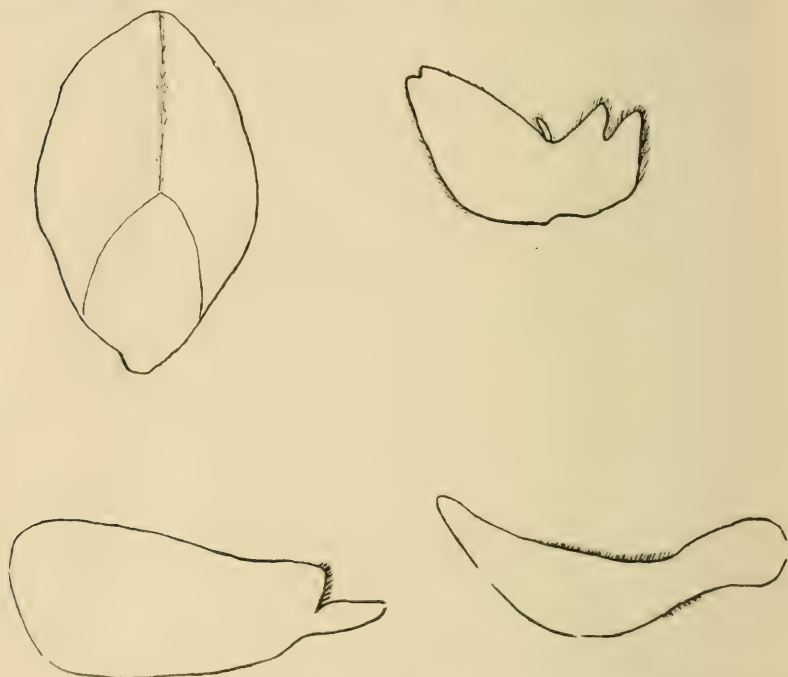


Figure 11. Floral parts of *Lupinus lacteus*, enlarged.

The above is Kellogg's description, and it gives me great pleasure to reinstate this long unrecognized species, even at the expense of one of my own names. The species was barely published before it was suppressed by Watson in Proc. Am. Acad. S: 542. November, 1873. He there puts it down as a synonym of *L. densiflorus*, but evidently never saw the plant itself, for he does not mention it in the list of specimens examined. During the course of five years he came to another conclusion, for in the Bibliographical Index, published in 1878, it is said to be the same as *L. microcarpus*, a less satisfactory disposition than the first, for it is clearly more related to *L. densiflorus* than it is to the narrow flowered *L. microcarpus*.

Last winter, while copying the descriptions of Kellogg's lupine species, I saw at once that my *L. arenicola* is the same as *L. lacteus*, and furthermore, they are both from the same region. Although Kellogg's type is no longer in existence, I have no hesitation in referring my *L. arenicola* to this species, and any person who compares the two descriptions can hardly fail to reach the same conclusion. The accompanying figure of the floral parts is taken from my no. 7609, the type of *L. arenicola*. According to my description I failed to see what Kellogg did, that the wings are "ciliate at the base or origin of the claw." But on the contrary, I fail to find that the banner is ciliate at the same place, but do notice a little ciliation on the back of the keel near the base, which is rather remarkable, as indeed is the ciliation on the claw of the wings, a character I have not observed in any other species. As may be observed from the illustration, the type of *L. arenicola* shows a bractlet in the sinus between the calyx lobes, whereas Kellogg says it is not present. Perhaps it was present and he failed to notice it; but this supposition can not now be verified.

LUPINUS KINGII Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. 8: 534. 1873.

Lupinus Sileri Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. 10: 345. 1875.

Lupinus capitatus Greene, Pittonia 1: 171. 1888.

Watson originally described this as having "stems apparently from a perennial subterranean rootstock," basing it upon his no. 234, collected in "Heber Valley in the Wahsatch," which collection was first doubtfully referred in the Botany of the King's Report to *L. aridus*.

Two years later he described *L. Sileri*, an annual Platycarpus, and in 1878, in the Bibliographical Index, refers this latter to *L. Kingii*. I have found no explanation for so referring the plant, but it may perhaps occur in Am. Naturalist 9: 270, which I have not seen. Correspondents have asked me about these names, but until recently I was as much in doubt as any of them. Miss Eastwood kindly examined the plants for me last winter, and informs me that *L. Kingii* and *L. Sileri* are identical. It seems strange that Watson should have described an

annual, collected by himself, as a perennial, and then a little later re-described it under another name.

Dr. Greene may be excused for re-publishing this species under the name *L. capitatus*, for there is nothing in either of Watson's prior descriptions to lead one to suspect that this Arizonan plant may be the same. The peculiar glaucescent appearance and the very characteristic broad-sinused upper calyx lobe with the tips of the teeth slightly incurved, are not mentioned, and by inference, at least, it is compared with *L. pusillus*, which it resembles not at all. The species has a wide range in Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, and Arizona.

***Lupinus washoensis* n. n.**

Lupinus pinetorum Heller, Muhlenbergia **6**: 25. *pl. 1.* and *f. 5.* 1910. Not *L. pinetorum* Jones, Cont. West. Bot. **8**: 25. 1898.

A little more care in looking up names, especially in my own Catalog, which was apparently not consulted, would have prevented the making of this unnecessary homonym.

***Lupinus Greenei* n. n.**

Lupinus albicaulis var. *Bridgesii* Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. **8**: 527. 1873.

Lupinus formosus var. *Bridgesii* Greene, Fl. Fran. 42. 1891.

Lupinus Bridgesii Heller, Muhlenbergia **1**: 112. 1905.

Not *L. Bridgesii* Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **8**: 538. 1873.

Although the name *Bridgesii* used in the varietal sense has priority of place over the specific name used in the same paper, present usage demands that a new name be given to this plant, already burdened with synonymy.

MUHLENBERCIA

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Entered as second-class matter November 24, 1908, at the post office at Reno, Nevada, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

ANNOUNCEMENT

A new edition of the Catalog of North American Plants is in preparation. Thus far 100 pages have been printed, and other parts will follow as fast as possible. In all there will be about 300 pages. Since a considerable time must elapse before the work can be completed, the 100 pages and other parts as soon as issued, will be sent to those who wish to have them in that form, for \$1.25, payment to be sent with the order.

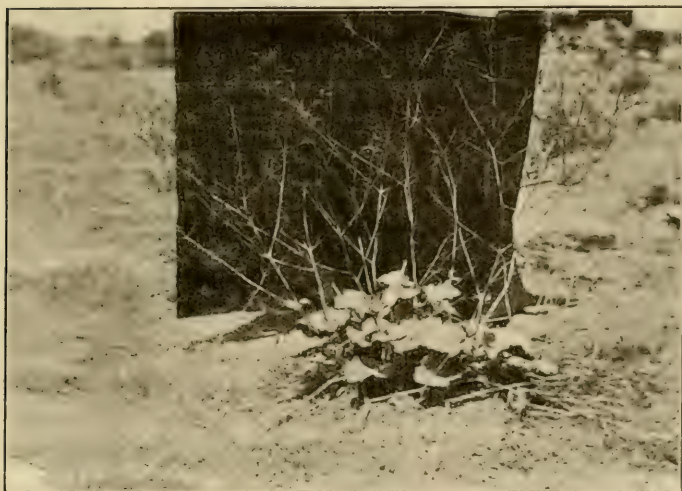
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MUHLENBERGIA

JULY, 1910

Editors: A. A. HELLER and P. BEVERIDGE KENNEDY



Anulocaulis leiosolenus (Torr.) Standley

CONTENTS:

Notes on a Collection of Plants from Western North Carolina:	
Homer Dolliver House	73
Getting acquainted with <i>Anulocaulis leiosolenus</i> : P. Beveridge Kennedy	75
Notes on the Flora of Nevada—II: A. A. Heller	77
The North American Lupines—II: A. A. Heller	81
New Combinations—III: A. A. Heller	83

University of Nevada,
Reno, Nevada

MUHLENBERGIA

NOTES ON A COLLECTION OF PLANTS FROM
WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA

BY HOMER DOLLIVER HOUSE

During the past three seasons, the writer has had the privilege of studying close at hand the wonderfully diverse flora of the mountains of western north Carolina. The collections made, amounting to only 500 numbers, were made not with any idea of bringing together a representative herbarium of the region which was so admirably carried out by the Biltmore Herbarium a few years ago, but to collect such plants as appeared to be rare, to represent critical genera, or to record new localities in their distribution.

The specimens of grasses and sedges referred to authorities in these groups have not resulted in the discovery of any species new to the region, although such interesting species as *Carex aestivalis* M. A. Curtis, *C. mirabilis* Dewey, and *Rhynchospora cymosa* Ell. are to be noted.

Among the species new or otherwise interesting are to be noted the following:

TRILLIUM VASEYI forma **album** forma nova.

Petals pure white, only the pistil and anthers retaining their normal dark purple color.

Pigeon Gap, Haywood county, no. 4146, May 9, 1909.

Typical *Trillium Vaseyi* Harbison, is one of the commonest and most characteristic herbaceous plants of damp cool situations between 2500 and 4000 feet elevation.

HELONIAS BULLATA L.

New to North Carolina. Common in sphagnum swamps

of the Pink Bed Valley, Transylvania county, in thickets of *Kalmia*, *Alnus*, and *Iiburnum*. In full bloom April 29, 1909. No. 4117.

Epipactis Willdenovii nom. nov.

Neottia pubescens Willd. Sp. Pl. 4: 76. 1805.

Satyrrium repens Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 2: 157. 1803, in part.

Goodyera pubescens R. Br. in Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2, 5: 198. 1813.

Tussaca reticulata Raf. Prec. Deconv. 43. 1814.?

Orchiodes pubescens Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl. 675. 1891.

Peranium pubescens MacM. Met. Minn. Val. 172. 1892.

Epipactis pubescens A. A. Eaton, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 21: 65. 1908. Not *E. pubescens* Pursh, 1814.

Common in damp cool or shady woods, usually under conifers, throughout the lower parts of the mountains, and generally distributed in the eastern states.

DALIBARDA REPENS L.

New to North Carolina. Common in swamps of the Pink Bed Valley, Transylvania county, in thickets of *Kalmia*, *Alnus* and *Iiburnum*, usually in sphagnum along with *Helonias bulbata*, *Ophrys Smallii* and *Viola pallens*.

CASTILLEJA COCCINEA (L.) Spreng.

New to North Carolina, but reported by Gray's Manual "S. to Va., Tenn. and Tex." First observed by Mrs. House along a roadside, Bradley's creek, Transylvania county, 3500 feet altitude. Later collected by the writer there and on Pisgah Ridge (5000 feet altitude), no. 4162, 1909. Seen in 1910, in Haywood county, some twenty miles west of the first station.

LONICERA CANADENSIS Marsh.

New to North Carolina. According to the new Gray's Manual "S. to Pa." This discovery marks a rather remarkable extension of range. Collected only once, on the cold northern slopes of a spur of Richland Balsam, at an elevation of about 4500 feet. Growing with *Iiburnum alnifolium*, *Acer spicatum*,

Rubus odoratus, and other northern species which are characteristic of these cold moist northern slopes.

GENTIANA SAPONARIA var. **latidens** var. nov.

Leaves oblong-lanceolate to ovate-lanceolate: the calyx lobes broadly spatulate, acute, shorter than the calyx tube, otherwise resembling the typical species.

This rather curious variety of the soapwort gentian is remarkable for the broad leaves and the broad and short calyx lobes. Collected by Dr. Gray at Balsam, Jackson county, in 1843 (Gray Herbarium). I would indicate as the type of this variety my number 4030 in the Gray Herbarium, collected on wet mossy rocks near the Pink Bed Valley, Transylvania county, September 10, 1908. Growing with *Drosera rotundifolia*, *Limn. odorum tuberosum*, *Solidago monticola*, etc.

Biltmore, North Carolina.

GETTING ACQUAINTED WITH ANULOCAULIS LEIOSOLENUS

BY P. BEVERIDGE KENNEDY

(With cover illustration)

One is always delighted when in their own territory to come across a distinctive plant unlike anything they have seen before. This was the case with the writer when riding in a buggy, his attention was called, at a distance of some fifty feet, to the stranger that is used as the cover illustration for this issue.

That the plant was unlike anything seen by me either in the herbarium at the University or on any of my field trips, seemed a certainty. Being on other business, and not prepared for the collecting of botanical specimens, the best that could be done was to secure a number of typical scraps of leaf, flower, fruit and stem. Fortunately, one of the party had a small, cheap camera with him, which enabled me to take a picture. We were at the time on a high, dry mesa, strongly impregnated

with gypsum, about one hundred feet above the Virgin river, and about twelve miles down the river from St. Thomas, Clark county, Nevada, elevation about 1100 feet.

Our suspicions in the field that it must be somewhere near the four o'clock family were substantiated when we returned to our laboratory and literature. Knowing that Mr. Paul C. Standley, of the U. S. National Museum had recently published an excellent review of this family, we first thought we would test his key in Cont. U. S. Nat. Herb. **12**: part 8. The dimensions and character of the plant can readily be obtained from the illustration, and a detailed description of the parts can be gained from the Botany of the Mexican Boundary under the name of *Boerhaavia leioselina*. Both these descriptions should call the leaves leathery rather than fleshy. Standley's key is a little confusing with "flowers large" and "flowers small," and even the dimensions of "2 cm. or less," do not help very much. The flower in bud is fully 2 cm. long, and as the flower develops the tube lengthens greatly, until the whole portion above the receptacle measures 3.5 cm.

The most interesting feature about the whole plant to me, are the regularly placed bands of sticky material half way between the nodes, unlike those of other plants in the desert with glandular excretions. Parry, who according to Torrey in the Botany of the Mexican Boundary, first collected this species in the Great Canyon of the Rio Grande, 70 miles below El Paso, Texas, does not mention these sticky bands. Standley considers that the sticky material is exuded by the plant. When the writer saw the plant in the field, these sticky portions had entrapped a large number of winged ants. The substance is not sweet, and does not dissolve off in cold water. I can not discover any "reddish ring" mentioned by Standley. When the substance is washed off with alcohol, there is left a brown stain. I am not satisfied but that it may be deposited there by insects, perhaps for a trap. Yet it may be to prevent some unfriendly wingless creature from getting up to the flowers and destroying the scheme of fertilization. There are many things in connection with the plants of the desert that need an explanation.

NOTES ON THE FLORA OF NEVADA—II

BY A. A. HELLER

CAREX

Several numbers of this interesting but difficult genus were collected during 1909 and sent to Mr. Kenneth K. Mackenzie for determination.

CAREX CAPITATA L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 1379. 1763.

No. 9922, collected July 31, on Mt. Rose, at an elevation of 9650 feet in swampy ground on a northerly slope. Mr. Mackenzie reports that this is "rarely found in the western mountains." The originals were found "in Lapponia, Anglia."

CAREX PHAEOCEPHALA Piper, Cont. U. S. Nat. Herb. **11**:
172. 1906.

No. 9974. An alpine species, collected above timber line on Mt. Rose, September 23d, on stony slopes, at an elevation of 10300 feet, where it is rather plentiful. The type was collected in Oregon by Elihu Hall.

CAREX QUADRIFIDA Bailey, Proc. Cal. Acad. II. **3**: 104. 1891.

No. 9975, collected at the same place and time as the above, the two growing together. This is evidently a rare species, as it was determined from the description, there being no specimens in New York for comparison. The type is Bolander's 5046, collected on Mt. Dana, California.

CAREX SCOPULORUM Holm, Amer. Journ. Sci. IV. **14**: 422.
1902.

No. 9921; collected July 31, on Mt. Rose, elevation 9650 feet, growing with *C. capitata* in swampy ground. The original came from "the region of Clear Creek Canyon," Colorado.

CAREX STRAMINIFORMIS Bailey, Mem. Torr. Club **1**: 24. 1889.

No. 9903, collected July 29, on Mt. Rose, at an elevation of 9650 feet, growing in sand in a little flat, at that time rather dry, but which had held snow until early summer.

Thus far I have collected sixteen species of *Carex* in Nevada, all of which have been determined by Mr. Mackenzie, the other eleven not mentioned in this paper having been reported upon by him in volume 5 of this journal, pages 53-58.

In addition to the above, two other species, labeled *C. aquatilis* and *C. usta* are in our herbarium, collected in the vicinity of Reno, but I have not had the determinations verified.

In the Botany of the King Report Olney lists twelve additional species and several varieties, bringing the total number of species reported from Nevada up to thirty. The species mentioned by him are: *C. acmathorhyncha*, *aristata*, *frigida*, *leporina*, *Liddoni*, *muricata*, *rigida*, *Rossii*, *Sartwellii*, *scirpoidea*, *utriculata* and *Watsoni*. The latter is described as new, the type collected at the mouth of King's canyon, near Carson. A re-examination of the specimens representing the above twelve names would no doubt result in several changes.

Acerolasia Veatchiana (Kellogg)

Mentzelia Veatchiana Kellogg, Proc. Cal. Acad. 2: 99. f. 28.
1861.

"*Mentzelia Veatchiana* (Kellogg). Fig. 28. The new species of *Mentzelia* herewith presented, figured and described, was recently brought by Mr. Andrew Veatch, from the vicinity of Virginia City, Washoe.

"Stem low, (about a foot) branching from the base, lustrous, light flesh-colored, branches alternate, short villous, root annual.

"Leaves remote, sessile, lower leaves linear-lanceolate, entire, or pinnatifid, dentate above the middle; hispid and scabrous throughout, with minute barbate hairs; the white hairs springing from an indurated corneous base, or submuricate hirsute, the hairs with hooked prickles, in whorls, or sometimes scattered, of diamond-like brilliancy; upper leaves subcordate, coarsely dentate at the expanded base; apex (terminal lobe) long, attenuated and entire (about twice the length of the expanded sub-clasping lower lamina); scabrous margins, and midribs hirsute. (N. B. Upper leaves sometimes lanceolate pinnatifid.)

Plate 2



Acrolasia Veatchiana (Kellogg) Heller. A copy of the original figure.

"Bracts leafy, subpinnatifid, lobed or coarsely (mostly) tridentate, scarcely as long as the capsule. Two other smaller bracteoles opposite at the edge of the capsule, (usually rather more than one-half the length of the capsule) three-lobed or tridentate; the middle lobe a little prolonged, cuneate at base.

"Flowers small, (petals scarcely three lines in length) bright golden yellow deepening to rich orange at the claws or towards the center; petals ovate-oblong unguiculate, five in number, twice the length of the calyx segments, emarginate, apex slightly bristly.

"Stamens and pistils equal, shorter than the petals, about twenty, filaments filiform; pistils connate, apparently simple, included.

"Capsules cylindraceous, slightly narrower towards the base, about half an inch long, hirsute calyx segments, crowning the capsule, subulate one-half the length of the petals; tuberculate scabrous seeds somewhat cubical, in three series, six to eight or more in each row.

"In condensed clusters of two to five (scarcely axillary and solitary) terminating the branches.

"This species seems to be near *M. congesta*, (Nutt. Mss., under *Trachyphytum*) but the stem is not "dichotomous" nor "polished," nor leaves "short ovate," nor bracts "membranaceous."

The above is Kellogg's original description, and his figure of the plant is reproduced on another page. Like so many of his species, it was no doubt consigned to oblivion without adequate material upon which to pass judgment, for it has been put down as a synonym of *A. albicaulis*. Kellogg compared it with "*Mentzelia congesta*," and this fact alone should indicate that it could not well be the same as *albicaulis*, for as originally described, that species has flowers without bracts, the obovate, mucronate petals two or three lines long, as long as the calyx. *A. Veatchiana*, on the other hand, has prominent, usually three-lobed bracts, and "ovate-oblong unguiculate" petals "twice the length of the calyx segments."

The species is common about Reno on gravelly hills among the sage brush, and is also found within the city limits.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LUPINES—II

BY A. A. HELLER

Lupinus silvicola sp. nov.

✓ Perennial (§ Calcarati): stems clustered, about 5 dm. high, from a thick rootstock, pubescent with short appressed hairs, rather naked below: leaves scattered, the lowermost petioles about 6 cm. long, the upper half as long, pubescent like the stem; leaflets 7-9, oblong-oval, 4 cm. long, 1 cm. wide or less, shortly pointed at the apex, gradually narrowed to the base, yel-



Figure 12. Floral parts of *Lupinus silvicola*, enlarged.

low-green on both sides, especially above, the lower slightly glaucescent, pubescent on both sides with short, appressed, but not dense hairs, the midvein prominent: peduncles short, from almost sessile to 3 or 4 cm. long: inflorescence 1 dm. long or less, 2 cm. across: bracts lanceolate, 4 mm. long, 1 mm. wide at

base, caducous: pedicels 3 mm. long, sericeous; calyx densely white silky, the upper lobe 3 mm. long, 2-toothed, the teeth 1 mm. long, with a rather broad sinus, the lower lobe 5 mm. long, shortly 3-toothed; flowers violet-blue, 1 cm. long, 6 mm. deep, space between apices of banner and wings 3 mm.; banner with the edges turned back and almost parallel, slightly flaring at base and a little contracted at the middle, the face rather narrow, between 2 and 3 mm. wide, deeply grooved, the upper half not much turned back, prolonged at base into a spur 1 mm. long; wings obliquely open below, exposing the keel to a little above the calyx, the two when united about 3 mm. broad, with a broad and shallow groove on either side of the edges where they fit against the lower half of the banner; keel moderately curved, 4 mm. deep across the middle, ciliate except at the short pointed purple apex. Figure 12 shows a tracing of the banner, made with the aid of a camera lucida from a fresh flower, in addition to the usual outline drawing of the flattened banner.

The type, in the herbarium of the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, is my no. 9857, collected July 16, 1909, at Summit, Placer county, California, elevation 7000 feet. It is abundant in the forest to the westward and a little below Summit Station, growing in open places near pine trees in gravelly soil. In 1903 I collected it at Donner Lake, elevation 6000 feet, and distributed it under the name *L. calcaratus*, no. 6944. It is somewhat related to that species, as denoted by the pubescence and the general shape of the flower, which is longer than deep, but it has both calyx lobes green and silky, and the smaller flowers are blue instead of white, the banner not pubescent on the back, the wings do not have such a low and broad inflation, and the inflorescence is not so dense.

There are three other specimens in our collection, all from the vicinity of Webber Lake, California, collected by P. B. Kennedy and S. B. Doten. Nos. 69 and 136 are labeled *L. calcaratus*, while no. 148 bears the name *L. meionanthus*. There is a possibility that it has also been called *L. caudatus*, but I have seen no specimens so labeled. So far we have no specimens of this species from Nevada, but it should be looked for in the mountains along the Truckee river and on the shores of Lake Tahoe.

NEW COMBINATIONS—III

BY A. A. HELLER

Toxicoscordion exaltatum (Eastw.)

Zygadenus exaltatus Eastw. Bot. Gaz. **41**: 283. 1906.

Toxicoscordion micranthum (Eastw.)

Zygadenus micranthus Eastw. Bull. Torr. Club, **30**: 483.
1903.

Oakesiella nitida (Britton)

Oakesia sessilifolia var. (?) *nitida* Britton, Trans. N. Y.
Acad. Sci. **9**: 13. 1889.

Uvularia nitida Mackenzie, Torreya **8**: 14. 1908.

Triteleia bicolor (Suksd.)

Brodiaea bicolor Suksd. W. Am. Sci. **14**: 2. 1902.

Hookera bicolor Piper, Cont. U. S. Nat. Herb. **11**: 190.
1906.

Hookera Purdyi (Eastw.)

Brodiaea Purdyi Eastw. Proc. Cal. Acad. II. **6**: 427. *pl.* 58.
1896.

Fritillaria micrantha

Fritillaria parviflora Torr. Pac. R. R. Rep. **4**: 146. 1857.
Not *F. parviflora* Mart. 1838.

Dondia Richii (Fernald)

Suaeda Richii Fernald, Rhodora **9**: 145. 1907.

Oreobroma aridorum (Bartlett)

Lewisia pygmaea var. *aridorum* Bartlett, Bot. Gaz. **44**:
303. 1907.

Limnia bulbifera (Gray)

Claytonia bulbifera Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **12**: 54. 1876.

Claytonia sibirica var. *bulbifera* Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **22**:
281. 1887.

Montia bulbifera Howell, Erythea **1**: 39. 1893.

Montia sibirica var. *bulbifera* Robinson, Syn. Fl. **1**: part 1,
273. 1897.

Limnia rosulata (Eastw.)

Montia rosulata Eastw. Proc. Cal. Acad. III. **1**: 79. 1897.

Limnia rubra (Howell)

Montia rubra Howell, Erythea **1**: 38. 1893.

Claytonia parviflora var. *depressa* Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **22**: 281. 1887.

Montia parviflora var. *depressa* Robinson, Syn. Fl. **1**: part 1, 274. 1897.

Montia depressa Suksd. Deutsch. Bot. Monats. **16**: 221. 1898.

Limnia saxosa (Brandeggee)

Claytonia saxosa Brandeggee, Zoe **4**: 150. 1893.

Montia saxosa Brandeggee; Robinson, Syn. Fl. **1**: part 1, 274. 1897.

Limnia spathulata (Dougl.)

Claytonia spathulata Dougl.; Hook. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 226. pl. 74. 1833.

Montia spathulata Howell, Erythea **1**: 38. 1893.

Limnia Viae (A. Nelson)

Montia Viae A. Nelson, Bot. Gaz. **42**: 48. 1906.

Ammodenia oblongifolia (T. & G.)

Honckenya oblongifolia T. & G. Fl. N. A. **1**: 176. 1838.

Arenaria peploides var. *major* Hook. Fl. Bor. Am. **1**: 102. 1830.

Arenaria sitchensis Dietr. Syn. Pl. **2**: 1565. 1840.

Ammodenia major Heller, Catalog 4. 1898.

Ammodenia maxima (Fernald)

Arenaria peploides var. *maxima* Fernald, Rhodora **11**: 113. 1909.

Tissa leiosperma (Kindb.)

Lepigonum leiospermum Kindb. Monog. Lepig. 23. 1863.

Spergularia leiosperma F. Schmidt, Reisen in Amurl. **131**. 1868.

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Reno, Nevada, under the Act of Congress of
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A new edition of the Catalog of North American Plants is in preparation. Thus far 116 pages have been printed, and other parts will follow as fast as possible. In all there will be about 300 pages. Since a considerable time must elapse before the work can be completed, the 116 pages and other parts as soon as issued, will be sent to those who wish to have them in that form, for \$1.25, payment to be sent with the order.

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A. A. Heller,
539 West 5th street, Reno, Nevada

MUHLENBERGIA

AUGUST, 1910

Editors: A. A. HELLER and P. BEVERIDGE KENNEDY



Lepidium perfoliatum L.

CONTENTS:

Plant Distribution on the Truckee-Carson Project, Fallon, Nevada: P. Beveridge Kennedy	85
Notes on the Flora of Nevada—III: A. A. Heller	91
New Combinations—IV: A. A. Heller	95

University of Nevada,
Reno, Nevada

MUHLENBERGIA

PLANT DISTRIBUTION ON THE TRUCKEE-CARSON
PROJECT, FALLON, NEVADA

BY P. BEVERIDGE KENNEDY

This immense valley, in many ways different from others in the state, is being so rapidly settled with farmers, that it would seem advisable to have on record the more important plants that form the native vegetation on the different kinds of soils.

The area of the project is about forty miles from Derby on the west to Stillwater on the east, and about the same distance from Carson lake on the south to the Carson sink on the north. The rivers utilized for the supply of water for the project are the Truckee and Carson. The former rises at Lake Tahoe in the Sierra Nevada mountains, and rapidly winds its way down the eastern side of the range until it reaches the Truckee valley, passing through Reno, and continuing eastwardly through the Virginia mountains by way of the Truckee Pass. On the eastern side of the Pass the government has constructed an immense diverting dam and canal which takes the waters in a southeasterly direction, and almost opposite to the natural flow of the river, which a few miles further down, at Wadsworth, changes its course directly northward and empties into Pyramid lake.

The Carson river comes also from the Sierra Nevada mountains, but farther south, traversing the Carson and Eagle valleys, in which the towns of Carson and Gardnerville are situated, and passing through the Virginia mountains by way of Dayton and Churchhill to the Truckee-Carson project. From Churchhill it crosses the project in a northeasterly direction, spreading out into numerous sloughs and bottoms, one branch passing near Fallon and going directly to the Carson sink, while another tends in a southerly direction to Carson lake. A branch known

as New river, on account of its once being an irrigation ditch, but washed out by floods into a large channel, slowly winds its way through dense sloughs of cat tails and sedges through Still-water and toward the sink.

The elevation of the valley is about 4000 feet, varying a few hundred feet only throughout the entire area. Occasionally there may be a summer rainstorm, but usually the only precipitation is during the winter months, and then only two or three inches.

Soda lake, evidently a crater, much below the general level of the valley, contains alkali water which when evaporated is used commercially for soda.

Carson lake, on the southern border, seems to be gradually receding, as the shore line keeps changing. It was over two miles farther out in 1881 than it is to-day. Surrounding this lake there is about three feet of peaty soil, composed of decayed cat tails, tules, grasses and sedges, and beneath a pure silver sand, abundantly supplied with broken shells and fossils.

The soils are varied in character, and intermix to a great extent, partly on account of their subjection to floods in some areas and the winds blowing up one type of soil partly over another one. In general, however, the soils along the rivers are rich in humus and were originally covered largely with the common sage brush, *Artemisia tridentata*, and the big rabbit brush, *Chrysothamnus graveolens* and *Greenei*. *Artemisia ludoviciana* and *Verbena prostrata* are not infrequent on the low lands along the rivers. It is to be noted here that considering the size of the valley, there is very little true sage brush in it, as compared with other valleys in the northern and central parts of Nevada.

The native trees along the rivers are Fremont's cottonwood, *Populus Fremontii*, the balsam cottonwood, *Populus trichocarpa*, and occasionally the aspen, *Populus tremuloides*. Among the willows that attain the height of trees are *Salix Scouleriana* and *Salix amygdaloides*. On certain low flats the buffalo berry, *Lepargyrea argentea*, is plentiful. In these low and partly flooded lands along the rivers are numerous species of *Carex*, *Juncus*, *Eleocharis*, as well as the common cat tail, *Typha an.*

gustifolia. In addition to the above, there are a number of true grasses entering into the composition of the native hay, including species of *Poa*, *Elymus*, *Agropyron*, *Sporobolus* and *Leptochloa*. Two native clovers, *Trifolium spinulosum* and *T. subsalinum*, are frequently quite abundant.

We have given considerable attention in this region to the relationship of the soil to the native vegetation, hoping to find typical plants growing in certain kinds of soils. Our observations lead us to different conclusions from those published by others. In Bulletin 157, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, page 32, referring to *Sarcobatus vermiculatus* and *S. Baileyi*, we read: "The presence of greasewood is an almost certain indication that alkali occurs somewhere within reach of its roots."

We have found the big greasewood growing in almost all kinds of soils and intermixed with many other native plants generally considered not tolerant of alkali. The common sage brush, *Artemissa tridentata*, is a good example. Over considerable areas one can find the sage brush and the greasewood with their roots so closely interlocked with one another that they must both be subjected to identical soil conditions. Yet both species have made a growth of many feet, and above the average as representatives of their kind. Again, the little greasewood, *Sarcobatus Baileyi*, grows in an entirely different character of soil, almost separated from its relative, and on high, dry, sandy areas. The big greasewood does, of course, grow on lands strongly impregnated with alkali, but that wherever we find the greasewood we are to conclude that the soil is strongly alkaline, either at the surface or at greater depths, seems in the opinion of the writer to be far from proven. It is also very doubtful whether the sandy lands supporting the little greasewood should be considered alkali lands. The subject needs more than casual observation and will need many chemical analyses of the soil from about the roots of many plants.

The position given to lands covered with a luxuriant growth of greasewood by Dr. Hilgard in his most excellent work on soils must, at least so far as the Truckee-Carson project is con-

Plate 3



Sage brush, and greasewood (beyond the fence), growing together near Churchill, Nevada

cerned, be greatly modified. Many sections of land on this project that were almost exclusively covered with this plant have been cleared and ploughed and found immediately productive of alfalfa and grains without the application of gypsum, and before any washing out or underdraining had been done. From observations in the Honey lake region, however, where Dr. Hilgard was familiar with the conditions, we are inclined to believe that the conclusions he comes to in regard to the plant as it occurs there are correct. My contention is that greasewood will sometimes grow luxuriantly on lands well adapted for agricultural crops, and that this soil apparently in many instances contains little or no black alkali. If we were to condemn the lands on the Truckee-Carson project that were producing a luxuriant growth of greasewood, then we would have excluded from entry more than half of the lands which to-day are good farms. There is an excellent field here for the co-operation of a botanist and chemist in the study of the relationship of this plant to the soil.

Some of the other plants mentioned can not always be considered as alkali indicators. The salt grass, *Distichlis spicata*, blue weed, *Heliotropium spathulatum*, and the iodine weeds, *Dondia diffusa* and *D. Torreyana*, so far as the writer has observed, are always to be found where there is more or less alkali in the soil, but in the case of poverty weed, *Iva axillaris*, it is more a case of moisture than alkali, as it occurs in other parts of the state on our best sage brush lands. The presence of many of the species of saltbushes *Atriplex*, and the rabbitbrushes, *Chrysothamnus*, need not cause any anxiety to the homesteader in the growing of crops. The shad scale, *Atriplex canescens*, is generally found on soil of good quality.

There are large areas in the vicinity of Stillwater covered exclusively with a large saltbush, *Atriplex Torreyi*, and difficult to penetrate, the shrubs reaching beyond one's shoulders. Here quail are abundant and find a comparatively safe retreat. This land appears to be excellent in quality, and although somewhat alkaline when ploughed up, has produced good crops of wheat.

It is in the region along the borders of the sloughs, from Stillwater to the Carson sink, that we find true alkali indicator

plants growing abundantly, as *Allenrolfia occidentalis*, *Salicornia herbacea*, *Distichlis spicata* and *Sesuvium sessile*.

There are many large clay flats interspersed throughout the lower areas which are absolutely barren of all vegetation. These increase in extent towards the Carson sink region, where there are hundreds of acres devoid of plant growth. The character of these lands is well described in Bulletin 157 of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. Where the sand has blown up in small hummocks from higher areas, we will find a few scattered plants of greasewood on these barren flats.

Atriplex confertifolia is another common plant in the region found on a variety of soils, but mostly those of a firm, dry, sandy or gravelly nature, and with very little organic matter.

On comparatively level areas of loose sand and gravel we have the bird sage, *Picrothamnus desertorum* and the squaw berry, a species of *Lycium*. The little greasewood, *Sarcobatus Baileyi*, is also found on land of this character, but usually more rocky.

On the volcanic ash among the cinders of the crater forming Soda lake we collected *Psathyrotes annua*. *Iva nevadensis* was plentiful on the outer slopes, and scattered plants of white sage, *Eurotia lanata*, were seen. This plant is not common in the region, although in other parts of the state whole valleys may be covered with it almost exclusively. Another plant found in this vicinity only in drifting sand, was a species of *Dicoria*, which we have called *Dicoria Clarkae*. Indian millet or bunch grass, *Eriocoma cuspidata*, is about the only grass growing on these sandy lands. It is still abundant enough to be of value to the range stock.

The sands in the vicinity of Wadsworth and Fernley have *Parosela polyadenia* as one of their chief plants. On some sandy lands where the soil has a tendency to form dunes, we find *Tetradymia canescens*, *T. Nuttallii*, and more rarely *T. spinosa*. *Astragalus lentiginosus* is becoming more plentiful along the canals, and seems to flourish with the additional moisture. *Chaetadelphe Wheeleri* is especially plentiful the first year after

ploughing the sand for a homestead. *Brachyactis frondosus* and *Polygonum monspeliensis* seem to find a congenial home in the drain ditches where it is more or less moist and alkaline.

Two species of *Eriogonum*, *E. Baileyi* and the so called *E. angulosum*, are occasionally met with in patches on sandy land. *Cleome lutea*, *Solanum triflorum* and *Chenopodium Botrys* grow as weeds along the irrigation canals. *Euthamia occidentalis* is abundant along the old irrigation ditches.

Among the most ornamental annuals are the sand verbenas, *Abronia crux-maltae* and *A. turbinata*. The mallows are represented by three species, an orange-red *Sphaeralcea*, *S. ambigua*, and two weeds, *Malva rotundifolia* and *M. parviflora*. The only cactus that we know of in the region is *Opuntia pulchella*.

NOTES ON THE FLORA OF NEVADA—III

BY A. A. HELLER

✓ LEPIDIUM PERFOLIATUM L. Sp. Pl. 643. 1753.

Early in May, 1909, I chanced upon this curious crucifer while waiting for train connections at Derby, a way station some miles east of Reno. Two plants only were found growing in the cinders along the track. A search in our manuals and other books failed to identify it specifically, nor could it be found in Bentham and Hooker's British Botany.

Late in May of the present year I found it growing rather plentifully along the railroad at Hood River, Oregon, and had it named for me by Mr. M. W. Gorman, of Portland. Later it was found in quantity along the railroad at Pendleton, Oregon. Shortly afterward Professor C. P. Smith, of the Utah Agricultural College told me that it has also been found in Utah, and I think showed me specimens collected by himself. Since that I have seen plants collected near Salt Lake City by Mrs. Joseph Clemens. A specimen was brought in during the summer by Mr. C. L. Brown, who found it on Virginia street, Reno.

Apparently this plant has not heretofore been recorded as occurring in America. But it has now undoubtedly come to stay, and should have a place in our descriptive texts. While the upper stem leaves are apparently perfoliate, they are not really so, but are auricled, the lobes overlapping, causing the perfoliate appearance. Linnaeus gives its habitat "in Persia, Syria."

LATHYRUS LANSZWERTII Kellogg, Proc. Cal. Acad. 2: 150.

f. 44. 1861.

"The following species of *Lathyrus* was sent from Washoe by Dr. Lanszweert.

"Lathyrus Lanszwertii, (Kellogg.) Fig. 44.

"Stem slender, acutely quadrangular and striate naked, below; sparsely somewhat appressed pubescent above, ascending one to two feet in height.

"Leaflets three to four pairs, linear-oblongate, cuneate, entire, sub-acute, mucronate, sub-sessile, opposite, five to seven-nerved, sub-pubescent, lamina rather rigid, thin, veins prominent, petiole sulcate, striate, angled, tendrils three-parted, pubescence loosely appressed. Stipules semi-sagittate, linear-lanceolate, sub-falcate, entire, very acute or nearly subulate pointed, upper third sparsely pubescent, ciliate, nerved.

"Peduncles shorter than the leaves (one to two inches long), angled, one to four flowered, flowers pale flesh-colored, rather large. Calyx tubular-campanulate, somewhat two-lipped, teeth broad or triangular-lanceolate, two upper deeply cleft, short; all one to three-nerved, (the marginal veins scarcely to be regarded as lateral nerves). Calyx also nerved from the sinuses, margins ciliate. Vexillum obovate, emarginate, cuneate, margins minutely waved; wings adherent to the keel, oblong, wrinkled, the internal tooth-like process large, causing a conspicuous swell or outward curve at the origin of the claws, tufted, bearded on the upper side below the stigma, and thence a scabrous bearded line extending down nearly the whole length. Embryo legume straight, oblongate, compressed, four to six-seeded, glabrous. Mature fruit unknown."

Plate 4



Lathyrus Lanszweertii Kellogg. A copy of the original figure.

This species is referred to *L. palustris* as a synonym in Watson's Bibliographical Index, and has been so placed by subsequent writers. The original of the Linnaean species came from swampy pastures of northern Europe. The only definite things in the descriptions cited by Linnaeus are that the peduncles are many flowered and the stipules lanceolate. In the Illustrated Flora it is described and figured as having a winged stem, and the "peduncles generally about equaling the leaves." The stems of *L. Lanszwertii* are not winged, and the combined length of peduncle and inflorescence is considerably shorter than the leaves.

In 1894 Theodore G. White, in the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, offered a revision of the genus, publishing as new *L. coriaceus*, the type being Watson's no. 297, "found in the Wahsatch Mountains, Utah; 5-6,000 feet altitude." He also included a specimen collected in Oregon.

We have several specimens of *L. Lanszwertii* from the mountains west of Reno, all labeled *L. coriaceus*, and last July I found it on Slide mountain west of Washoe, at an elevation of 7500 feet, growing on moist banks near a mountain stream, in rather tangled clumps, the stems two to two and a half feet long. The full sized but not mature pods are glabrous, 5 cm. long, 9 mm. wide. The leaves on nearly all of these Slide mountain specimens are narrower and more acute than in Kellogg's type as figured, but some of the leaves of other specimens are broader and not so pointed.

Whether *L. coriaceus* can be held as distinct, I am not prepared to state. Rydberg's 6152 from hills north of Salt Lake City, which is in the type region of *L. coriaceus*, differs mainly from our specimens in having thicker and broader leaflets, but in form they agree very well with Kellogg's figure. I have a specimen in my own collection, gathered about Lake Tahoe by Mr. Robert L. Pendleton, which has narrower leaflets than any of our Nevada specimens, showing that the species is variable in this respect. An examination of the flowers from several plants shows that the blade of the wing is 1 cm. long and 6 mm. wide across the middle. While Kellogg's characterization of oblong

is hardly incorrect so far as shown by measurements, the rounded middle part of the dorsal edge would incline me to designate it as obliquely oblong at least, which gives a somewhat better idea of the shape.

Miss Eastwood's description of *L. Goldsteinæ*, Bull. Torr. Club 32: 197. 1905, seems to answer perfectly to our plant, except that she does not mention the emarginate banner. She also describes the wings as oblong. The style in her type is "sparsely hairy half way from the tip," while in our plants it is hairy just below the tip, with some faint traces of the "scabrous bearded line extending down nearly the whole length" mentioned by Kellogg. While I have not seen the type of *L. Goldsteinæ*, I am inclined to think it is the same as *L. Lanszertii*.

Our specimens are *Kennedy 1624* and *1230*, respectively from Hunter creek canyon and Galena creek, Washoe county, and *Heller 10204* from Slide mountain, Washoe county. These localities are only a few miles east of the type station of *L. Goldsteinæ*, and Kellogg's type no doubt came from this same region. He says "sent from Washoe," and the present Washoe, lying at the foot of Slide mountain was once a populous mining camp. But in those days Nevada was called Washoe, although botanically it was the country about the towns of Washoe, Virginia City and Carson.

SENECIO ADAMSII Howell, Fl. N. W. Am. 379. 1900.

No. 9896, collected July 29, 1909, on Mt. Rose, elevation 9650 feet, just below timber line, growing in damp sandy places. It is plentiful on the north side of Mt. Rose, and was collected again this year at an elevation of 10000 feet, above timber line, in a moist basin where the snow drifts last until midsummer or longer. Heretofore it has been reported from the type locality only, Mt. Adams, Wash. Determined by Dr. J. M. Greenman.

NEW COMBINATIONS—IV

BY A. A. HELLER

Tissa marginata (DC.)*Arenaria marginata* DC. Fl. Fr. **5**: 793. 1815.**Tissa salina** (J. & C. Presl)*Spergularia salina* J. & C. Presl, Fl. Cech, 95. 1819.*Tissa marina* Britton, Bull. Torr. Club **16**: 126. 1889.**Arenaria suffrutescens** (Gray)*Brewerina suffrutescens* Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **8**: 620.
1873.*Arenaria congesta* var. *suffrutescens* Robinson, Proc. Am.
Acad. **29**: 295. 1894.

Robinson, l. c., and in the Synoptical Flora, cites this as "*Brewerina suffrutescens*, Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. viii. 620, under *A. congesta*," but in the original publication Gray does not mention *A. congesta*.

Viorna Bigelovii (Torr.)*Clematis Bigelovii* Torr. Pac. R. R. Rep. **4**: 61. 1857.*Clematis Pitcherii* var. *Bigelovii* Robinson, Syn. Fl. **1**: part
1, 6. 1895.**Viorna dictyota** (Greene)*Clematis dictyota* Greene, Pittonia **5**: 135. 1903.**Viorna Fremontii** (Wats.)*Clematis Fremontii* Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. **10**: 339. 1875.**Parosela Anthonyi** (Brandege)*Dalea Anthonyi* Brandege, Erythea **7**: 2. 1899.**Parosela urceolata** (Greene)*Dalea urceolata* Greene, Leaflets **1**: 199. 1906.**Parosela terminalis** (Jones)*Dalea terminalis* Jones, Cont. West. Bot. **12**: 8. 1908.

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A. A. Heller,
539 West 5th street, Reno, Nevada

MUHLENBERGIA

SEPTEMBER, 1910

Editors: A. A. HELLER and P. BEVERIDGE KENNEDY



Lupinus caudatus Kellogg

CONTENTS:

The Nevada Lupines—V: A. A. Heller

97

University of Nevada,
Reno, Nevada

MUHLENBERGIA

THE NEVADA LUPINES—V

BY A. A. HELLER

PROSTRATI

LUPINUS BREWERI Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. 7: 334. 1867.

"Fruticulosus, ramosissimus, caespitoso-humifusus pube appressissima argenteo-sericeis; stipulis subulatis, foliolis 7-10 spathulatis cuneatisve retusis (lin. 3-4 longis); racemo brevi (pollicari) densifloro, calycis bracteolati labio superiore bipartito; corolla violaceo; carina vix ciliata."—"Prostrate, trailing on



Figure 13. Floral parts of *Lupinus Breweri*, enlarged.

the ground, or on rocks on the Yosemite trail, alt. 6,000 feet," Prof. Brewer. Nevada near Carson, Dr. C. L. Anderson; a form with flowers only 3 lines long, the keel not in the least ciliate;

while in Prof. Brewer's specimens the flowers are 4 or 4 ½ lines long, and with a few hairs on the margins of the keel.—This ranks with the andine species forming Agardh's tribe *Microphylli*."

A matted perennial with branching woody rootstocks 5 mm. or more in thickness, the herbaceous stems commonly rising 1 dm. or less above the ground, but spreading in mats 2 to 3 dm. across. Even in my Yosemite specimens I can see no evidence that the leaflets are retuse as described by Gray. They are spatulate or oblanceolate, the largest about 15 mm. long, 5 mm. wide, the rounded apex with a very short blunt mucro. The calyx is 7 mm. long, the upper lobe cleft for 5 mm., the divisions lanceolate-acuminate, the sinus V-shaped, the apices 3 mm. apart when spread out. Since nothing is said about the lower lobe in the original description, the inference is that it is entire. It is slightly longer than the upper, oblong, minutely 3-toothed. The corolla is 1 cm. long, the apices of wings and banner about 2 mm. apart, the banner obovate, 9 mm. across, with a yellowish or whitish spot on the face, the edges not strongly reflexed. The wings are widely inflated, 6 mm. deep at the middle. The keel is sparingly bearded at and a little above the middle.

The above notes are taken from my 9006, collected in Little Yosemite Valley, California, in the type region.

Until last summer I had seen but a single collection of this species from Nevada, made by Mr. C. L. Brown on Slide mountain above Washoe. On July 23, 1910, I found it growing abundantly on the west side of Slide mountain in granitic gravel in bare open places at an elevation of about 8500 feet. The species probably has a preference for granite.

As noted by Gray, the Nevada specimens have somewhat smaller flowers, being only 8 mm. long, but the length of the calyx is about the same, 7 mm. While the parts of the corolla are necessarily smaller, their shape is the same as in those from the Yosemite, and the keel is glabrous as described. The floral parts illustrated in figure 13 were taken from the Nevada specimens collected by Mr. Brown.

CALCARATI

Flowers commonly white, the upper calyx lobe colored
like the flower; pubescence not dense

L. calcaratus

Flowers commonly violet; both calyx lobes green; pu-
bescence dense, appressed

L. caudatus

LUPINUS CALCARATUS Kellogg, Proc. Cal. Acad. **2**: 195. f. 50.
1862.

"*Lupinus calcaratus* (Kellogg). Fig. 60.

"Stem erect, eight to ten inches in height, somewhat ap-
pressed, silky pubescent throughout, leafy; leaflets seven to ten,
arcuate, caniculate, lance-linear acute, mucronate, narrowed at
the base, silky alike on both surfaces, half the length of the pet-
iole, the upper nearly equal; stipules ovate, acuminate, persis-
tent.

"Flowers numerous, in a rather close alternate raceme;
bracts lance-subulate, as long, or often twice the length of the
pedicels, caducous.

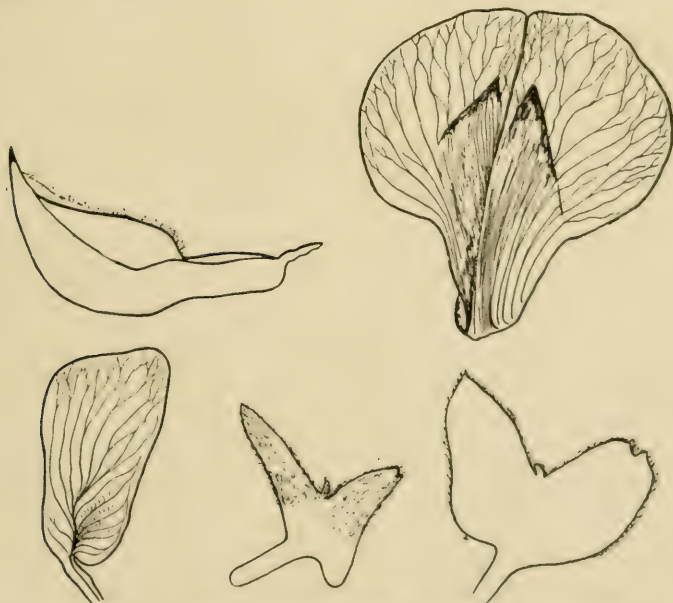


Figure 14. Floral parts of *Lupinus calcaratus*, enlarged.

"Calyx silky villous, spurred, and with the upper lip col-
ored (white), minutely bracteolate, upper lip two-toothed, short,

erect; lower lip carinate, ovate, acute, entire, color pale green, inclining to white. Banner roundish, with a long reflected claw, pubescent on the back; wings oblong, externally puberulent toward the apex, &c.; keel ciliate; stigma naked; pods hairy, four-seeded.

"This species is near *L. laxiflorus*. The spur is remarkably long, exceeding the pedicels; (but *L. laxiflorus*) is described as having blue flowers. This, as before stated, has no[t only] white flowers, but half the calyx, including the spur, is also white; the stem certainly is not "glabrous," as some have described *laxiflorus*, nor are the petioles of the leaves short, nor the points of the leaflets obtuse; the stipules are neither subulate nor caducous, nor is the raceme what we would designate as loose and elongated.

"Finally, the white flowers and half colored calyx, which could by no means be spoken of as *slightly saccate*, induce us to consider it as a new species."

The type locality of this species is not given, but according to Mrs. Curran, Bull. Cal. Acad. **1**: 135, it was "collected by C. H. Dorr, near Virginia City, Nev." It is an inhabitant of forests in open gravelly places, and also of treeless ridges among the sage brush. I first found it in 1909 under the latter conditions on the ridge south of Alum creek, Washoe county, some eight or ten miles southwest of Reno (nos. 9744 and 9745). Whether *acuteglossa* really had a spur longer than the pedicel I do not know, but so far I have found no plants in which the spur more than equals the pedicel, and it is usually shorter.

Watson evidently determined his "*L. sulphureus* Dougl." of the King Report upon the yellowish color of the flowers in herbarium specimens, for the plant collected by Bloomer on Mt. Davidson is plainly *L. calcaratus*. Later, in Proc. Am. Acad. **8**: 541. 1873, he refers to *L. calcaratus* his *L. laxiflorus* of the King Report, which he there says accords "exactly with authentic specimens in Herb. Gray," and this too is evidently an error, for the plant he describes there does not agree with *calcaratus*.

In Zoe **3**: 285, Jones writes as follows concerning a plant which is evidently *calcaratus*:

"*LUPINUS SULPHUREUS* Douglas. This little known plant I discovered growing abundantly in Eastern Nevada, and I think it is quite probable that it will be found to be nearer *L. sericeus* than has been supposed. My notes on the flowers were taken as they grew. When the flowers are just opening they are white with a yellow streak in the middle of the banner, which is also flecked with 4 or 5 small purple spots; the whole flower soon turns yellow, the middle of the banner deeply so. The calyx is long-spurred, spur and all but the tip of the upper part of the calyx white and streaked with blue, the lower part of the calyx and tips green. It grows 1 to 2 feet high, in clumps from a hard woody root, on gravelly slopes, flowering in June. I have a very few specimens with a suspicion of blue on the banner."

L. sulphureus is probably confined to the Blue mountains of Washington and Oregon. It has a very different flower, which is shorter and rounder, and the banner is not prolonged into a spur, but is merely "sub-gibboso," as originally described.

L. calcaratus is easily distinguished from all other species by having the upper calyx lobe colored like the flower, the lower one green, and by the peculiar broad inflation of the wings, that part of the flower being broader than deep, an unusual feature in the genus. No. 9744, mentioned above, is fairly typical, with the exception that the spur is shorter than in Kellogg's figure.

No. 9745 might hastily be passed upon as a hybrid between *calcaratus* and *caudatus*. It was gathered with no. 9744, and when the plants were put to press was segregated. When fresh the flowers were pink tinged, the plant less green, and the pubescence more appressed. The inflation of the wings is not so low and broad, about intermediate between *calcaratus* and *caudatus*. In the dried state the flowers do not turn yellow, while those of typical *calcaratus* turn yellow when dry. It has the calyx of *calcaratus*, with the exception that the upper lobe is more prominently notched, and the banner is of that species. The pubescence is more like that of *caudatus*, though not nearly so dense. There was no *caudatus* at the particular place where these specimens were collected, but a few hundred yards beyond

it began to appear and there *calcaratus* stopped, the two species overlapping but slightly.

With the exception of specimens from Humboldt and Eureka counties, all of ours are from the western part of the state, on the ranges adjacent to the Sierra Nevada mountains. It grows equally well in different soils, but seems to reach its greatest development in granite, being especially abundant on the slopes of Mt. Rose above Contact Pass, where its upper limit is at 9800 feet. It probably does not occur below 5500 feet. The following specimens from Nevada are in our herbarium:

EUREKA COUNTY: Eureka, *Frandsen*, May 28, 1903.

HUMBOLDT COUNTY: Paradise Valley, *Kennedy* 1043.

STOREY COUNTY: Virginia City (type locality) *Miss McDermott*.

WASHOE COUNTY: Mt. Rose *Kennedy* 1187; Longebaugh's wood camp, *Brown*, July 28, 1907; ridge south of Alum creek, *Heller* 9744, 9745.

Besides the above I have in my own herbarium specimens collected in King's canyon, Ormsby county, near Carson, *Baker* 918 and 923.

The drawings of the floral parts were made from my no. 9744.

LUPINUS CAUDATUS Kellogg, Proc. Cal. Acad. **2**: 197. f. 61. 1862.

Lupinus argentinus Rydb. Bull. Torr. Club **30**: 257. 1903.

"*Lupinus caudatus* (Kellogg). Fig. 61.

"Stems persistent, somewhat decumbent; leafy and branching, silvery or satiny, appressed pubescent throughout.

"Leaflets five to seven, linear-lanceolate, acute, mucronate, narrowed towards the base, about as long as the petiole.

"Stipules persistent, small lance-acuminate.

"Flowers blue, scattered and sub-verticillate, floral portion about twice the length of the peduncle, or two or three times the length of the petioles.

"Bracts caducous, twice the length of the pedicels; calyx tubular campanulate, upper lip straight, two-toothed, (not col-

ored) short and somewhat subulately spurred at the base, (spur erect nearly half the length of the pedicel); lower lip entire, elongated, carinate; linear bracts conspicuous; banner satiny pubescent on the back, chiefly along the middle portion; wings with an erect claw.

"Keel silky-ciliate.

"Stigma naked.

"Legumes (embryo) linear, silky; seeded.

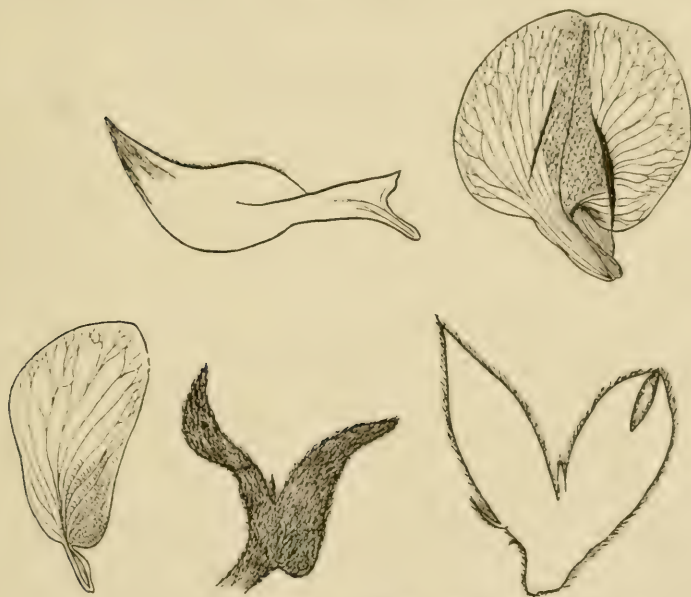


Figure 15 Floral parts of *Lupinus caudatus*, enlarged.

"Closely allied to *L. calcaratus* (Kellogg). But the general appearance is quite distinct, being very silvery sericeous, with blue flowers. The calyx is not colored; the upper lip straight; the spur short, sharp, and erect; the leaflets straight and radiating, only five or six in number; flowers also fewer, and the spike less crowded. Found in the same localities, but more rare."

The pods of this species are about 3 cm. long, 6 mm. wide, densely pubescent, 5-6-seeded, the seeds reddish or brownish or sometimes nearly white, smooth, somewhat lenticular, 4 mm. long and nearly as wide.

The type of *L. argentinus* Rydb. was collected "near Reno, 1900," by Miss S. G. Stokes, but owing to a mistake on the label, was recorded as from Reno, Utah; but there is no Reno in Utah. Dr. Rydberg, to whom a specimen has been sent, pronounces our plant the same as his type.

L. caudatus has apparently been misunderstood by most writers. Watson, if he got it at all, probably included it under *L. flexuosus* in the King Report, which was made to include a wonderful mixture of species, as he acknowledges later in the Bibliographical Index. While our plant disagrees with Kellogg's description in several minor points, it does agree in the essential ones. He describes the bracts as twice the length of the pedicels, but I do not find any that long, and the pubescence shown in his figure disagrees with his description. He also says "spur erect, nearly half the length of the pedicel," but I find it not more than one-fourth as long. Otherwise our plants agree.

It is rather common in the vicinity of Reno, especially toward the Sierras, occurring at elevations of 5000 to nearly 8000 feet on open slopes among sage brush, as well as in open pine forests, growing in clumps. Kellogg evidently took his name from the "elongated, carinate" lower calyx lobe. The drawings of the floral parts and the cover illustration are from my no. 9751.

The following specimens are in my own and the Station herbaria:

DOUGLAS COUNTY: Spooner, *Baker* 1134.

ELKO COUNTY: Maggie creek, *Kennedy* 650.

ORMSBY COUNTY: Eagle valley, *Baker* 1188; Carson, *Steinmetz*; *Heller* 9825.

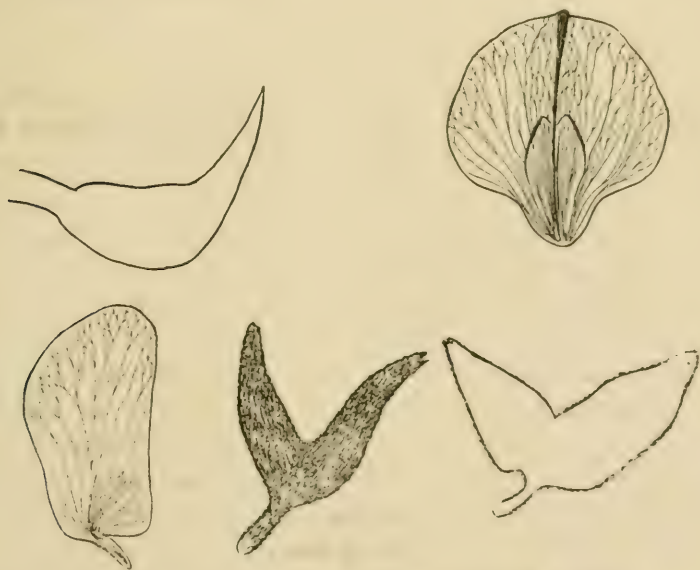
WASHOE COUNTY: Peavine, *Heizer*, June 16, 1901; *Heller* 9767; ridge south of Alum creek, *Heller* 9751.

Newcomb lake, *Kennedy*, June 18, 1901.

ÉCALCARATI

LUPINUS ANDERSONI Wats. Bot. King Rep. 58. 1871.

"Specimens were collected near Carson City by Dr. Anderson, (9, 108, and 121,) very distinct in their habit, and seeming scarcely to belong to any described species. Slender and much branched, apparently 1 foot high, minutely puberulent throughout; leaflets 7, oblong-lanceolate, acute or obtuse, about equaling the petioles, (1-2 inches long;) racemes short or becoming elongated, (2-6 inches,) loosely flowered; flowers scattered or subverticillate, blue or ochroleucous, (3-6 lines long;) bracts small and ovate, much shorter than the pedicels; calyx broad-campanulate, but slightly gibbous, the lobes nearly equal, entire, somewhat obtuse; legumes subpubescent, 4-6-seeded, (15 lines long, 4 lines wide.)"

Figure 16. Floral parts of *Lupinus Andersoni*, enlarged.

Until last winter I had never been able to identify this plant. Among several species of lupines sent to Miss Eastwood for comparison at the Gray Herbarium, was one from the Sierra Nevada of California, sent out by me as an undescribed species, which she said was a near relative of *L. Andersonii*. This gave

me a definite idea as to the appearance of the species, and I soon found a specimen of it in my own herbarium, C. F. Baker's 1348, collected in Clear creek canyon, Ormsby county, distributed as "*Lupinus silvestris* Drew," an untenable name, for which Dr. Greene had some years before substituted *L. Elmeri*. It was collected in the mountains west of Carson, and is from the type region.

Search in the Station herbarium brought to light another collection, *Kennedy 1448* from Incline, Washoe county, elevation 6300 feet. This had been determined by Professor Aven Nelson as *L. ingratus*, Greene, originally described from New Mexican material.

Last summer I collected it on the east slope of Slide mountain, elevation 6700 feet, and, as I recollect, in formation other than granite. Slide mountain proper is composed entirely of granite. The plant was found only in a narrow belt at the elevation noted, growing in rather rich soil in the forest where there is considerable undergrowth, and is evidently a woodland species. All of the plants observed had white or creamy flowers, but one of Kennedy's from Incline shows flowers with a trace of blue, thereby confirming the original diagnosis.

The plant is much taller than Watson had supposed, the larger ones being three feet high, and with a considerable spread of branches. The floral parts illustrated in figure 16 are taken from my Slide mountain specimens, no. 10208.

The leaflets are oblong or oblanceolate, obtuse, the largest 4 cm. long, 8 mm. wide, but those that are folded, as many are in drying, appear to be somewhat lanceolate and acute. They are equal to or longer than the petiole. The bracts are lanceolate-subulate, 4 mm. long, and are fairly persistent, thus appearing shorter than the pedicels (5 mm.) of mature flowers. The pubescence of peduncle, pedicel and calyx while short, is rather too prominent to be called "minutely puberulent." The upper calyx lobe is 2-toothed, according to all the flowers examined. As seen in the dried state, the banner appears to be a little shorter than the wings, its sides are not only turned back, but are somewhat inrolled, the face narrow and deeply grooved, es-

pecially the portion hidden by the wings, the apex prolonged dorsally into a prominent point. The keel is glabrous as illustrated, the apex yellowish. The distance between the apices of banner and wings is about 5 mm.

***Lupinus nevadensis* sp. nov.**

Perennial, stems several from a stout thick rootstock, 3 to 4 dm. high, pubescent with rather long spreading or somewhat appressed hairs and apparently puberulent beneath these, moderately leafy: basal leaves rather numerous on petioles 1.5 dm. long, those of the stem leaves successively shorter, the uppermost about 3 cm. long; leaflets commonly 9, oblong, acute, 4 cm. long or less, 5 mm. wide, (3.5 cm. long, 8 mm. wide on some plants from type station), densely white villous below, less so



Figure 17. Floral parts of *Lupinus nevadensis*, enlarged.

above the green showing beneath the hairs: peduncles about 5 cm. long, rather stout: inflorescence up to 1.5 dm. long, lax below, crowded above: bracts subulate, densely villous, 5 mm.

long, caducous: pedicels 7 mm. long, densely pubescent: calyx pubescent with spreading hairs, 10 mm. long, the lobes nearly equal, the upper cleft nearly to the base, the divisions lanceolate, acute, standing well apart; lower lobe lanceolate, minutely 3-toothed, 2 mm. wide at base; a subulate bractlet 2 mm. long at the base of the calyx on either side: flowers violet-purple, 12 mm. long, 7 mm. deep, distance between apices of banner and wings 5 mm.; banner with the edges slightly turned back but not parallel, forming a broad scoop-shaped body viewed from the rear, the upper part of the face short and broad, whitish, with a narrow purple dotted groove, the lower two-thirds concealed by the wings, the groove here broad (2.5 mm. wide), with a rounded process or callosity on either side at the elbow, glabrous dorsally; wings apparently a little shorter than the banner, 4 mm. broad and as deep, the lower edges open only under the calyx, the upper edges covered for two-thirds of their length by the face of the banner, which fits into a broad and rather deep depression: keel glabrous, strongly curved, 3 mm. deep at the middle, the attenuate apex purple.

The type, in the herbarium of the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, is my no. 9588, collected May 1, 1909, at Truckee Pass, Washoe county, Nevada, elevation about 4400 feet, growing among sage brush in the narrow valley along the Truckee river. It is rather common in the vicinity of Reno, for I have since found it on Peavine at about 6000 feet, on the ridges above Verdi, and on the hills along the Truckee three or four miles above Reno. At the higher elevations it does not grow so tall as at the type station. It is a handsome species when fresh, but the flowers, especially the banner, are inclined to fade if neglected in drying.

Specimens were sent to the Gray Herbarium last winter and reported upon by Miss Eastwood, who informed me that she could not identify them with any species there. The only plant known to me that bears a general resemblance to this species is an undetermined one collected at the Dalles and near Biggs, Oregon, on the Columbia river, but that has different floral characters. It is perhaps related to *L. sericeus* Pursh.

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Volume 6

Number 10

MUHLENBERGIA

OCTOBER, 1910

Editors: A. A. HELLER and P. BEVERIDGE KENNEDY



Lupinus meionanthus Gray

CONTENTS:

The Nevada Lupines—VI: A. A. Heller	109
The Southern California Juncaceae—I: S. B. Parish	113

University of Nevada,
Reno, Nevada

MUHLENBERGIA

THE NEVADA LUPINES—VI

BY A. A. HELLER

ECALCARATI—concluded

Lupinus montigenus sp. nov.LIBRARY
NEW YORK
BOTANICAL
GARDEN.

Perennial, stems simple, several to many from a thick root-stock, 3 dm. high, pubescent with white, somewhat appressed hairs, and apparently puberulent beneath these, leafy: basal leaves few, their petioles 1.5 dm. long, those of the stem leaves successively shorter, the uppermost 1 to 2 cm. long, pubescent like the stems; leaflets about 9, densely white villous, narrowly lanceolate, 3 cm. long, 4 mm. wide, acute or short acuminate: peduncles short, 3 to 4 cm. long: inflorescence rather loose, 1 dm. long or less: bracts lanceolate, acuminate, 6 mm. long, 3 mm. wide at base, persistent, densely white villous, as are the pedicels and calyx: pedicels 4 mm. long: calyx with a lanceolate bractlet at the base on either side which sometimes protrudes above the sinus; lobes nearly equal, the upper 7 mm. long, cleft into lanceolate, acute divisions, with practically no sinus, the edges of the divisions almost touching; lower lobe 8 mm. long, shortly 3-toothed: flowers violet-blue, 12 mm. long, 10 mm. deep, distance between apices of banner and wings about 4 mm.; banner with the sides turned back and parallel, a space of about 4 mm. between the edges, the face yellowish or whitish, a little more than half its length concealed by the wings, the free portion with a narrow groove, the banner nearly orbicular when spread out, 12 mm. across the middle; wings rather broadly inflated, open and loosely inclosing the keel, 6 mm. deep, not strongly curved dorsally; keel not strongly curved, violet toward the rather thick apex, the margins ciliate except at the very base and apex, 4 mm. deep at the middle.

The type, in the herbarium of the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, is my no. 9880, collected July 29, 1909, on Mt. Rose, Washoe county, Nevada, at an elevation of 10000 feet at timber line, growing in open gravelly and stony places near clumps of stunted *Pinus albicaulis*. It is abundant near the middle part of the basin between Mt. Rose proper and the ridge to the north, and last summer was found extending up the slope of "North Peak" to an elevation of about 10400 feet, forming great patches of blue, occurring in formation other than granite, although at one place near its lower limit a few plants were found that had established themselves in the granite, but at a distance of only a few feet across the line.

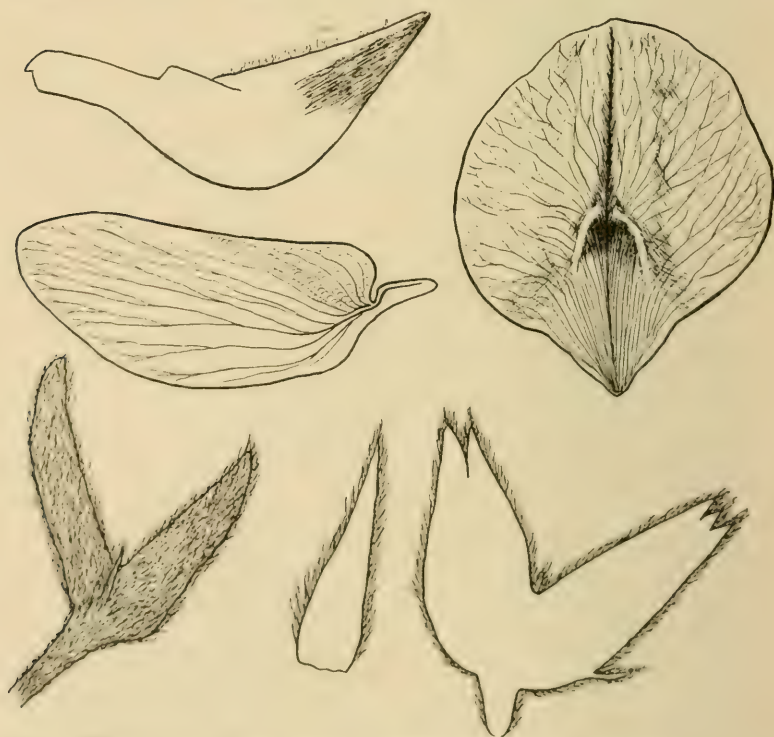


Figure 18. Floral parts of *Lupinus montigenus*, enlarged.

On the steep west slope of Mt. Rose it is scattered through the forest of alpine white pine, ranging from somewhat over

10000 feet well down into the granite to as low as 9000 feet or perhaps lower.

In the matter of pubescence this species resembles *L. nevadensis*, being equally white, but the hairs are less spreading. While the leaves are practically the same, the basal ones are but little developed, and the flowers are totally different, as may be noted by comparing the descriptions and illustrations of the two species. I am also indebted to Miss Eastwood for comparison of this species with the material in the Gray Herbarium.

LUPINUS MEIONANTHUS Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **6**: 522. 1868.

"Undique sericeo-incanus; caulibus ut videtur herbaceis vel suffruticosis adscendentibus e radice pereanti; foliolis 6-9 concoloribus oblanceolatis obtusis; stipulis parvis setaceis; bracteis calyce brevioribus; floribus minimis (vix lineas 3 longis) verticillatis in racemum spiciformem congestis; calyce pedicello longiori ebracteolato, labiis fere integris corollam glabram subaequantibus; carina apice brevi late obtuso inflexa ciliata, leguminibus ovatis incanis 1-2-spermis.—Nevada, near Carson City, Dr. C. L. Anderson. It would be unsafe to describe a new Lupine before the old species are settled, except in a case like this,—a silvery-canescient species with remarkably small flowers. These are blue or purple, with a yellow spot on the vexillum. Leaflets 6-11 lines long, mostly equalling the petiole. Legumes half an inch long. Seed with a small hilum."

Gray was evidently somewhat in doubt about the character of the stems of this species. One could not well say that they are suffruticose at the base, but they are firm-herbaceous. The white silvery leaflets are 2 cm. long, 5 mm. wide, the midvein rather prominent beneath and produced at the blunt apex of the leaf into a very short mucro. The peduncles are short, about 3 cm. long, while the inflorescence is occasionally 1 dm. long, the flowers more or less whorled, at first often crowded, but at length becoming lax. The fugaceous bracts are ovate-lanceolate, 2.5 mm. long, 1.5 mm. wide at base. The calyx is 5 mm. long, the upper lobe 3 mm. long, shallowly notched, the lower lobe 4 mm. long, obscurely 3-toothed. The flowers are com-

monly lilac-purple, sometimes darker, 6 mm. long, 5 mm. deep, the apices of banner and wings only 1 mm. apart. The banner has a yellow spot, as described, its sides turned back, the edges almost meeting, the face narrow with a deep groove, nearly concealed by the wings. The wings are broadly inflated, deeply and shallowly furrowed along the lower half of the upper edge where they fit into the groove of the banner. The slightly protruding keel is curved almost at right angles, sparingly short pubescent toward the stout and bluntly pointed apex, 2.5 mm. deep at the middle.

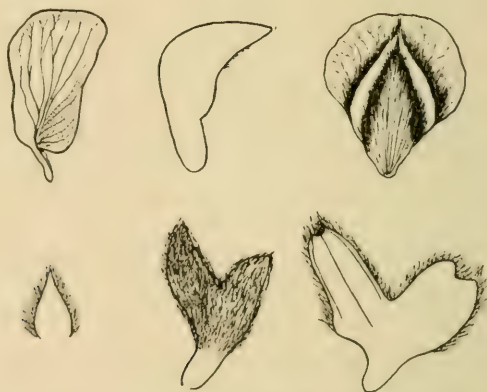


Figure 19. Floral parts of *Lupinus meionanthus*, enlarged.

The above notes, the cover illustration, and the drawings of the floral parts were taken from my no. 9773, collected in coarse granite sand on forest slopes back of Franktown, which is in the type region, only a few miles north of Carson. It is rather common in the Sierra Nevada in both Nevada and adjacent California, and on Mt. Rose ascends to an elevation of 9700 or 9800 feet, and is apparently restricted to granite, growing in clumps. The following specimens from Nevada are in the Station herbarium:

WASHOE COUNTY: Franktown, *Heller* 9773; Black's canyon near Mt. Rose, *Kennedy* 685.

So far I have found nothing answering to the description of *L. meionanthus* var. (?) *heteranthus* Wats. Bot. King Rep. 56. 1871, described as having "flowers somewhat larger, with the

calyx gibbous or even spurred at base, and the lobes more elongated; legumes oblong, 3-5-seeded. Of exactly the habit of the last, with stems 1 foot high, the raceme nearly sessile, and scarcely exceeding the leaves. Collected by Anderson (92 and 232) and also by Dr. Torrey (88) in the same region with the last, near Carson City."

If any dependence can be placed upon the character "racemes nearly sessile, and scarcely exceeding the leaves," this should be a well marked plant. In the Bibliographical Index he refers it to *L. holosericeus* Nutt. the type of which was collected on "islands and gravelly banks of the Wahlamet" not far from Portland, Oregon, by Nuttall. This is described as closely related to the Californian *L. albifrons*, but with "flowers about half the size." It is probably not found in Nevada.

THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA JUNCACEAE—I

BY S. B. PARISH

The material available for a study of the rushes of southern California is less abundant than is desirable. Besides my own collection I have had, through the kindness respectively of Dr. H. M. Hall and Professor LeRoy Abrams, the opportunity of examining the Juncaceae in the herbaria of the University of California and of Stanford University. Mr. F. V. Coville has compared a few critical specimens with the material in the National Herbarium. To Mrs. Charlotte M. Wilder I am under grateful obligations for the drawings, made from fresh material, illustrating *Juncus rugulosus*.

JUNCACEAE

A family of six localized genera of only one to three species each, and the two following which are large and widely distributed.

KEY TO THE NORTH AMERICAN GENERA

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| Plants more or less hairy; leaf sheaths closed; capsule 1-celled,
3-seeded | 1. <i>Luzula</i> |
| Plants smooth; leaf sheaths open; capsule mostly 3-celled,
many-seeded | 2. <i>Juncus</i> |

1. LUZULA DC.

LUZULA DC. in Lam. & DC. Fl. Franc. 1: 198. 1805. *Cyperella* Kramer, Tent. Bot. 41. 1744. *Juncoides* Sabbati, Syn. Pl. Roma 23. 1745. *Juncodes* Sheldon, Minn. Bot. Studies 1: 62. 1894.

More than 60 species, widely distributed, only the following known from our region:

Perianth at most equaling the capsule; seed with a long white appendage	<i>L. comosa</i>
Perianth exceeding the capsule; appendage short	<i>L. comosa macrantha</i>

LUZULA COMOSA E. Mey. Synop. Luzul. 21. 1823. *Juncodes comosum* Sheldon, l. c. 64.

Common by streams and in meadows in the Nevadan region at 4000 to 9000 feet altitude.

Round Valley, San Jacinto mountains, July, 1909, *Mrs. C. M. Wilder* 921. Head of Bear creek, San Bernardino mountains, August, 1882, *Parish* 1437.

LUZULA COMOSA E. Mey. var. MACRANTHA Wats. Bot. Cal. 2: 203. 1880. *Juncoides comosum* var. *macranthum* Parish, Erythea 3: 59. 1895.

San Bernardino mountains, 5000-7400 feet altitude: Seeley's Flat, June, 1892, *Parish* 2472. Bluff Lake, June, 1894, *Parish* 3263.

2. JUNCUS Linn.

JUNCUS Linn. Gen. Pl. 104. 1737.

Over 200 species are recognized, of world wide distribution, mostly in wet or damp soils.

KEY TO THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA JUNCUS

- A. Flowers solitary, each subtended by 2 bracteoles, and borne on a pedicel which is 1-bracted at base *Prophyllati*.
- Annual; stems slender and branched
- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Perianth segments linear-lanceolate, exceeding the capsule; seeds ovoid, apiculate | 1. <i>J. bufonius</i> |
| Inner segments obtuse, little if at all exceeding the capsule; seeds truncate | 1a. <i>J. bufonius halophilus</i> |

Perennial

Stems leafy at base; leaves linear, shorter than the stems

Leaves flattened, their sheaths auriculate; flowers numerous

2. *J. interior*

Leaves terete; flowers 1-5, one subsessile, the others pedicellate

6. *J. Parryi*

Stems scapiform; basal sheaths always bladeless

Stamens 3; capsule trigonus-obovoid

5. *J. effusus*

Stamens 6

Subepidermal fascicles present; stems therefore sulcate

Perianth segments 4-5 mm. long, convergent about the prismatic acute capsule

3. *J. textilis*

Perianth segments 3 mm. long, acute, divergent about the subglobose capsule

4. *J. patens*

Subepidermal fascicles absent; stems smooth or finely striate

Stems with medulla; perianth 3-4 mm. long

7. *J. balticus*

Stems mostly fistulose; perianth 5-6 mm. long

8. *J. Lesueurii*

Stems scapiform, often more or less compressed, the uppermost basal sheath mostly bearing a scapiform blade

7a. *J. balticus mexicanus*

B. Flowers bracteate only at the base of the short pedicel. *Eprophyllati*

Perennial

Lowest floral bract apparently continuous with the stem; inflorescence pseudo-lateral

Capsule trigonus-subglobose

9. *J. acutus sphaerocarpus*

Capsule trigonus-ovate

10. *J. Cooperi*

Inflorescence manifestly terminal

Leaves septate

Leaves ensiform, the edges toward the compressed stem

Stems wingless; styles long-exsert

12. *J. phaeocephalus paniculatus*

Stems narrowly winged; inflorescence anthelate

Heads discrete; styles long

11. *J. oxymeris*

Heads numerous, more condensed; styles short

13. *J. xiphioides*

Leaves terete, fistulose, completely septate

Heads conglomerate, densely 30-80-flowered

14. *J. Torreyi*

Heads small, discrete, 6-10-flowered

Stems smooth, or finely striate

17. *J. dubius*

Stems and leaves transversely rugose

18. *J. rugulosus*

Leaves gramineous, obscurely septate

Inflorescence a single terminal, 10-20-flowered head

15. *J. Mertensianus*

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Inflorescence of several discrete, 6-10-flowered heads | 16. <i>J. nevadensis</i> |
| Leaves gramineous, without septa | |
| Ligules hyaline-auriculate, perianth stramineous, 5 mm. long | 19. <i>J. canaliculatus</i> |
| Auricles wanting, or inconspicuous | |
| Perianth 6 mm. long, its segments equal, acute, exceeding the narrow capsule; anthers 2 mm. long, subsessile | 20. <i>J. latifolius</i> |
| Perianth 4 mm. long, its segments obtuse, the outer pair apiculate, the inner hyaline, shorter than the obtuse apiculate capsule; anthers .75 mm. long on filaments of the same length | 21. <i>J. obtusatus</i> |
| Annual; stems 1-2 cm. tall, 1-3-flowered | 22. <i>J. triformis uniflorus</i> |

I. PROPHYLLATI

§1. *Junci poiophylli*

1. *JUNCUS BUFONIUS* Linn. Sp. Pl. 328. 1753.

Very common throughout the Cismontane region, ascending the mountains to 7400 feet altitude, and reaching at least the borders of the desert.

Los Angeles county. Los Angeles, April, 1903, *Braunton* 876. Rock creek, desert slope San Gabriel mountains, 3800 feet altitude, July, 1908, *Abrams and McGregor* 561. Santa Catalina island, according to Lyon, Bot. Gaz. 11: 334.

San Bernardino county. San Bernardino Valley, Seeley's Flat, Bear Valley, Bluff Lake, and Morengo, *Parish*.

Riverside county. Elsinore, May, 1901, *Mrs. J. D. Abrams*. Strawberry Valley, San Jacinto mountains, 4600 feet altitude, June, 1901, *Hall* 2076.

Orange county. Santiago creek, *Helen D. Geis* 562.

San Diego county. Mission Valley, Ramona, *Brandegee*. San Miguel mountains, May, 1904, *Chandler* 5240. Cuyamaca Lake, June, 1903, *Abrams* 3847.

Ventura county. Sespe creek, June, 1908, *Abrams and McGregor* 178.

Santa Barbara county. Nordhoff, April, 1897, *Hubby* 108.

- 1a. *JUNCUS BUFONIUS* Linn. var. *HALOPHILUS* Fernald & Buchenau, *Rhodora* **6**: 39. 1904.

Stems numerous, comparatively stout, but short, and equalled or exceeded by the leaves: terminal flowers 1-2; petals obtuse, shorter than the sepals, not much or at all exceeding the capsule: seed abruptly truncate at top. Santa Cruz island, 1888, *Brandege*. The specimen is in the herbarium of Stanford University, and is the first collection made on the Pacific coast.

2. *JUNCUS INTERIOR* Wiegand, Bull. Torr. Club **27**: 516. 1900.
J. arizonicus Wiegand, l. c. 517. *J. tenuis* Willd. var. *congestus* Engelm. Trans. St. Louis Acad. **2**: 452. 1868, in part.

Our specimens have shorter capsules than are assigned to *J. interior* by its author, and smaller flowers and slenderer stems than typical *J. arizonicus*. These, and perhaps *J. neo-mexicanus* are probably confluent, and might advantageously be united in a species of more comprehensive definition.

In meadows in the San Bernardino mountains at about 5000 feet altitude. Little Bear Valley, August, 1884, *Parish* 1665 in part. Prairie Flat, June, 1895, *Parish* 3956.

§2. *Junci genuini*

3. *JUNCUS TEXTILIS* Buchenau, Abh. Nat. Ver. Brem. **17**: 336. *pl.* 6. 1902. *J. Lesueurii* Bolander, var. *clatus* Wats. Bot. Cal. **2**: 205. 1880.

Seldom abundant; in moderately damp soil, in canyons, from near the coast to the foot of the San Bernardino mountains.

Oxnard, 1901, *Davy* 7538. San Fernando Mission, June, 1887, *Parish* 1937. Alamitos, June, 1901, *Abrams* 1753. Monrovia, 1907, *Dudley*. Fallbrook, November, 1891, *Parish*. Arrowhead Hot Springs, 1750 feet altitude, May, 1906, *Grant* 6650. Waterman canyon, San Bernardino mountains, 1500 feet altitude, May 20, 1910, *Parish* 8012.

4. *JUNCUS PATENS* E. Mey. Synop. Luzul. 28. 1823.

Santa Monica Range, July, 1890, and June, 1908, *Hasse*. The southern limit of the species.

5. *JUNCUS EFFUSUS* Linn. Sp. Pl. 325. 1753.

Growing in robust clumps, in marshy ground, and on the borders of streams, in the Cismontane region, and ascending the mountains to 5500 feet altitude.

San Bernardino Valley, *Parish*. Fredalba Park, San Bernardino mountains, *Miss Pettibone*, and *Abrams* 2797. Strawberry peak, San Bernardino mountains, July, 1901, *Abrams* 1999. Strawberry Valley, San Jacinto mountains, July, 1901, *Hall* 2360. Cuyamaca mountains, July, 1875, *Palmer*. Santa Ysabel, June, 1903, *Abrams* 3783.

6. *JUNCUS PARRYI* Engelm. Trans. St. Louis Acad. **2**: 447. 1866.

Summit of San Gorgonio (Grayback) peak, 11485 feet altitude, August, 1905, *Mrs. C. M. Wilder*. The southern limit of the species in the Sierra Nevada.

7. *JUNCUS BALTICUS* Willd. Berlin Mag. **3**: 298. 1809.

An exceedingly variable species, of which a number of varieties have been described, and to these several proposed species have been reduced, among them *J. mexicanus* Willd. This is defined as having strongly compressed and usually contorted stems, and scape-like leaf-blades more or less constantly produced from the uppermost basal sheaths. These characters, uncertain of themselves, do not stand the test of field study. There are leafless plants with stems either compressed or terete, and the same is the case with others which have leaves. Again, the same rootstock may produce both terete and compressed stems, which may have cataphylls either blade-bearing or muticous. Leafless plants are usually more abundant than leafy ones, but commonly both forms may be found together. In studying an area covered with these two forms, growing thus intermingled, it is difficult to consider them as even valid varieties. But in default of any satisfactory treatment of the species as a whole, and the most recent, that of Buchenau in *Das Pflanzenreich* certainly cannot be so considered, it seems best to keep up, in a paper such as this, the distinction, artificial as it is. I have, therefore, referred to the species such specimens as are entirely

without blade-bearing cataphylla, while those having at least some cataphylla with blades are separated, but only with the rank of a form. They all affect soils which are damp, or even wet in winter, but which may, or may not, become dry in summer. They are common throughout the Cismontane region, ascend the mountains to 7000 feet altitude, and are found in permanently damp places in the deserts.

Inyo county. Furnace creek, June, 1891, *Coville and Funston* 226.

Ventura county. Mt. Pinos, 5200 feet altitude, June, 1905, *Hall* 6412. Potrero San Emigdio, June, 1905, *Hall* 6372. Bitter creek, 1800 feet altitude, July, 1905, *Hall* 6569.

Los Angeles county. Los Angeles river, April, 1901, *Abrams* 1445; September, 1902, *Braunton* 666.

San Bernardino county. San Bernardino Valley, June, 1908, *Parish* 6949. Bloomington, May, 1891, *Parish* 4727. Bear Valley, 6500 feet altitude, *Parish* 1458. Upper Santa Ana, 6700 feet altitude, July, 1906, *Hall* 7547. Big Meadows, 6800 feet altitude, *Hall* 7575.

Riverside county. Elsinore, May, 1901, *Mrs. J. D. Abrams*.

- 7a. *JUNCUS BALTICUS* Willd. forma **mexicanus** (Willd.) comb. nov. *J. balticus* Willd. var. *mexicanus* Kuntze, Rev. Gen. 2: part 3, 320. 1898. *J. mexicanus* Willd. in R. & S. Linn. Syst. Veg. VII. ed. 16 1: 178. 1829. *J. compressus* H. B. K. Nov. Gen. et Sp. 1: 235. 1815.

Some or all of the uppermost basal sheaths bearing a scapiform blade.

Ventura county. Sespe, 2500 feet altitude, June, 1908, *Abrams and McGregor* 180.

Inyo county. Haiwee meadows, 3800 feet altitude, June, 1906, *Hall and Chandler* 7351. Seymour meadows, 5800 feet altitude, *Hall* 6626.

San Bernardino county. San Bernardino valley, May, 1901, May, 1906, *Parish* 4727, 6945. Mill creek, June, 1881, *Parish* 990. Mojave desert, *Pringle*. Newberry, Mojave desert, May, 1906, *Hall* 6122.

Riverside county. San Jacinto mountains: Thomas valley, 4500 feet altitude, *Hall 2031*; Fuller's Mill, 5800 feet altitude, *Hall 2249*.

San Diego county. Sweetwater dam, *Alderson*. Jamaicha, 400 feet altitude, May, 1907, *Chandler 5260*.

8. *JUNCUS LESUEURII* Bolander, Proc. Cal. Acad. **2**: 179. 1863.

Stems 80 to 200 cm. tall, 4 to 6 mm. in diameter, fistulose, or the lower half sometimes pithy: cataphylla stramineous, long and lax: floral bracts 6 to 15 cm. long, pungent: inflorescence many flowered.

Wash of Lytle creek, near San Bernardino, June, 1910, *Parish 8013*. The southern limit of the species.

II. EPROPHYLLATI

§3. *Thalassii*

9. *JUNCUS ACUTUS* Linn. var. *SPHAEROCARPUS* Engelm. Rep. U.

S. Geol. Surv. W. 100th Merid. **6**: 376. 1878. *J. robustus* Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. **14**: 302. 1879.

Growing in robust clumps on the borders of tidal marshes near the seacoast, and by streams at low altitudes in the Colorado desert.

Gaviota, May, 1902, *Elmer 3015*. Oxnard, June, 1891, *Davy 7886*. Ballona, May, 1901, *Abrams 682*; *Braunton 702*. Wilmington, October, 1882, *Parish 657*. Santa Catalina island, May, 1890, *Brandege*. Oceanside, June, 1897, *Parish 4450*. San Diego, October, 1903, *Chandler 400*. Sweetwater dam, June, 1895, *Alderson 954*. Tia Juana river, August, 1902, *A. C. Herre*; May, 1903, *Abrams 3501*. Thence into Lower California: San Janico, 1897, *Anthony 419*. Colorado desert: Palm canyon, Palm Springs, altitude 600 feet, April, 1907, *Parish 6146*; Chuckwalla Springs, May, 1905, *Hall 5778*.

10. *JUNCUS COOPERI* Engelm. Trans. St. Louis Acad. **2**: 590. 1868.

Borders of saline marshes in the desert region.

Bennett Wells, Mojave desert, June, 1891, *Coville and Funston 204*. Carrizo creek, Colorado desert, April, 1905, *Brandege*.

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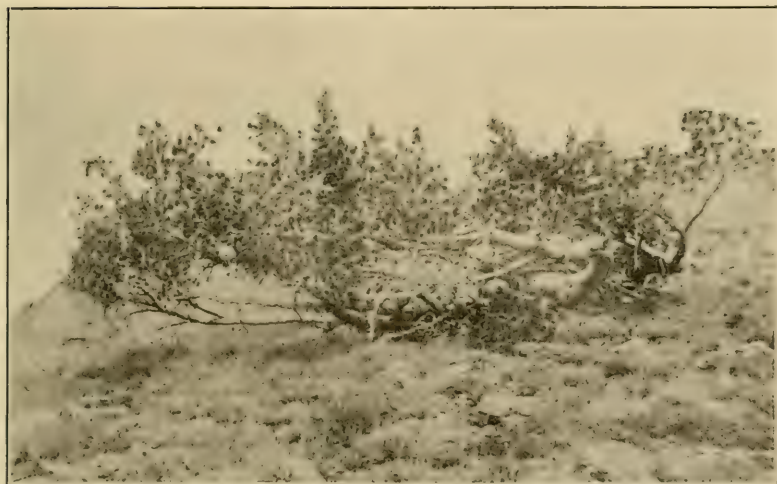
Volume 6

Number 11

MUHLENBERGIA

NOVEMBER, 1910

Editors: A. A. HELLER and P. BEVERIDGE KENNEDY



The Limber Pine (*Pinus flexilis* James)

CONTENTS:

The Southern California Juncaceae—II: S. B. Parish	121
The Limber Pine: A. A. Heller	128

University of Nevada,
Reno, Nevada

MUHLENBERGIA

THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA JUNCACEAE—II

By S. B. PARISH

§4. *Junci septati*

11. JUNCUS OXYMERIS Engelm. Trans. St. Louis Acad. 2: 483. 1868.

In the Nevadan region at about 6000 feet altitude.

San Bernardino mountains: Deep creek, July, 1901, *Abrams 2026*; Strawberry Peak, July, 1901, *Abrams 1997*. San Jacinto mountains: Strawberry valley, August, 1897, *Hall 837, 856*.

12. JUNCUS PHAECEPHALUS var. PANICULATUS Engelm. Trans. St. Louis Acad. 2: 484. 1868.

Very common throughout the Cismontane region, and ascending the mountains to 9400 feet altitude.

Inyo county. Owens valley, June, 1891, *Coville and Funston 901*.

Los Angeles county. Los Angeles, *Davidson*. Santa Monica, *Hasse*.

Orange county. Alamitos, June, 1901, *Abrams 1752*.

San Bernardino county. San Bernardino valley, 1000 feet altitude, May, 1910, *Parish 8011*. Devil canyon, 2000 feet altitude, May, 1909, *Parish 7096*. Whitewater basin, August, 1909, *Mrs. Wilder*. Big Meadows, 6800 feet altitude, July, 1906, *Hall 7596*. South fork Santa Ana river, 8200 feet altitude, *Hall 7609*.

Riverside county. San Jacinto mountains: Fuller's Mill, 5800 feet altitude, *Hall 2258*; Snow creek, 5800 feet altitude, July, 1901, *Hall 2543*; eastern slope San Jacinto Peak, 9400 feet altitude, *Reed 2502*.

San Diego county. Sweetwater dam, June, 1895, *Alderson*, Cameron's ranch, Laguna, June, 1904, *Mearns* 3677.

The var. *glomeratus* Engelm. l. c. has been reported from our region, but I have seen no authentic specimens. It may be recognized by its condensed inflorescence of one to three capitate glomerules.

13. *JUNCUS XIPHIODES* E. Mey. Synop. Junc. 50. 1822.

Common on stream and marsh borders throughout the Cismontane region, ascending the mountains to 8300 feet altitude, and reaching their desert bases.

Inyo county. Panamint mountains: Surprise canyon, 2300 feet altitude, April, 1891, *Coville and Funston* 710; Pleasant canyon, 2500 feet altitude, May, 1906, *Hall and Chandler* 6909.

Ventura county. Mt. Pinos, 8300 feet altitude, *Hall*.

Los Angeles county. Los Angeles, *Davidson*.

Orange county. Santa Ana peat lands, May, 1902, *Helen D. Geis*.

San Bernardino county. San Bernardino valley, 1000 feet altitude, June, 1908, *Parish* 6948, 6964. Bear valley, San Bernardino mountains, 6500 feet altitude, June, 1894, *Parish* 3257. Cushenberry Spring, Mojave desert, 4000 feet altitude, June, 1901, *Parish* 4954. Colorado desert: Big Morongo, June, 1894, *Parish* 3250; Whitewater, June, 1894, *Parish* 3253.

Riverside county. Andreas canyon, Colorado desert, March, 1881, *Parish* 710.

San Diego county. Warner's ranch, *Parish*. San Luis Rey river, June, 1897, *Parish*.

14. *JUNCUS TORREYI* Coville, Bull. Torr. Club 22: 303. 1895.

J. nodosus Linn. var. *megacephalus* Torr. Fl. N. Y. 2: 326. 1843, in part.

Occasional by the borders of marshes in the Cismontane region.

Los Angeles river, July, 1902, *Braunton* 559. Santa Ana peat lands, 1902, *Helen D. Geis*. Orange, October, 1882, *Parish* 1593. San Bernardino, August, 1909, *Parish* 7153.

15. *JUNCUS MERTENSII* Bong. Mem. St. Petersb. VI. **2**: 167. 1832.

In a marsh at 6000 feet altitude, Mill creek, San Bernardino mountains, July, 1892, *Parish* 2522. Stream bank above Round Valley, San Jacinto mountains, July, 1909, *Mrs. C. M. Wilder* 924.

A northern species which finds its southern limit at the last named station.

- ✓ 16. *JUNCUS NEVADENSIS* Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. **14**: 303. 1879.

Common in meadows in the San Bernardino mountains at 5000 to 7500 feet altitude.

Seeley's Flat, June, 1892, *Parish* 2312. Little Bear Valley, August, 1884, *Parish* 1665. Bear Valley, August, 1882, June, 1894, June, 1895, *Parish* 1439, 3255, 3788. Bluff Lake, June, 1894, *Parish* 3256.

J. aseptus is an herbarium name given by Dr. Engelmann to my no. 1439, and most of my collections were distributed under it. Buchenau, in *Das Pflanzenreich* (IV. **36**: 202), considers it a form of *J. Suksdorfii* Rydb. Bull. Torr. Club **26**: 541. But that is a larger flowered plant, and our specimens are better referred to *J. nevadensis*, from which they differ only in the somewhat deeper color of the flowers and the narrower leaves.

17. *JUNCUS DUBIUS* Engelm. Trans. St. Louis Acad. **2**: 459. 1868.

Apparently very rare in our region.

Witch creek, San Diego county, *Alderson* 365. Cuyamaca mountains, *Palmer* 384, according to Watson, Bot. Cal. **2**: 209.

18. *JUNCUS RUGULOSUS* Engelm. Bot. Gaz. **6**: 224. 1881.

Common by streams and marshes throughout the Cismontane region, and ascending the mountains to 3500 feet altitude.

Los Angeles river, July, 1902, *Braunton* 589. Pasadena, *McClatchie*. San Bernardino Valley, September, 1907, *Parish* 6444. Lone Pine canyon, Cucamonga mountains, July, 1908, *Abrams and McGregor* 688. Glen ranch, upper Lytle creek, July, 1902, *Abrams* 2732. Balona ranch, San Diego county,

Plate 5



a. Inflorescence, a little less than natural size. b. Flower x 10. c. Mature seed x 60. Unlettered figure. Epidermis of stem x 10.

June, 1882, *Parish* 1419. Oroflame canyon, Cuyamaca mountains, June, 1903, *Abrams* 3928.—Plate 5.

The late Dr. Buchenau (*Das Pflanzenreich* IV. 36: 205) included this in *J. dubius* as "a morbid state." Study of living plants does not sustain this disposition. They present no indications whatever of disease. Among many hundreds of plants examined not one was found in which the epidermis was not regularly rugose throughout, and it is so, moreover, from the very beginning of growth. A universal and constant character, such as this, is natural, and not merbific.

§5. *Junci graminifolii*.

- ✓ 19. *JUNCUS CANALICULATUS* Engelm. Bot. Gaz. 7: 6. 1882. *J. macrophyllus* Coville, in Hall, Univ. Cal. Publ. Bot. 1: 65. 1902.

Rather common in moderately damp soil in canyons, notably on stony stream banks, throughout the foothills of the Cismontane region, ascending the mountains to 7500 feet altitude, and descending the desert slope of the San Bernardino mountains to 3000 feet altitude.

Los Angeles county. Claremont, September, 1903, *C. F. Baker* 3695. Strains Camp, July, 1901, *Abrams* 1895. Rock creek, desert slope San Gabriel mountains, July, 1908, *Abrams and McGregor* 562.

San Bernardino county. Twin creek, 3000 feet altitude, September, 1895, *Parish* 5164. Mill creek canyon, 4000 feet altitude, August 26, 1881, *Parish* 1095 (type); June, 1901, *Parish* 5029. Little Bear Valley, 5400 feet altitude, August, 1884, *Parish* 1415a. Deep creek, 5000 feet altitude, July, 1901, *Abrams* 2027. Bear Valley, 6500 feet altitude, August, 1882, *Parish*. San Gorgonio mountain, *Grant*. Holcomb Valley, 7500 feet altitude, *Parish* 1439a. Cushenberry canyon, borders of Mojave desert, August, 1882, *Parish* 1439b.

Riverside county. San Jacinto mountains: Snow creek, 5000 feet altitude, July, 1901, *Hall* 2536; Strawberry Valley, 5000 feet altitude, July, 1901, *Hall* 2522.

San Diego county. Witch creek, *Alderson* 365. Balona ranch, June, 1882, *Parish* 1415.

Most of our plants were formerly referred to *J. longistylis* Engelm., a species now believed not to reach our region.

20. *JUNCUS LATIFOLIUS* Buchenau, Monog. Junc. 425. 1890. *J. orthophyllus* Coville, Cont. U. S. Nat. Herb. 4: 207. 1893.

Caespitose in wet meadows and by stream banks at high altitudes in the San Bernardino mountains.

Bear Valley, 6500 feet altitude, June, 1894, *Parish* 3258; August, 1891, *Abrams*. Bluff Lake, 7400 feet altitude, June, 1894, *Parish* 3259, 3260.

Our specimens belong to the var. *genuinus* Buchenau, Das Pflanzenreich IV. 36: 246, which is distinguished by its stature, not exceeding 25 cm., and its 2 to 6 heads, which are 8 to 10-flowered. The var. *paniculatus* Buchenau, l. c., 50 cm. or more tall, with narrower (2 mm.) leaves, and numerous paniculate heads, may be expected.

21. *JUNCUS OBTUSATUS* Engelm. Trans. St. Louis Acad. 2: 495. 1868.

San Bernardino mountains at about 5000 feet altitude.

Wet sandbar, Tyler's mill, August, 1881, *Parish* 1089. Little Bear Valley, May, 1884, *Parish* 1089a. In the same neighborhood, July, 1901, *Abrams* 1998.

This is the southern known limit of the species.

22. *JUNCUS TRIFORMIS* var. *UNIFLORUS* Engelm. Trans. St. Louis Acad. 2: 493. 1868.

On wet sandbars, Bear Valley, 6500 feet altitude, San Bernardino mountains, June, 1886, *Parish* 1859. Margin of Lake Surprise, 9000 feet altitude, San Jacinto mountains, July, 1908, *Reed* 2481. The latter station is the southern known limit of the species.

REGIONAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE SOUTH-ERN CALIFORNIA JUNCACEAE

	Local dist.			Extension			General distribution
	Cismontane	Nevadan	Desert	North	East	South	
<i>Luzula comosa</i>		x		x			Mts. Pacific coast
var. <i>macrantha</i>		x		x			Mts. Pacific coast
<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	Cosmopolitan
var. <i>halophilus</i>	x						New England, Sicily
<i>J. interior</i>		x		x	x	x	North America
<i>J. textilis</i>	x						Southern California
<i>J. patens</i>	x			x			Pacific coast
<i>J. effusus</i>	x	x		x	x	x	Cosmopolitan
<i>J. Parryi</i>		x		x	x		Mts. Pac. coast, R'y mts.
<i>J. balticus</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	Amer., north. Eu., Japan
f. <i>mexicanus</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	American
<i>J. Lesueurii</i>	x			x		x	Pacific coast, S. America
<i>J. acutus</i> var.	x		x	x		x	California, Lower Cal.
<i>J. Cooperi</i>			x		x		S. California, Nevada
<i>J. oxymeris</i>		x		x			Mts. Pacific coast
<i>J. phaeocephalus</i> var.	x	x		x			Pacific coast
<i>J. xiphioides</i>	x	x	x	x		x	Pacific coast
<i>J. Torreyi</i>	x			x	x	x	North America
<i>J. Mertensianus</i>		x		x	x		Mts. Pacific coast, R. mts.
<i>J. nevadensis</i>		x		x			Mts. Pacific coast
<i>J. dubius</i>	x			x			Pacific coast
<i>J. rugulosus</i>	x	x					Southern California
<i>J. latifolius</i>		x		x			Mts. Pacific coast
<i>J. canaliculatus</i>	x	x	x	x		x	S. Cal., Ariz., L. Cal.
<i>J. obtusus</i>		x		x			Mts. Pacific coast
<i>J. triformis</i> var.		x		x			Mts. Pacific coast
	15	18	7	22	9	10	

Of the species and varieties listed above, ten belong in the Nevadan region, six in the Cismontane, one in the Desert; three occur in both the Cismontane and the Nevadan, one in both Cismontane and Desert, while five are found in all these regions. There are two species which are restricted to North America, where they have an extensive distribution, two others reach South America, one reaches Europe and one Japan, not including the two species which may be counted as cosmopolitan. Nearly two-thirds of the whole number, namely 16, are confined to the Pacific coast of North America, and of these, two are endemic to southern California, while two other extend but a short distance beyond its boundaries.

San Bernardino, California.

THE LIMBER PINE

BY A. A. HELLER

PINUS FLEXILIS James, Long Exped. 2: 35. 1823.

Apinus flexilis Rydb. Bull. Torr. Club 32: 598. 1905.

Discovered nearly a century ago by Dr. James, a member of one of the pioneer expeditions to the then almost unknown far west, this species of pine is still a rarity in collections, due, no doubt, to the fact that it inhabits high ranges not much frequented by persons interested in the study of trees. The original account gives its habitat as "arid plains subjacent to the Rocky Mountains, and . . . up their sides to the region of perpetual frost."

At first I was inclined to follow Dr. Rydberg in his treatment of this species, but field observation has changed my opinion. There is nothing about the appearance of the tree, either in growth, bark, leaf or cone to separate it from *Pinus* proper. The seeds are wingless, and this character it has in common with the nut pines, which Dr. Small has separated under the name *Caryophitys*. The scale tips are without prickles, but are not as much thickened as in some other species unhesitatingly referred to *Pinus*.

I use the expression "wingless seed" for the reason that it much better describes the actual character than does "rudimentary wing" or "vestige of a wing." I have examined numerous cones of *Pinus albicaulis*, and more recently those of the species under discussion, and have failed to find the trace of a wing on any of the seeds. The seed is simply imbedded in a cavity at the base of the scale, which cavity may or may not have a thin raised edge. This thin raised edge when present is apparently by courtesy termed the "wing," but I do not see how it has any claim to that title, for it is not part of the seed, but a part of the scale and remains affixed to it.

I first saw *P. flexilis* in 1908 on the Clover mountains, as the northern part of the Ruby mountains in eastern Nevada is called. The cover illustration is taken from a clump of trees at timber line, the altitude about 10000 feet, and shows the low decumbent growth caused by high altitude and the snows of winter. The tree is fairly common on the Clover mountains at altitudes of 9000 to 10000 feet, but ranging somewhat higher as well as lower under favorable conditions. It attains its greatest size, thirty to fifty feet, with a trunk diameter of a foot to a foot and a half, on cool north slopes or in ravines at the upper end of canyons where snow lies late in summer. On a ridge east of Lamoille there is a fairly dense stand of large trees, and doubtless there are similar groves in the surrounding rugged country, but as a rule it occurs as scattered individuals not frequent enough to impart the dark hue common to timbered ridges. The name for it in the region is white pine.

Engelmann, in Trans. St. Louis Acad. 2: 208. 1863, writes as follows concerning this species:

"On the Rocky Mountains, from New Mexico to the 49th parallel, occupying the subalpine belt, never forming entire forests, in the lower elevations associated with *P. contorta*, approaching the alpine districts, scattering with *P. aristata*' (Parry's Notes)."

P. flexilis, the American representative of *P. Cembra* of the Old World, is a middle-sized tree, usually 30-50 feet high, though Fendler, a good authority, saw it near Santa Fe 60-80

feet high. . . . In Colorado it is a fine tree, with tapering trunk and oval outline, branching almost from the base, lower branches horizontal, upper ones ascending; wood white, hard, annual rings from one-eighth to $\frac{1}{2}$ line, on an average $\frac{1}{4}$ line wide; trees becoming in 250-300 years about 1 foot thick. Leaves crowded towards the ends of the very flexible branches, persistent 5 or 6 years, usually $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, very rarely 1 to 3 inches long; sheaths similar to those of *P. Strobilus* or *P. Cembra*, 8 lines long, deciduous. Male aments 4-5 lines long, forming a thick spike 10-12 lines long, cones subcylindric, tapering to the end, 4-5 inches long, 2 inches in the largest diameter, on short peduncles; scales 12-14 lines long, 10-12 lines wide, squarrose; lowest sterile ones recurved; fertile ones with deep impressions for the reception of the seeds both on the upper inner side and on the back, the latter cavities partly formed by the large (4-6 lines long) ligneous or rather corky bract. Seeds 4-5, rarely 6 lines long, irregularly ovate or obovate; wing minute, not deciduous nor adhering to the scale, as in *P. Cembra*, *P. edulis*, etc., but reduced to a persistent keel on the upper end and outer edge of the seed; embryo with 8 or rarely 9 cotyledons."

In Amer. Journ. Sci. and Arts II. 34: 332, he further states that "the large seeds of *P. flexilis* are, as Dr. James already stated and as Dr. Hayden confirmed, eaten by the Indians. They are distinguished from those of any others of our Pines by a persistent, sharp, keeled margin, representing the wing."

In Forest Trees of the Pacific Slope, by George B. Sudworth, issued in 1908 as a publication of the Forest Service, are found the following remarks, pages 27 to 30:

"Young trees are peculiar for their regular, distant whorls of short, very tough branches which stand at right angles to the trunk and extend down to the ground. Middle-aged and old trees (75 to 200 years) are characterized by extremely long and slender branches, especially near the ground and at the top; the latter are often 16 or 18 feet in length, falling gracefully at a sharp angle with the trunk. These branches appear to develop entirely at the expense of the trunk, which remains stunted. Old trunks have bark from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 2 inches thick, black-

ish or very dark brown, with deep furrows between wide rectangular blocks. On trunks from 8 to 12 inches thick the bark is broken into small, thin, gray-brown plates; when separated, the scales expose a dull reddish inner bark. The thin, smooth bark of young pole trees and of branches is a bright whitish gray, often silvery. The foliage, densely set at the ends of the branches, is dark yellow-green, and the needles are 5 in a cluster. Cones mature in late summer or early autumn of the second year, shed their seed in September and early in October. They are from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 inches long and peculiar in having their light yellowish-brown scale tips greatly thickened; inner portions of the scales, pale red. By early winter the cones have fallen from the trees. The seeds are deep reddish brown speckled with blackish brown. Wood very dense on account of its exceedingly slow growth; light, soft; pale lemon-yellow."

"On slopes of the Cordilleran Plateau from the eastern side of the Continental Divide, in Alberta and Montana, southward to New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and southern California."

Then follows a list of stations where it has been found in California, ranging from as far north as Mono Pass east of the Yosemite, south to the San Jacinto mountains in Riverside county, with a westerly extension to Mt. Pinos in the Tehachapi range. The following are notes concerning its occurrence, climatic conditions, tolerance and reproduction:

"On dry, rocky, east slopes, summits, tops of ridges and foothills, and sometimes on sides of moister canyons and banks of mountain streams. Adapted to a great variety of soils and not exacting as regards depth or moisture, but grows best in moist, well drained soils. Usually in dry, rocky, very shallow soil, appearing to prefer dry, loose, gravelly loam, with little or no humus. Reaches higher elevations on clay soils than on sandy ones.

"Usually occurs singly or in small groves among other conifers, where it is of largest size; occasionally in pure, open stands, commonly stunted, on exposed slopes and ridges. Apparently less frequent in Pacific than in Rocky Mountain range. Associated mainly with lodgepole pine and black hemlock at

higher elevations, and sparingly with white fir and stunted sugar pine at lower altitudes.

"Endures a variety of climatic conditions throughout range. Mean annual rainfall varies from 15 to 30 inches. Snowfall heavy, except in southern Rockies and southern California. Growing season, from 3 to 4 months in north; somewhat longer in south. Minimum temperature from about -60° F. in north to -13° F. in south; maximum temperature throughout range, from 90° to 97° F. Little atmospheric moisture.

"Appears to require full light. Never forms a dense stand, and does not tend to crowd out other species; only occasionally in fairly dense mixed stands. Similar in light requirements to white-bark and bristlecone pines, and less tolerant than other associated conifers.

"Moderate seeder, varying with region and elevation. Generally bears cones abundantly in open stands at low altitudes, less abundantly in denser stands at higher elevations. Cones produced locally about every year. Seeds practically wingless and shed only near tree; largely eaten by birds and squirrels. Mineral seed-bed most favorable for germination, which even under favorable conditions is but moderate."

Watson, Bot. King Rep. 332, says it is "the prevalent pine in the East Humboldt [Ruby] Mountains, Nevada, and frequent in the Wahsatch and Uintas; 6,500 to 11,000 feet altitude. The aged trees of the East Humboldt Mountains, often 250 to 500 years old and 2 to 3 feet in diameter, rarely 50 feet high, are too knotty and cross-grained to be valuable for timber."

Coville, Cont. U. S. Nat. Herb. 4: 221, records it from southern Nevada: "This, the Rocky Mountain white pine, was found on the Charleston Mountains (No. 316), growing with *P. aristata*, but not so abundant as that species."

Although this pine no doubt occurs on other high ranges in Nevada, I find no other recorded stations for it in the literature at hand.

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Entered as second-class matter November 24, 1908, at the post office at Reno, Nevada, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

ANNOUNCEMENT

A new edition of the Catalog of North American Plants is in preparation. Thus far 116 pages have been printed, and other parts will follow as fast as possible. In all there will be about 300 pages. Since a considerable time must elapse before the work can be completed, the 116 pages and other parts as soon as issued, will be sent to those who wish to have them in that form, for \$1.25, payment to be sent with the order.

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MUHLENBERGIA

DECEMBER, 1910

Editors: A. A. HELLER and P. BEVERIDGE KENNEDY



Lupinus vallicola apricus (Greene) C. P. Smith

CONTENTS:

Notes upon some Annual Lupines of the Micranthus Group:	C. P. Smith	133
A New Study of Carduus:	George E. Osterhout	142

University of Nevada,
Reno, Nevada

MUHLENBERGIA

NOTES UPON SOME ANNUAL LUPINES OF THE
MICRANTHUS GROUP

BY C. P. SMITH

During four years of residence in western middle California, perhaps no genus of plants appealed to me as much as did the lupines, and the more I observed them and referred to the available literature, the more I was dissatisfied with my earlier determinations and the usual recognition of specific limits. Hence during my fourth and last season there, practically all of the time and energy I could spare for botanical study was concentrated upon these plants, and of these the small annuals of the *Micranthus* group received the most intensive study.

While most of my observations were made about Stanford University, one trip was made into Sonoma county, and two trips were taken to Oceanview, Colma, and South San Francisco. Material was secured also at Pacific Grove and in Hall's Valley, thru which passes the Mt. Hamilton stage road from San Jose. Thus it is apparent that only a beginning was made in the study of the forms under consideration; but since there is no probability that I will, in the near future, be able to continue the study in the field, I have thought it best to offer certain of my conclusions and drawings now, hoping that the same may be of interest to other observers of these plants. The drawings were made from hand from fresh material, except as noted below, being drawn to about the same scale and with regard to a careful comparison of detail, in each case average blossoms being selected from abundance of material. The side and front views of the blossoms were drawn first, then the lower and upper calyx lips, each as seen in situ in the undissected flower. In the case

of figures 1 and 4, however, an additional drawing of the lower calyx lip was added from detached material, flattened out under a cover-glass, to show the small interstitial bractlets not in evidence until the flower is dissected; and also in figure 4, the tridentate tendency of the apex, another character not evident unless the sharply keeled lip is flattened out.

I will now proceed to define what I here accept as the *Micranthus* group. As to the North American annuals of the subgenus *Lupinus*, I recognize three groups, indicated by the following key:

Flowers scattered	<i>Concinni</i>
Flowers verticillate	
Plants large, succulent, puberulent	<i>Affines</i>
Plants small, more fibrous, villous	<i>Micranthi</i>

In the *Micranthi* as thus designated, I accept: *L. nanus* Dougl., *L. vallicola* Heller, *L. pachylobus* Greene, *L. bicolor* Lindl., *L. sp.*, *L. trifidus* Torr., *L. rostratus* Eastw., *L. umbellatus* Greene, *L. micranthus* Dougl., and *L. polycarpus* Greene. Of these I have collected but six, so can say nothing, from my own field experience, of *pachylobus*, *micranthus*, *rostratus*, and *umbellatus*. *L. pachylobus* belongs to the "San Francisco Bay region," but was not found by me; *L. umbellatus* is found in southern California (1), and on one, at least, of her islands (2); *L. rostratus*, from San Luis Obispo county, apparently has not been recorded since described; and *L. micranthus* will probably some day be acknowledged as not found in middle western California, unless represented by what is now known as *L. polycarpus*.

LUPINUS NANUS Dougl.; Benth. Trans. Hort. Soc. II. 1: 409. 1835.

Easily determined and probably not often incorrectly placed. I have not illustrated this species, but will say that the side view of the banner is much as in *L. vallicola*, but the sides often fold backward to such an extent that the front view gives more the effect portrayed for *L. bicolor*. My collections are as follows:

-
- (1) Specimens collected by Abrams, determined by Greene.
 (2) Greene, Bull. Cal. Acad. 2: 145. 1886.

Mayfield, Santa Clara county, 8 April, 1905, 793; Pacific Grove, Monterey county, 16 May, 1906, 1170; Petaluma, Sonoma county, 1 April, 1908, 1387; Mayfield, Santa Clara county, 8 April, 1908, 1394; South San Francisco, San Mateo county, 26 April, 1908, 1411; same as last, another location, 1413.

LUPINUS VALLICOLA Heller, Muhlenbergia 4: 40. 1908.

Lupinus persistens Heller, Muhlenbergia 2: 62. 1905.

I have one collection that may be referred here, my no. 1280, from near Colfax, Placer county, 4 May, 1907. Otherwise I have had no experience with typical *vallicola*; but I now have before me Mr. Heller's specimen of the type collection, his no. 7850.

LUPINUS VALLICOLA apricus (Greene)

Lupinus apricus Greene, Leaflets 2: 67. 1910 (3).

So recently described as a new species, and at my request, it is with much regret that I must now reduce this form to varietal rank. Believing it to be an undescribed form, I recently asked Dr. Greene to describe it, since Baker's specimens, bearing Greene's name, have for some time been in the principal herbaria. I recognized, however, that *vallicola* was certainly close, and accordingly suggested to Dr. Greene my suspicion of the affinity of the two forms; but, after the description of *apricus* appeared, I accepted the matter as settled; hence was much surprised when, a few days later, I learned that Dr. Greene had informed Mr. Heller that *apricus* and *vallicola* are the same species. I have accordingly completely reviewed the matter, and now wish to claim for the variety the following:

Differs from the species in the seeds being well marked with a prominent dark brown line on each side (as in so many of the Californian lupines) and the rest of the surface thickly marbled or finely dotted with dark grayish-brown.

(3) The cover illustration is from a co-type of *L. apricus* in the herbarium of A. A. Heller, collected on foothills near Stanford University, Santa Clara county, California, April 15, 1902, *C. F. Baker* 610.—A. A. HELLER.

Comparing the original descriptions, one finds "keel naked," and "pod . . . 6-seeded" among the characters ascribed to *apricus*, while *vallicola* is described as having the keel "bearded on the upper half," and the "pods . . . 3-5-seeded." A careful study of the material at hand shows that the keel is bearded above on the apical half in both forms, and also the pods vary from 3-7-seeded in either case. Hence other characters must be sought if the two are distinguishable. I do find the seeds with Mr. Heller's specimen "pale, unmarked," excepting that there is a suggestion of the usual lateral line on each side—a darker flesh-colored line relieved by the paler yellowish ground. Otherwise I see no characters present that I feel may be relied upon to distinguish *apricus* from *vallicola*. I have, in truth, collected no seed of *vallicola* myself, my one collection being in flower only; but I have collected, and have before me now, ripened seeds from the several stations from which came my *apricus* numbers 725, 1374, 1395, 1426, 1427 and 1485, and believe that the seed characters pointed out above justify the recognition of *apricus* as a namable form.

Typical *vallicola* belongs to the Sacramento valley and probably also well southward into the San Joaquin valley; while the variety is at its best on the west side of the Santa Clara valley in Santa Clara and San Mateo counties, just at the edge of the fog line of the humid coast belt.

A common and conspicuous form about Stanford University, the latter was the first member of the *Micranthus* group to come under my notice. Using Jepson's Flora, I called it *L. micranthus bicolor*, and soon found that that was the name by which it was generally known at Stanford. Jepson undoubtedly followed Watson (4) in thus disposing of Lindley's *L. bicolor*, and both of these authors have evidently interpreted *vallicola* to be the plant described by Lindley; but if either of these men compared the plant in question with the plate illustrating *L. bicolor*, I can not see how such a decision could have been made. Direct evidence that Watson's *L. micranthus* var *bicolor* is Hel-

(4) Brewer and Watson, Bot. Cal. 1: 123.

ler's *vallicola* may be found in a note at the end of his treatment of said species (4), which note reads: "The var. *bicolor* approaches forms of *L. nanus*, and tends to unite the two species." Now var. *apricus* is certainly nearer to *nanus* than is any other member of the *Micranthus* group.

Of course variations occur, but while I noted decided variations in the size of the flower, and of the plant as a whole, due to apparent soil, moisture, or light relations, the shape of the floral parts were satisfactorily constant and distinctive. Hence, as soon as I had satisfied myself concerning the status of each of the forms mentioned below, I accepted it as distinct, and used Greene's unpublished name for it.

My numbers 599, 725, 1374, 1395, 1404, 1426, and 1427 are all *L. vallicola apricus* from about Stanford University, collected in April and May, 1905 and 1908. Numbers 1297a and 1485 are from Hall's valley, Mt. Hamilton range, 1600 and 1750 feet elevation, and collected 10 May, 1907, and 17 June, 1908, respectively.

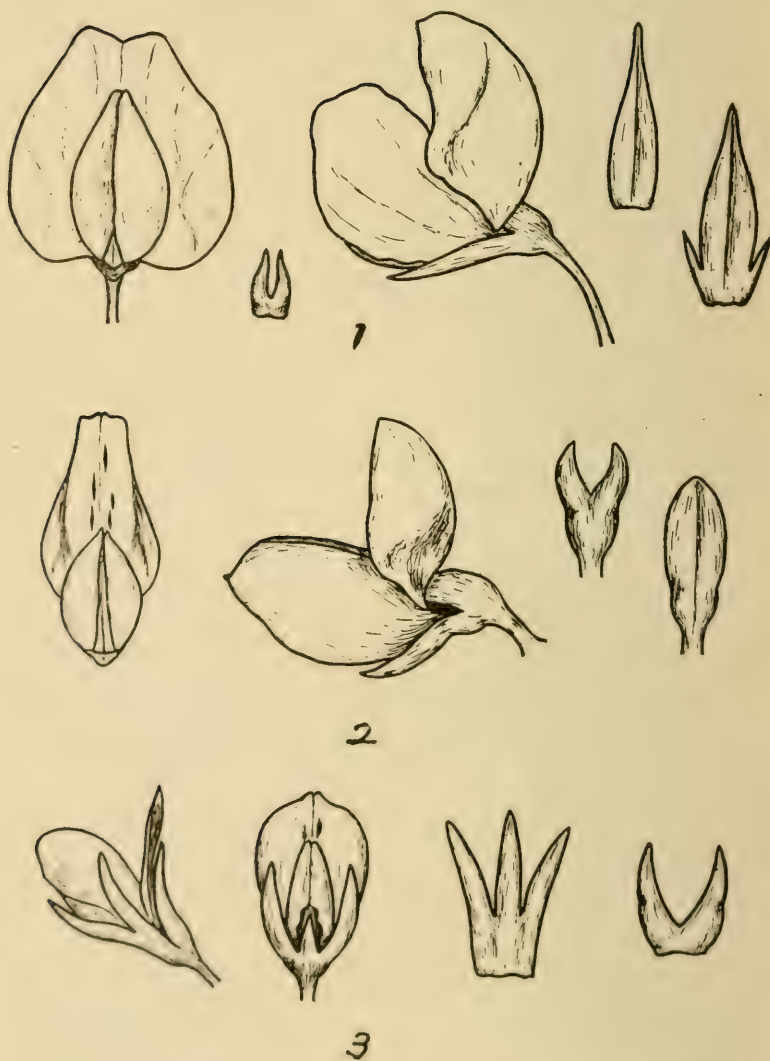
LUPINUS BICOLOR Lindl. Bot. Reg. 13: pl. 1109. 1827.

Mr. Heller's notes in *Muhlenbergia* 2: 292, led me to look for this plant where noted by him. I found it abundant along the railroad near Ocean View, and back of the cemeteries, southeast of Colma. Sheet 82225, University of California herbarium from San Francisco is this species, and is so labeled, determined by E. L. Greene, C. F. Baker, collector. I have compared my specimens with the original description and plate, and accept the above determinations. My numbers 1418 and 1422 are from "back of Cemeteries," San Mateo county, 26 April, 1908.

LUPINUS TRIFIDUS Torr.; Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. 12: 250. 1877.

A species not apt to be confused with any of its relatives. It is also variable in size; at Pacific Grove the flowers as well as the seeds averaging much smaller than in the San Francisco specimens. It was found growing with *L. bicolor* near San Francisco, the two forms commonly sharing the same ground, with their branches intermixed. As a rule, a mere glance was

Plate 6



1. *Lupinus vallicola apricus*. 2. *Lupinus bicolor*. 3. *Lupinus trifidus*.

sufficient to determine any plant; but an occasional plant of *L. bicolor* was found with the lower calyx lip three-toothed and the whole plant more hirsute, so that I was tempted to wonder if such specimens could be actual hybrids of the two species. I have now abandoned such thought.

Pacific Grove, Monterey county, 24 June, 1906, 1194, 23 June, 1907, 1358; Cemeteries, San Mateo county, 26 April, 1908, 1419, 1423.



Figure 20. Upper row: *Lupinus* sp. Lower row: *Lupinus polycarpus*.

LUPINUS sp. (Figure 20, upper row.)

A very interesting species was found in a grain field along the San Francisquito creek, near Stanford University, associated with *L. callicola apricus*, which greatly predominated. It occurred in two notable color variations—pure patches each of blue and pink flowered plants being scattered here and there within the limited area occupied by the species. As to the mere difference in color, the explanation seems easy. The normal blossom is bright blue with definite purple areas. In the pink or semi-albino flower the blue is entirely absent and the lavender-pink spots correspond exactly with the purple (or violet) spots of the normally pigmented blossom, white taking the

place of the blue. Why the blue pigment was absent in the partially albino flowers while the lavender-pink pigment was present, is, of course, another question, and one that I did not investigate. However, I tagged and gathered seed from several plants of each color type and later planted the seeds, hoping to find out whether the pigment characters would breed true; but disappointment awaited me, as none of the seeds germinated, even tho three different plantings were made.

The seeds are pale flesh-colored, almost unmarked in the case of the pink flowered plants, but plainly marked with a marbling of yellowish-brown in the normal colored plants—by far the palest colored lupine seeds I have collected in California. My numbers 1402 and 1403 are of the pink and blue flowered forms respectively, collected 13 April, 1908, Stanford University estate, San Mateo county side of the stream mentioned above.

This species is evidently one of the forms that commonly pass as *L. micranthus* in California; but such a determination can not hold, as proved to me by a careful study of a recent collection, Mr. Heller's no. 10100, from along the Columbia, in Oregon, probably very close to where Douglas secured his *L. micranthus*. I have very recently compared a specimen of that collection with the original description and plate of *L. micranthus* (Lindl. Bot. Reg. **15**: pl. 1251. 1829) and my conviction is firm that Mr. Heller has secured the true *micranthus*, and that few or none of the plants from middle and southern California called *L. micranthus* are properly so determined. The nearest affinity of true *micranthus*, and it seems to me a close one, is with Greene's *L. polycarpus*, as I have already suggested in the early part of this paper.

I have found no description of an annual that will apply to my nos. 1402 and 1403, hence believe that it is really undescribed, having been accepted as *L. micranthus* for years; but the limited distribution of my plant in a cultivated field, the color of the seeds, and also the fact that the species was found nowhere else in my wanderings, all suggest to me that it may have been introduced from elsewhere, probably from the great interior valley, or from southern California, where, as I learn

from Professor Abrams, the plant considered to be *L. micranthus* has pale colored seeds, and is similar to my plant in other respects. Under the circumstances, I do not care to offer a name for my collection at the present time.

LUPINUS POLYCARPUS Greene, Pittonia 1: 171. 1888.

This robust plant with "short narrow close racemes of small flowers and many large pods," as characterized by Jepson, is certainly a well-marked form, at least as compared with its relatives of middle western California. It is anything but conspicuous when in bloom, especially if growing amid grass, while *L. vallicola apricus* is almost, if not quite, as showy as *L. nanus*. *Polycarpus* in fruit, however, is as noticable as any, if not the most conspicuous of them all. About Stanford University, at least, it seems to prefer adobe soil, while *L. vallicola apricus* grows in sandy loam.

The following are my collections of *L. polycarpus*. I noted it also at Santa Rosa, Guerneville, and Sebastapol, Sonoma county:

Hall's valley, Mt. Hamilton range, 10 May, 1907, 1297; Mayfield, Santa Clara county, 22 March, 1908, 1367, 13 April, 1908, 1396; Petaluma, Sonoma county, 1 April, 1908, 1379, 1385; Stanford University, Santa Clara county, 22 April, 1908, 1409.

In conclusion, I would thank Professors Dudley and Abrams for many courtesies extended to me in connection with the herbarium and library of their department at Stanford University. Many helpful suggestions were also freely given me by them, altho the work was not done under their direction. To Dr. Hall I am duly grateful for the privilege of examining the lupine series in the herbarium of the University of California. To Mr. Heller I also extend my thanks for the use of specimens of his numbers 7850 and 10100.

Utah Agricultural College, Logan, Utah.

A NEW STUDY OF *CARDUUS*

BY GEORGE E. OSTERHOUT

In the Rocky mountains *Carduus* is a large and difficult genus. It is well represented from the plains to the alpine regions. In his Flora of Colorado Dr. Rydberg lists thirty-two species, while the the Illustrated Flora of Britton and Brown lists only sixteen species for the northeastern United States and Canada. Anything like a full list of the forms found in Colorado has never been made, and forms resembling some of the known species in some characters, but differing in others, have made the study difficult and discouraging. This is especially true of the mountain species. Several forms have been collected which in a general way have a strong resemblance to *C. Americanus* (Gray) Greene, and yet are far from being typical. In the higher mountains forms resembling *C. Parryi* (Gray) Greene, and *C. scopulorum* Greene, have been collected. These forms were puzzling to the student, for it did not seem possible to make as many species as there are forms, and it did not seem to be a satisfactory disposition of them to place them with species which were regarded as typical.

The first real helpful solution of this difficult problem was suggested by Dr. Rydberg in the Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club for November, 1910. He regards these perplexing forms as hybrids, and lists fourteen as occurring in Colorado, with five others in contiguous territory. In this list *C. americanus* is one of the supposed parents of four forms, *C. acaulescens* of three, and *C. griseus* of three. Various other species make up the other supposed parents and the other hybrids.

It may be that some of the forms which Dr. Rydberg considers hybrids will prove to be independent species, and there may be other hybrids as yet unnoticed. However, Dr. Rydberg has begun a new line of study which ought to induce more careful observation, and bring a better collection of *Cardui*. These plants have not been attractive to collectors, probably because they are disagreeable to handle, and are cumbrous specimens. There is need of much more collecting and study before the genus can be satisfactorily worked out for the Colorado flora.

New Windsor, Colorado.

INDEX

- Abronia Crux-maltae 91
 turbinata 91
 Acer spicatum 74
 Acrolasia Veatchiana 78
 Acuan illinoensis 66
 Agastache urticifolia 65
 Allenrolfia occidentalis 90
 Allionia Carletoni 66
 Allium sibiricum 65
 Ammodenia *major* 84
 maxima 84
 oblongifolia 84
 Amorpha fruticosa 65
 nana 65
 Anticlea **alpina** 12
 longa 12
 Anulocaulis leiosolenus 75
 Arctium minus 66
 Argemone squarrosa 66
 Arenaria congesta 96
 marginata 96
 peploides var. 84
 sitchensis 84
 suffrutescens 96
 Aristida bromoides 66
 Humboldtiana 66
 Arnica gracilis 67
 Parryi var. 47
 Artemisia coloradensis 67
 ludoviciana 67
 Artemisia tridentata 86
 Wrightii 67
 Asclepias incarnata 65
 uncialis 66
 Aster laevis var. 47
 Astragalus lentiginosus 90
 Atriplex canescens 89
 confertifolia 90
 hortensis 38
 Torreyi 89
 Aulospermum Betheli 46
 Beckwithia Andersonii 11
 Boerhaavia leiosolena 76
 Brachyaetis frondosus 91
 Brewerina *suffrutescens* 96
 Brodiaea *bicolor* 83
 Purdyi 83
 Bromus japonicus 63
 Cardamine umbellata 66
 Carduus acaulescens 142
 americanus 142
 griseus 142
 Parryi 142
 pulcherrimus 67
 scopulorum 142
 Carex aemathoryncha 78
 aquatilis 78
 aristata 78
 capitata 77
 frigida 78

- Carex* *leporina* 78
Liddoni 78
magellanica 66
muricata 78
phaeocephala 77
quadrifida 77
Reynoldsii 65
rigida 78
Rossii 78
Sartwellii 78
scirpoides 78
scopulorum 77
straminiformis 77
usta 78
utriculata 78
Watsoni 78
Castilleja coccinea 74
Ceratophyllum demersum 65
Chaetadelpha Wheeleri 90
Chamaerhodos erecta 65
Chenopodium Botrys 91
Chrysothamnus graveolens 86
Greenei 86
Claytonia bulbifera 83
Clematis Bigelovii 96
dictyota 96
Fremontii 96
Cleome lutea 91
Cleomella Hillmani 50
Cristatella Jamesii 66
Cymopterus lucidus 59
Parryi 65
Cyperus longispicatus 12
Nortoni 12
Dalea Anthonyi 96
terminalis 96
urceolata 96
Dalibarda repens 74
Dicoria Clarkae 90
Distichlis spicata 89
Dondia diffusa 89
Richii 83
Torreyana 89
Drosera rotundifolia 75
Eatonia annua 12
aristata 12
glabra 12
pubescens 12
robusta 12
Engelmannia pinnatifida 66
Epilobium palustre 66
Epipactis pubescens 74
Willdenovii 74
Eriocoma cuspidata 90
Eriogonum Abertianum 1
angulosum 91
Baileyi 91
cyclosepalum 1
lappulaceum 2
maculatum 49
pinetorum 3
pusillum 49
Eschscholtzia minutiflora 50
Euphorbia lata 66
Eurotia lanata 90
Euthamia occidentalis 91
Fimbristylis castanea 66
Fritillaria atropurpurea 65
micrantha 83
parviflora 83
Gaillardia pulchella 66
Galega officinalis 61
Gentiana Saponaria var. 75
Gilia pharnaceoides 65

- Goodyera pubescens* 74
Halerpestes cymbalaria 11
Helianthemum majus 66
Helianthus illinoensis 32
 occidentalis 32
Heliotropium spathulatum 89
Helonias bullata 73
Heteranthera limosa 65
Honckenya oblongifolia 84
Hookera bicolor 83
 Purdyi 83
Horkelia Gordoni 65
Hydrophyllum virginicum 66
Iva axillaris 89
 nevadensis 90
Juncodes comosum 114
Juncoides comosum 114
 saltuense 12
Juncus acutus var. 120
 arizonicus 117
 balticus 118
 bufonius 116
 canaliculatus 125
 compressus 119
 Cooperi 120
 dubius 123
 effusus 118
 interior 117
 latifolius 126
 Lesneurii 120
 macrophyllus 125
 Mertensianus 123
 mexicanus 119
 nevadensis 123
 obtusatus 126
 orthophyllus 126
 oxymeris 121
Juncus Parryi 118
 patens 117
 phaeocephalus var. 121
 rugulosus 123
 Suksdorfii 123
 textilis 117
 Torreyi 122
 triformis var. 126
 xiphioides 122
Laciniaria spicata 66
 squarrosa 66
Lathyrus coriaceus 94
 Goldsteiniae 95
 Lanszwertii 92
 palustris 94
Lepargyrea argentea 86
Lepidium perfoliatum 91
Lepigonum leiospermum 84
Lewisia pygmaea var. 83
 rediviva 65
Limnia bulbifera 83
 rosulata 84
 rubra 84
 saxosa 84
 spathulata 84
 Viae 84
Lupinus aduncus 35
 albifrons 113
 alpinus 22
 Andersoni 105
 arenicola 69
 argentinus 36, 102
 aridus 71
 arizonicus 16
 bicolor 137
 brevicaulis 16, 69
 Breweri 97

- Lupinus Bridgesii* 72
Burkei 19
calcaratus 99
capitatus 71
caudatus 102
concinus 17
confertus 30
densiflorus 69
Elmeri 106
elongatus 17
flexuosus 104
Greenei 72
Helleri 36
holosericeus 112
ingratus 106
Kingii 35, 71
lacteus 69
laxiflorus 36, 100
Lobbii 23
longipes 17
meionanthus 111
Menziesii 69
micensis 15
micranthus 134, 140
microcarpus 70
montigenus 109
nanus 134
nevadensis 107
pachylobus 134
pinetorum 25
pinctorum 72
plattensis 65
polycarpus 141
procerus 19
rostratus 134
sellulus 28
sericeus 101
- Lupinus Sileri* 71
silvicola 81
sulphureus 101
Torreyi 29
trifidus 137
umbellatus 134
vallicola 135
washoensis 72
- Luzula comosa* 114
saltuensis 12
- Machaeranthera coloradensis* 66
- Malcomia africana* 63
- Malva parviflora* 91
rotundifolia 91
- Marsilia vestita* 66
- Mentzelia albicaulis* 80
congesta 80
Veatchiana 78
- Montia bulbifera* 83
depressa 84
rubra 84
saxosa 84
spathulata 84
Viae 84
- Neottia pubescens* 74
- Oakesia sessilifolia* var. 83
- Oakesiella nitida* 83
- Oenothera gauraeflora* 51
nevadensis 51
- Ophrys Smallii* 74
- Opuntia pulchella* 91
- Orchiodes pubescens* 74
- Oreobroma aridorum* 83
- Parosela Anthonyi* 96
polyadenia 90
terminalis 96
urceolata 96

- Pentstemon Fremontii 65
 Peranium *pubescens* 74
 Phellopterus acaulis 60
 Fendleri 60
 macrocarpus 59
 montanus 59
 Parryi 60
 Picrothamnus desertorum 90
 Pinus albicaulis 110
 aristata 129
 Cembra 129
 contorta 129
 edulis 130
 flexilis 128
 Strobus 130
 Piptocalyx circumscissus 66
 Poa **lacustris** 12
 occidentalis 12
 Polygala alba 65
 Polypogon monspeliensis 91
 Populus Fremontii 86
 tremuloides 86
 trichocarpa 86
 Portulaca pilosa 66
 Psathyrotes annua 90
 Pteryxia foeniculacea 66
 Ranunculus alismellus 9
 alpeophilus 9
 digitatus 8
 ellipticus 7
 eremogenes 10
 Eschscholtzii 9
 glaberrimus 6
 Macounii 10
 occidentalis 11
 ocreatus 9
 oxynotus 8
 Ranunculus Purshii 10
 ultramontanus 11
 Rubus odoratus 75
 Rumex Patientia 38
 Salicornia herbacea 90
 Salix amygdaloides 86
 Scouleriana 86
 Sarcobatus Baileyi 87
 vermiculatus 87
 Satyrium *repens* 74
 Senecio Adamsii 95
 Sesuvium sessile 90
 Sida hederacea 37
 Sisymbrium altissimum 66
 officinale 66
 Solanum triflorum 91
 Solidago monticola 75
 Spergularia *leiosperma* 84
 Sphaeralcea ambigua 91
 Sphaerostigma *contorta* 51
 nevadense 51
 Sphenopholis **annua** 12
 aristata 12
 glabra 12
 pubescens 12
 robusta 12
 Stenophragma virgata 65
 Strophostyles pauciflora 66
 Suaeda *Richii* 83
 Talinum calycinum 66
 Tetradymia canescens 90
 Nuttallii 90
 spinosa 90
 Tissa **leiosperma** 84
 marginata 96
 marina 96
 salina 96

- Townsendia lepotes 66
 Toxicoscordion **exaltatum** 83
 micranthum 83
 Trifolium gymnocarpon 37
 spinulosum 86
 subsalinum 86
 Trillium Vaseyi form 83
 Tritelia **bicolor** 83
 Tussaca *reticulata* 74
 Typha angustifolia 86
 Uvularia *nitida* 83
 Verbena prostrata 86
 Veronica *Buxbaumii* 61
 byzantina 61
 campylopoda 61
 Tournefortii 61
 Viburnum alnifolium 74
 Viola aurea 42
 Austinae 41
 Beckwithii 40
 blanda 42
 canina 39
 cognata 41
 cucullata 39
 Mackloskeyi 42
 montana 40
 Nuttallii 45
 pallens 74
 pedunculata 45
 purpurea 45
 senecta 42
 venosa 44
 Viorna **Bigelovii** 96
 dictyota 96
 Fremontii 96
 Zygadenus *alpinus* 12
 exaltatus 83
 longus 12
 micranthus 83

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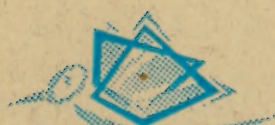
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